224

C. L.

Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

No. XLI.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR

1873-74.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MADRAS:
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1875.

ERRATA.

Page.	Line.	For	Read
35	3rd line in Table given in this page.	Hindu Proprietery School.	Hindu Proprietary School.
97	3rd line in List of Aided Middle Class Schools at foot of page.	Balura Patasalu (English) Triplican.	Balura Patasala (English) Triplicane.
	APPENDIX B.		
	TABLE I.		
2	Total Charges of Provincial School, Rajahmundry.	Rs. 3,018-14-11	Rs. 8,018-14-11.
	TABLE II.		
2	2nd last line from foot of Table, Zillah School, Madura.	11 Uriya	11 Hindustani.

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APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX B.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 15*th August* 1874.

No. 1,411A.

From

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., M.A., C.S.I.,
Director of Public Instruction,

To

THE HONORABLE D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George,

Introduction.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Report on Public Instruction for the official year 1873-74. I may remark that the instructions given in Government Order No. 247, of the 13th July last, regarding certain alterations in the form of statements, could not be carried out in the present report, owing to its being nearly completed at the date of the issue of the Order.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Number of schools and scholars.

2. The total number of schools in connexion with the department increased during the year by 1,435, and the total number of scholars by 38,766; in 1872-73 the increases were 2,379 schools and 56,862 scholars. The table in the margin shows that the numerical advance belongs almost entirely to Lower-class education. The addition to the number of Colleges is due to the formation of a Collegiate Department in the Rajahmundry Provincial School. The diminution in the number of Higher-Class Schools arises

Classification by Standard of Instruction.	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Colleges	13	14	480	544
Higher-Class Schools ...	52	50	11,902	12,456
Middle-Class do. ...	444	435	24,217	24,912
Lower-Class do. ...	5,707	6,545	129,282	146,340
Mixed Middle-Class Schools.	18	33	911	1,736
Do. Lower-Class do. ...	339	880	13,729	31,349
Girls' Schools, Higher Class.	1	1	88	100
Do. Middle do.	41	42	3,134	3,152
Do. Lower do.	144	194	6,070	7,941
Normal Schools	17	16	1,929	1,843
Professional Schools ...	4	5	312	447
Total ...	6,780	8,215	192,054	230,820

from the Gospel Society's Seminary at Vediarpuram having been closed, and the Wesleyan School at Trichinopoly transferred to the Middle Class. The second table compares for 1873-74 and 1872-73 the number of schools and scholars in the several districts :—

Division	Distribution of Schools in three Great Classes and by Districts.	1872-73. Number of Schools.	1872-73. Number of Pupils.	1873-74. Number of Schools.	1873-74. Number of Pupils.	Increase. Schools.	Increase. Pupils.	Decrease. Schools.	Decrease. Pupils.
	Government Colleges and Schools	123	9,363	130	10,003	7	640	...	...
	Aided Schools	4,537	142,341	5,646	172,978	1,109	30,637	..	...
	Schools under inspection, but not receiving aid	2,120	40,350	2,439	47,839	319	7,489	...	...
	Total ...	6,780	192,054	8,215	230,820	1,435	38,766	...	...
1st Dn.	Ganjam	241	5,402	279	6,181	38	779	...	...
1st Dn.	Vizagapatam	182	5,312	220	6,066	38	754	...	...
1st Dn.	Godavery	312	8,473	329	8,614	17	141	...	...
1st Dn.	Kistna...	386	8,475	425	9,396	39	921	...	...
2nd Dn.	Bellary	410	9,027	485	10,620	75	1,593	...	...
2nd Dn.	Kurnool	250	4,398	312	6,581	62	2,183	...	...
2nd Dn.	Cuddapah	347	6,315	373	6,541	26	226	...	...
2nd Dn.	Nellore	383	6,931	370	7,107	...	176	13	...
3rd Dn.	Madras and Chingleput.	523	22,867	742	30,557	219	7,690	...	...
3rd Dn.	South Arcot	443	10,799	598	14,925	155	4,126	...	...
4th Dn.	North Arcot	441	12,621	567	15,659	126	3,038	...	...
4th Dn.	Salem	325	7,603	276	6,814	...	...	49	789
4th Dn.	Tanjore...	494	17,767	595	19,710	101	1,943	...	...
4th Dn.	Trichinopoly	183	5,112	201	5,671	18	559	...	...
5th Dn.	Coimbatore	617	13,479	753	15,135	136	1,656	...	...
5th Dn.	Madura	317	10,478	456	13,212	139	2,734	...	...
5th Dn.	Tinnevelly	510	16,988	733	24,498	223	7,510	...	...
6th Dn.	Malabar	329	16,466	398	19,526	69	3,060	...	...
6th Dn.	South Canara	87	3,541	103	4,007	16	466	...	...
	Total ...	6,780	192,054	8,215	230,820	1,497	39,555	62	789

	Schools.	Pupils.
Aided entirely from Local Funds	5,168	137,549
From Provincial Funds	892	31,137
Do. do. as well as Local Funds	86	4,292
	5,646	172,978
Total Increase ...	1,435	38,766

It will be seen that nearly four-fifths of the increase of scholars pertains to aided schools, and that the far larger portion of the remainder attaches to schools at present unaided, but under improvement with the view of qualifying for grants. The districts which show the greatest progress are, taken in order, Madras and Chingleput, Tinnevelly, South Arcot, Malabar, North Arcot, Madura, and Kurnool. In Nellore

there has been a decrease of 13 schools, though there is an increase in the number of scholars; and in Salem the number of schools has decreased by 49, and the number of scholars by 789. The decrease just spoken of affects nearly the whole district, as the only taluq showing an increase in the number of schools is Uttankarai. The action of Local Fund and Municipal Boards is evidenced by the fact that 5,168 schools with 137,549 pupils are supported by or draw their whole aid from such Boards; in 1872-73 the corresponding numbers were 4,081 schools and 110,078 pupils.

3. The following tables show in detail the distribution of schools and scholars in the several districts on the 31st March 1874 :—

1st.—With reference to the Agency by

Names of Districts.	Classification of Government Schools. Class.	No.	Pupils.	Government Colleges and Schools. Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	Local Fund Schools supported partly from Provincial and partly from Local Funds.	Pupils.	Local Fund Schools supported entirely from Local Funds.	Pupils.	Total for Local Fund Schools.	Private Colleges — Receiving From Provincial Funds. Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Private Colleges — Receiving From Local Funds. Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.
Ganjam	Higher...	1	198	1	198	...	...	1	58	58	...	...	...	...
	Middle...	5	190	5	190									
	Lower ...	16	777	16	777									
	Normal..	1	8	1	8									
Vizagapatam ...	Middle...	6	238	6	238	...	...	1	36	36	2	265	1	15
	Normal..	1	93	1	93									
Godavery	College...	1	12	1	12	3	150	169	3,534	3,684	2	150	3	167
	Higher...	1	184	1	184									
	Middle...	2	92	2	92									
	Lower ...	2	106	2	106									
	Normal..	1	14	1	14									
Kistna	Middle...	1	78	1	78	2	60	7	295	355	5	610	39	629
	Lower ...	1	64	1	64									
Bellary	College...	1	14	1	14	10	336	8	584	920	4	380	7	263
	Higher...	1	227	1	227									
	Middle...	2	84	2	84									
	Lower ...	1	20	1	20									
Cuddapah	Higher...	1	161	1	161	5	177	1	48	225	...	...	...	...
	Lower ...	1	11	1	11									
Kurnool	Higher...	1	155	1	155	5	212	134	3,116	3,328	1	50	...	...
	Middle...	2	28	2	28									
	Lower ...	1	36	1	36									
Nellore	Middle...	1	59	1	59	12	737	31	1,009	1,746	2	372	...	...
	Lower* ..	1	39	1	39									
Madras and Chingleput ...	College†..	3	120	3	120	2	285	7	375	660	34	5,461	65	3,527
	Higher...	1	131	1	131									
	Middle...	6	435	6	435									
	Mixed Lower...	1	28	1	28									
	Normal..	2	204	2	204									
	Professional...	5	447	5	447									
South Arcot ...	Higher...	1	162	1	162	...	...	7	240	240	2	285	6	160
	Middle...	9	477	9	477									
North Arcot ...	Higher...	1	357	1	357	...	...	4	172	172	6	447	4	141
	Middle...	5	380	5	380									
	Lower ...	2	119	2	119									
	Normal..	1	181	1	181									
Salem...	Higher...	1	343	1	343	2	65	2	51	116	4	201	4	102
	Middle...	5	407	5	407									
Tanjore	College...	1	114	1	114	...	...	9	921	921	18	2,401	56	1,999
	Higher...	1	319	1	319									
	Middle...	5	372	5	372									
	Lower ...	1	34	1	34									
Trichinopoly ...	Middle...	1	150	1	150	...	...	...	...	...	5	772	26	626
	Lower ...	1	55	1	55									
	Normal..	1	187	1	187									
Coimbatore ...	Middle...	6	346	6	346	...	...	2	61	61	3	332	2	124
Madura	Higher...	1	250	1	250	...	...	...	...	...	5	289	53	1,352
	Middle...	2	91	2	91									
Tinnevelly... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	32	2,013	401	12,969
Malabar	College...	1	40	1	40	21	1,295	21	870	2,165	15	1,686	13	474
	Higher...	2	383	2	383									
	Middle...	4	270	4	270									
	Normal..	1	131	1	131									
South Canara ...	College...	1	25	1	25	24	975	...	...	975	6	461	8	337
	Higher...	1	232	1	232									
	Middle...	4	140	4	140									
	Normal..	1	185	1	185									
Total ...	...	...	...	130	10,003	86	4,292	404	11,370	15,662	146	16,175	688	22,885

* This school (Yenadi School, Sriharicottah) is under the Educational Inspector, Third Division.
† Includes the Senior or College Departments of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.
N.B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, though

which they are managed :—

Grants-in-aid — From Provincial Funds — Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Grants-in-aid — From Provincial Funds — Pupils.	Grants-in-aid — From Local Funds — Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Grants-in-aid — From Local Funds — Pupils.	Grants-in-aid — Total Pupils.	Under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid — Established by Missionary Societies.	Under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid — Pupils.	Under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid — Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid — Pupils.	Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Educational Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.
11	348	243	4,575	4,923	...	...	1	27	256	5,008	279	6,181	I.	30,257	2,054
11	545	184	4,024	4,849	...	...	14	850	213	5,735	220	6,066			
31	1,374	112	2,513	4,204	...	...	2	318	322	8,296	329	8,614			
14	721	356	6,939	8,899	...	...	...	...	423	9,254	425	9,396			
2	131	287	6,089	6,863	...	...	162	2,492	480	10,275	485	10,620	II.	30,849	834
...	...	207	4,018	4,018	...	...	158	2,126	371	6,369	373	6,541			
1	55	91	1,582	1,687	...	...	76	1,347	308	6,362	312	6,581			
1	84	185	3,245	3,651	...	...	137	1,612	368	7,009	370	7,107			
24	3,488	361	10,679	23,155	12	417	219	4,960	724	29,192	742	30,557	III.	45,482	2,004
7	559	305	7,617	8,621	2	48	259	5,377	588	14,286	598	14,925			
44	1,737	298	8,015	10,340	3	100	199	4,010	558	14,622	567	15,659	IV.	47,854	3,018
19	786	97	2,452	3,541	...	...	142	2,407	270	6,064	276	6,814			
12	1,073	146	5,197	10,670	7	279	339	7,001	587	18,871	595	19,710			
7	297	96	2,484	4,179	3	90	61	1,010	198	5,279	201	5,671			
17	1,527	399	8,020	10,003	2	119	322	4,606	747	14,789	753	15,135	V.	52,845	687
22	1,056	243	7,340	10,037	‡ 21	396	§ 109	2,438	453	12,871	456	13,212			
16	368	182	5,981	21,831	17	515	85	2,152	733	24,498	733	24,498			
4	196	245	11,398	13,754	4	192	67	2,591	390	18,702	398	19,526	VI.	23,533	1,406
3	167	39	1,126	2,091	6	117	10	242	96	3,425	103	4,007			
246	14,962	4,076	103,294	157,316	77	2,273	2,362	45,566	8,085	220,817	8,215	230,820	...	230,820	10,003

‡ 2 Schools have been omitted, as no registers of attendance of pupils have been received by the Inspector of Schools. § 17 Schools do. do. do. do. included among the schools of the Fourth Division; the number of pupils in them was 187 and 181 respectively.

2nd.—With reference to the

DISTRICTS.	BOYS' SCHOOLS.										MIXED			
	Colleges.	Number of Pupils.	Higher-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.
First Division.														
Ganjam ...	...	...	1	198	17	565	258	5,371	276	6,134	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam...	...	...	3	515	22	844	186	4,092	211	5,451	...	...	1	33
Godavery ...	1	12	4	441	35	1,509	282	6,202	322	8,164	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	1	15	2	469	21	865	396	7,653	420	9,002	...	...	...	...
SecondDivision														
Bellary ...	1	14	2	502	14	530	455	9,171	471	10,217	..	...	1	71
Kurnool ...	...	...	1	155	9	335	293	5,854	303	6,344	...	...	1	50
Cuddapah ...	...	...	1	161	6	225	332	5,497	339	5,883	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	...	1	322	14	871	321	5,106	336	6,299	...	...	1	89
Third Division.														
Madras and Chingleput..	5	260	16	4,418	28	3,327	585	15,932	634	23,937	...	...	3	218
South Arcot...	...	...	3	537	16	946	574	13,271	593	14,754	...	...	...	...
FourthDivision														
North Arcot...	...	...	1	357	45	2,066	471	11,193	517	13,616	...	...	7	307
Salem ...	...	...	1	343	22	1,148	217	4,014	240	5,505	...	...	4	158
Tanjore ...	3	157	6	1,771	31	2,567	487	12,883	527	17,378	...	..	...	...
Trichinopoly...	1	21	1	554	9	582	184	4,149	195	5,306	...	...	...	...
Fifth Division.														
Coimbatore ...	...	...	1	429	23	1,634	637	10,318	661	12,381	...	...	3	139
Madura ...	...	...	1	250	25	1,207	*335	8,546	361	10,003	...	...	3	143
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	1	267	37	1,610	379	11,618	417	13,495	...	...	1	66
Sixth Division.														
Malabar ...	1	40	3	535	43	3,075	111	4,326	158	7,976	...	...	3	183
South Canara..	1	25	1	232	18	1,006	42	1,144	62	2,407	...	...	5	284
Total ...	14	544	50	12,456	435	24,912	6,545	146,340	7,043	184,252	...	...	33	1,736

* Nineteen schools under inspection, but not receiving grants-in-aid,

a Of these 17 are girls.
b Of these 69 are girls.
c Of these 46 are girls.
d Of these 61 are girls.
e Of these 112 are girls.
f Of these 438 are girls.
g Of these 110 are girls.
h Of these 114 are girls.
i Of these 127 are girls.

NOTE.—Girls attending Lower-Class Boys' Village Schools :—

Madras and Chingleput.	258
South Arcot	212
Total ...	470

Standard of Instruction.

Schools.				Girls' Schools.								Normal Schools.		Professional Schools.			
Lower-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Higher-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Middle-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Lower-Class Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	39	2	39	1	8	...	...	279	6,181
...	...	1	*a* 33	...	...	...	...	7	489	7	489	1	93	...	...	220	6,066
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	409	5	409	2	41	...	...	329	8,614
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	195	4	195	1	199	...	...	425	9,396
6	112	7	*b* 183	...	...	2	61	4	159	6	220	...	...	...	...	485	10,620
8	187	9	*c* 287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	6,581
33	654	33	*d* 654	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	378	6,541
30	579	31	*e* 668	...	...	2	84	1	56	3	140	...	...	...	...	370	7,107
41	1,838	44	*f* 2,056	1	100	16	1,469	40	2344	57	3,913	2	204	5	447	742	30,557
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	171	5	171	...	...	...	...	598	14,925
30	1,055	37	*g* 1,362	...	...	2	158	10	342	12	500	1	181	...	...	567	15,659
26	856	30	*h* 1,009	...	...	2	98	4	202	6	300	...	...	...	...	276	6,814
43	1,446	43	*i* 1,446	...	...	2	83	23	803	25	886	...	...	...	...	595	19,710
2	88	2	*j* 88	...	...	2	62	1	28	3	90	1	187	...	...	201	5,671
85	2,333	88	*k* 2,472	...	...	1	64	3	218	4	282	...	...	...	...	753	15,135
79	2,586	82	*l* 2,729	...	...	...	...	12	394	12	394	1	86	...	...	456	13,212
240	8,104	241	*m* 8,170	...	...	6	434	65	1871	71	2,305	4	528	...	...	733	24,498
229	10,716	232	*n* 10,899	...	...	5	474	2	46	7	520	1	131	...	...	398	19,526
28	795	33	*o* 1,079	...	...	2	165	5	171	7	336	1	185	...	...	103	4,007
880	31,349	918	33,085	1	100	42	3,152	194	7941	237	11,193	16	1,843	5	447	8215	230,820

have been omitted, as no registers of attendance of pupils were kept.

j Of these 30 are girls.
k Of these 264 are girls.
l Of these 359 are girls.
m Of these 2,031 are girls.
n Of these 1,449 are girls.
o Of these 112 are girls.

Total... 5,339

Girls attending purely Female Schools	... ...	11,193
Do.	Mixed Schools	5,339
Do.	Lower-Class Village Boys' Schools.	470
Do.	Normal Schools	111
	Total...	17,113

4. For the purpose of showing the extension of education in the interval between the 31st March 1864 and the 31st March 1874, the following tables have been prepared. The forms do not agree with those now used, certain changes having been requisite to allow of a comparison being made. In the table separating girls from boys it was necessary to reckon the girls in mixed schools along with the boys, in consequence of the returns for 1863-64 not showing the sexes separately for such schools:—

Advance of education during the past decade of years.

Educational Divisions	1863-64.						1873-74.					
	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools receiving Aid.	Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Aid.	Pupils.	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools receiving Aid.	Pupils.	Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Aid.	Pupils.
1st Division...	47	1,897	117	8,015	3	195	39	2,054	1,197	27,008	17	1,195
2nd do.	6	600	16	686	27	583	13	834	994	22,438	533	7,577
3rd do.	26	2,560	41	4,170	16	1,668	28	2,004	820	32,676	492	10,802
4th do.	21	2,439	39	1,682	38	1,112	26	3,018	859	29,939	754	14,897
5th do.	10	798	231	7,815	214	3,672	9	687	1,377	41,932	556	10,226
6th do.	11	1,043	12	824	...	...	15	1,406	399	18,985	87	3,142
Total ...	121	9,337	456	18,142	298	7,230	130	10,003	5,646	172,978	2,439	47,839
Total Colleges and Schools ... 875							Total Colleges and Schools ... 8,215					
Total Pupils 34,709							Total Pupils 230,820					

Educational Divisions.	Colleges and Higher-Class Schools.	Pupils.	Middle-Class Schools.	Pupils.	Lower-Class Schools.	Pupils.	Normal Schools.	Pupils.	Professional or Special Schools.	Pupils.	Total Schools.	Total Pupils.	Girls. Schools.	Girls. Pupils.
1863-64.														
1st Division	5	921	35	1,697	123	2,374	3	50	...	...	166	5,042	1	65
2nd do.	3	469	15	717	28	550	...	...	...	...	46	1,736	3	83
3rd do.	10	2,783	44	3,481	3	116	1	264	4	590	62	7,234	21	1,164
4th do.	5	1,136	26	2,036	55	1,272	3	428	...	...	89	4,872	9	361
5th do.	2	456	47	2,175	371	8,181	3	267	...	...	423	11,079	32	1,206
6th do.	1	324	15	990	2	138	1	314	...	...	19	1,766	4	101
Total...	26	6,089	182	11,096	582	12,631	11	1,323	4	590	805	31,729	70	2,980
1873-74.														
1st Division	12	1,650	96	3,816	1,122	23,318	5	341	...	...	1,235	29,125	18	1,132
2nd do.	6	1,154	46	2,171	1,478	27,160	...	...	...	...	1,530	30,485	10	364
3rd do.	24	5,215	47	4,491	1,200	31,041	1	175	5	447	1,277	41,369	63	4,113
4th do.	13	8,203	118	6,823	1,460	35,684	2	368	...	...	1,593	46,078	46	1,776
5th do.	3	946	92	4,799	1,755	43,505	5	614	...	...	1,855	49,864	87	2,981
6th do.	6	832	69	4,548	410	16,981	2	316	...	...	487	22,677	14	856
Total ...	64	13,000	468	26,648	7,425	177,689	15	1,814	5	447	7,977	219,598	238	11,222
Increase in Percentage	146	113	157	140	1,176	1,307	36	37	25	...	891	592	240	276
Decrease in Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...

5. The population adopted in the subjoined table is taken from the Census Report for 1871. The relative position of the six Educational Divisions remains unaltered:—

Area, population, and extent of education.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.	Proportion of Population to one Pupil.
Madras and Chinglepat ...	2,780	1,335,736	30,557	44
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,693,959	24,498	69
Coimbatore	8,181	1,812,775	15,135	120
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	19,710	100
Godavery	6,224	1,592,939	8,614	185
Malabar	6,002	2,261,250	19,526	116
Nellore	8,462	1,376,811	7,107	194
South Arcot	4,873	1,755,817	14,925	118
South Canara	3,902	918,362	4,007	229
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	13,212	172
Kurnool	7,358	959,640	6,581	146
North Arcot	7,139	2,015,278	15,659	129
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408	5,671	212
Cuddapah	8,367	1,351,194	6,541	207
Ganjam	8,313	1,520,088	6,181	246
Bellary	11,007	1,668,006	10,620	157
Salem	7,483	1,966,995	6,814	289
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	9,396	155
Vizagapatam	18,344	2,159,199	6,066	356
Division.				
3rd Division	7,653	3,091,553	45,482	68
5th do.	22,859	5,773,349	52,845	109
6th do.	9,904	3,179,612	23,533	135
4th do.	21,791	7,156,412	47,854	150
2nd do.	35,194	5,355,651	30,849	174
1st do.	40,917	6,724,600	30,257	222

6. The table in the margin shows the race and sex of the pupils entered in the preceding tables, and places the figures for 1872-73 in comparison with those for last year. As might be antici-

Race and Sex of Pupils.

Race.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans ...	306	203	509	312	256	568
East Indians ...	2,562	1,785	4,347	2,665	2,031	4,696
Native Christians..	9,926	5,160	15,086	11,268	5,987	17,255
Hindus	155,044	7,105	162,149	182,935	8,337	191,272
Mahomedans ...	9,779	64	9,843	15,258	245	15,503
Parsees	19	10	29	24	4	28
Jews	1	. .	1	1	...	1
Pariahs	87	3	90	1,244	253	1,497
Total ...	177,724	14,330	192,054	213,707	17,113	230,820

pated, the bulk of the increased attendance attaches to Hindus; but it will be seen that gratifying increases have taken place in the case of Native Christians, Mahomedans, and Pariahs.

7. The table in the margin gives the number of pupils, boys and girls, studying different languages in the year under review and the year before. Those of the pupils who study more than one language enter the numbers in the table more than once.

Languages studied.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
English	51,417	48,020	3,070	3,877
Tamil	88,402	117,592	7,172	9,410
Telugu	64,485	64,180	2,459	2,972
Malayalum	14,726	17,249	1,399	1,657
Canarese	6,866	7,579	351	465
Uriya	2,548	3,183	...	...
Tulu	104	155	37	70
Hindustani	2,410	3,704	...	...
Persian	73	208	...	...
Sanskrit	678	751	...	...
Latin	374	588	...	...
Greek	48	40	...	...
French	...	...	...	18
German	...	...	...	...
Arabic	726	1,428	56	184
Hebrew	...	12	...	...

8. The table in the margin shows the Inspecting Agency as it stood at the close of the year. The additions made in 1873-74 comprise two Deputy Inspectors and nine Inspecting Schoolmasters; the new Deputy Inspectors are for the Circles of Tellicherry and Sydapet. At the close of the year there were two Deputy Inspectors for every district, excepting Ganjam, Trichinopoly, and South Canara; and the Deputy Inspector for the Town of Madras was relieved from the duty, formerly imposed upon him, of supervising educational operations in Sydapet. On the 14th November 1873 Mr. Marden, having returned from furlough, resumed charge of the 5th Division from Mr. Kershaw. Mr. Bowers retired from the service on the 7th January 1874, and was succeeded by Mr. Kershaw as Inspector of Schools for the 1st Division. It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the good service performed by Mr. Bowers throughout a lengthened period, first as a Junior Teacher in the former High School, then as Professor of English Literature in the Presidency College, and lastly as an Inspector of Schools.

Inspecting Agency.

Inspectors of Schools..	6
Deputy Inspectors ...	36
Inspecting School-masters	85
Superintendent of Hill Schools	1
Total ...	128

II.—University.

9. In the course of 1873-74 it was decided that, in order to secure some sort of guarantee of a Law Student's having carefully and intelligently gone through the subjects demanded at the B.L. Examination, he should be required, as a preliminary to examination for the degree, to put in a certificate from the Professor of Law at the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, of his having attended certain courses of lectures on Law, and of his having passed an examination in the subjects of the lectures.

Alterations in bye-laws.

10. Formerly text-books in the Law of Evidence and the Law of Contracts were specified in the bye-laws of the University; it has now been determined that no text-books shall be prescribed in either subject. Also for the "Law of Evidence" has been substituted "the Law of Evidence as prevailing in India;" and it has been decided that candidates must be prepared to answer questions as to the source from which a rule of evidence is derived, the nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly on the understanding of the law.

11. The fee for admission to the First Examination in Arts was raised from Rupees 15 to Rupees 20; the change was rendered appropriate by the prolongation of the F.A. course from one year to two years.

12. In the latter part of last year some very important measures were brought under consideration, including the introduction of Physical Science into the lower University Examinations, the modification of the tests in English and the Vernaculars with a view to securing a sounder practical knowledge of those languages, the relief of students not bringing up Natural Philosophy at the B.A. Examination from the necessity of being tested in Mathematics at that examination, the alteration of the marks allotted to certain subjects, and the provision that a candidate who fails in one or more subjects other than English should be allowed to pass if he secures one-third of the aggregate marks after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he fails. As the proposed measures were not finally passed before the close of 1873-74, the notice of them, strictly speaking, belongs to 1874-75.

13. The following statement gives a summary of the results of the examinations held by the University from its establishment to the close of the official year. It is to be observed that under the head "From Private Institutions" are included students who read by themselves without attending any college or school.

Results of the University Examinations from 1857 to 1874.

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 to 1874.

Years		Matriculation Examination. Number of Candidates examined.	Passed: From Government Institutions.	Passed: From Private Institutions.	First Arts Examination. Number of Candidates examined.	Passed: From Government Institutions.	Passed: From Private Institutions.	Bachelor of Arts' Examination. Number of Candidates examined.	Passed: From Government Institutions.	Passed: From Private Institutions.	Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination. Number of Candidates examined.	Passed: From Government Institutions.	Passed: From Private Institutions.	Bachelor of Laws Examination. Number of Candidates examined.	Passed: From Government Institutions.	Passed: From Private Institutions.	Remarks.
1857-58	Sept. 1857...	41	29	7	No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			No Examination.			Beside the results entered in this table, three candidates obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59, another in 1870-71, and the third in 1872-73. Two candidates passed in 1868-69, one in 1872-73 and three in 1873-74, for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery; also one secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. **The degree of Master of Arts was** obtained by one candidate in 1869, by five in 1870, and by one in each of the years 1872-73 and 1874. All the candidates save two were ex-students of the Presidency College. Of the two exceptions, one was a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, and the other an ex-student of the Combaconum Provincial College. The Degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on three candidates, one in 1870, another in 1871, and the third in 1874.
	Feb. 1858...	79	11	7	Do.			2	...	2	Do.			Do.			
1858-59	... ...	57	22	8	Do.			9	7	1	Do.			Do.			
1859-60	... ...	52	23	...	Do.			10	2	3	Do.			4	1	...	
1860-61	... ...	80	35	13	Do.			10	6	...	Do.			5	3	...	
1861-62	... ...	195	49	33	Do.			6	5	...	Do.			5	2	2	
1862-63	... ...	252	58	47	Do.			12	6	2	Do.			4	...	2	
1863-64	... ...	390	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...	
1864-65	... ...	565	137	86	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	...	8	1	1	
1865-66	... ...	555	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
1866-67	... ...	895	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	...	...	...	10	4	3	
1867-68	... ...	1,066	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11	
1868-69	... ...	1,320	131	193	443	53	101	53	26	14	3	1	...	31	2	14	
1869-70	... ...	1,200	167	234	531	100	120	59	28	6	2	...	...	37	3	11	
1870-71	... ...	1,358	189	235	268	22	74	65	25	9	4	2	...	3	1	...	
1871-72	... ...	1,419	169	323	205	58	39	181	38	27	2	...	...	9	...	6	
1872-73	... ...	1,530	227	384	240	43	33	83	8	21	...	...	...	8	...	5	
1873-74	... ...	1,704	209	417	285	49	76	88	28	22	4	1	...	24	...	12	
	Total ...	12,758	1,939	2,520	3,085	564	586	628	229	112	26	9	...	219	24	67	

14. The table in the margin compares the general results of the Matriculation Examinations of 1872-73 and 1873-74. The totals for the past year are higher than those for 1872-73, or indeed for any previous year; the proportion of passed to examined candidates is however not only absolutely low, but relatively worse than that for the preceding year. In comparing the work done in Government and other Schools, it is necessary to recollect that the former number only 16 to 64 of the latter; and among the 16 Government Schools there are some which are not intended to educate up to the Matriculation standard. In last year's report the following remark occurs "Looking at the large proportions which the Matriculation Examination is assuming and the trouble and expense involved in its management, it seems very desirable that some arrangement should be devised for preventing decidedly unqualified youths from undergoing examination." In accordance with the foregoing view, a proposal was brought before the Senate to require a certificate of probable fitness from candidates, as is done in Calcutta; the proposal was, however, thrown out.

Matriculation Examination.

Matriculation.		1872-73.	1873-74.
Examined ...		1,580	1,704
Passed.			
First Class ...	From Government Institutions ...	26	29
	From other Schools and Private Tuition ...	39	33
Second Class.	From Government Institutions ...	201	180
	From other Schools and Private Tuition ...	345	384
	Total ...	611	626

15. The subjoined table places in comparison the success of individual institutions at the Matriculation Examination of 1873-74 with that attained by them in the preceding year. There is undoubtedly a waste of time, labor, and money in the case of several of the institutions, which should give over the attempt to produce Matriculates, and confine themselves to a lower aim:—

Matriculation Examination, 1873-74.

Names of Institutions.	1872-73. 1st Class.	1872-73. 2nd Class.	1873-74. 1st Class.	1873-74. 2nd Class.
Madras Government Institutions.				
Presidency College	6	31	2	22
Provincial College, Combaconum	14	40	19	57
Do. School, Mangalore	2	13	1	22
Do. do. Calicut	1	27	5	23
Do. do. Bellary	...	12	1	13
Do. do. Rajahmundry	...	7	...	14
Zillah School, Madura	2	12	1	6
Do. Kurnool	...	3	...	3
Do. Chittoor	...	14	...	7
Do. Cuddapah	...	8	...	...
Do. Salem	...	7	...	3
Do. Berhampore	...	3	...	1
Do. Tellicherry	...	...	...	4
Do. Cuddalore	...	2	...	1
Madrassa-i-Azam	1	4	...	...
Normal School, Mangalore	...	7	...	...
Do. Trichinopoly...	...	5	...	...
Do. Vizagapatam	...	6	...	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore ...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	26	201	29	179
Other Schools.				
High School, Trevandrum	4	27	2	34
Patcheappah's High School	1	19	2	12
S. P. G. School, Vepery	1	9	2	5
Do. Trichinopoly	1	19	1	17
Do. Tanjore	1	14	3	30
Do. Poreyar	...	1	...	1
Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah ...	1	2	2	5
Do. do. Trichinopoly ...	...	2	...	...
Do. do. Mysore	1	3	...	3
Do. do. Negapatam ...	...	4	...	7
Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore	2	4	1	4
Hindu Anglo-Ver. School, Masulipatam ...	1	5	...	4
Do. do. Tinnevelly ...	...	5	1	9
High School, Sydapet	...	3	...	4
Do. Coimbatore	1	11	2	10
Do. Bangalore	1	9	3	5
Do. Ernakulam (Rajah's)	...	6	...	6

Matriculation Examination, 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Names of Institutions.	1872-73. 1st Class.	1872-73. 2nd Class.	1873-74. 1st Class.	1873-74. 2nd Class.
OTHER SCHOOLS.—(*Continued.*)				
High School, Vizianagrum (Rajah's)... ...	...	6	...	2
Syrian College, Cottayam (Church Mission).	4	3	1	3
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam	2	10	1	10
Doveton Protestant College, Madras ...	2	10	2	7
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras ...	1	6	3	8
Church of Scotland Mission Institn. do. ...	2	6	1	10
Government School, Shimoga	2	5	...	6
Do. Hassan	...	3	...	1
Do. Chitaldroog	...	1	...	...
Union School, Palghaut	2	5	...	6
Catholic Seminary, Bangalore	1	...	...	1
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	3	23	1	33
Do. School, Trivellore ...	...	1	...	4
Do. do. Conjeveram ...	...	4	...	5
Do. do. Nellore ...	...	7	1	5
Do. do. Chingleput ...	...	...	...	5
Patcheappah's School, Conjeveram	...	4	...	2
Do. Chiddembaram ...	1	3	...	3
Saint Andrew's School, Bangalore	1	2	...	3
Military Male Orphan Asylum	1	...	...	...
London Mission Institution, Madras ...	1	4	...	2
Do. do. Bangalore ...	...	3	...	3
Do. School, Bellary	...	5	...	3
American Mission School, Dindigul	...	1	...	1
Hindu School, Vizagapatam	...	1	...	3
Do. Cocanada	...	4	...	5
Anglo-Vernacular School, Chintadrepettah ...	...	1	...	...
Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi.	...	6	...	4
Saint Mary's Seminary, Madras	...	2	1	5
Rajah's School, Mysore	...	4	1	4
Do. Kattakil	...	1	...	2
Vediapuram Seminary	...	1	...	1
Sawyerpuram do.	...	3	...	1
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	...	7	...	5
Noble Memorial School, Masulipatam ..	...	10	...	9
Fort School, Masulipatam	...	1	...	...
Central School, Narsapur	...	4	...	2
Hindu Proprietary School, Madras	...	6	...	4
Milagre's School, Mangalore	...	1	...	1
Church Mission Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	6	...	6
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore	...	1	...	2

Matriculation Examination, 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Names of Institutions.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
OTHER SCHOOLS.—(*Continued.*)				
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	1
Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar.	...	1	...	3
Roman Catholic School, Coimbatore ...	...	1	...	...
Saint Thomé Seminary, Madras	...	1	...	...
Saint Aloyson's School, Vizagapatam ...	...	2	...	...
Catholic Bishop's School, Mangalore ...	...	1	...	...
Sullivan's Garden Seminary	...	1	1	2
London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	2
Anglo-Vernacular School, Cickabalassore ...	...	...	...	1
Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura..	...	...	...	7
Government District School, Chitaldroog ...	...	...	...	1
Zemindary School, Parla Kimidy	...	...	...	1
Saint Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	2
Rajah's School, Puducottah	...	...	...	1
Government School, Tumkur	...	...	...	1
Private Study...	1	24	1	30
Total ...	39	345	33	385

First Examination in Arts.

16. At the First Examination in Arts 125 candidates passed against 76 in 1872-73. The far larger portion of the increase pertains to private schools. The following table gives the results for the last two years :—

—		1872-73.	1873-74.
Examined		240	285
Passed.			
1st Class.	From Government Institutions	3	7
	From other Schools and Private Tuition ...	4	5
2nd Class.	From Government Institutions	40	42
	From other Schools and Private Tuition ...	29	71
Total ...		76	125

First Examination in Arts, 1873-74.

Names of Institutions.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Presidency College...	2	14	1	11
Provincial College, Combaconum..	1	16	3	17
Do. School, Mangalore ...	...	4	...	6
Do. do. Calicut ...	...	4	3	4
Do. do. Bellary ...	...	...	...	3
Normal School, Madras	...	2	...	1
Total ...	3	40	7	42
OTHER SCHOOLS.				
Doveton Protestant College ...	1	2	2	7
High School, Trevandrum ...	1	8	...	9
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	1	7	1	17
Saint Joseph's Institution, Negapatam	1	1	...	...
Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.	...	1	...	...
High School, Bangalore	...	7	1	4
Rajah's School, Mysore	...	1	...	2
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ...	...	...	...	9
London Mission Institution, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	1
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	...	...	...	2
Government School, Shimoga ...	...	...	...	1
Noble High School, Masulipatam..	...	...	1	5
Private Study	...	2	...	14
Total ...	4	29	5	71

17. In 1872-73, 81 candidates for the Bachelor of Arts Degree underwent examination, and 29 were successful; in the year lately closed 88 were examined and 50 passed. In noticing the improvement visible in the ratio of passed to examined candidates, it must not be forgotten that 1872-73 was an exceptional year in regard to this examination, the young men who came up to be tested being waifs and strays as explained in the report for that year.

B. A. Examination.

Bachelor of Arts Examination, 1874.

Names of Institutions.	1872-73.		1873-74.		
	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.					
Presidency College	3	5	2	12	3
Provincial College, Combaconum ...	...	...	...	8	3
Total ...	3	5	2	20	6
OTHER SCHOOLS.					
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	1	4	...	5	...
Doveton Protestant College... ...	1	1	1	3	...
High School, Trevandrum	1	...	...	4	...
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ...	...	1	1	1	1
S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens...	...	...	...	1	...
Private Study	3	9	...	1	4
Total ...	6	15	2	15	5

M. A. Examination.

18. At the Master of Arts Examination a single candidate, an ex-student of Combaconum Provincial College, was examined and passed in Branch IV. The cost of examining a single candidate is so great that, as suggested in the report for 1872-73, it would be well if examinations for the higher and more rarely sought degrees were held only once in two years instead of annually.

B. L. Examination.

19. Twenty-four candidates were examined for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and 12 passed, one being placed in the second, and the rest in the third class.

M. L. Examination.

20. One candidate out of two who were examined for the Degree of Master of Laws was successful; this young man, who is a Bombay Parsee, was ranked in the third class.

B. C. E. Examination.

21. At the Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination, four candidates appeared, and one proved successful, being ranked in the second class.

Degrees in Medicine.

22. One student of the Medical College passed the first test for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, and three others were successful at the second or final examination for the degree.

23. The following table gives the results of the late University Examinations in the optional languages selected by the candidates. It is to be remembered that many of the students who passed in their optional languages failed in other subjects :—

Results of examinations in the optional languages.

Languages.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B.A. Degree.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Greek	...	...	1	1	2	2
Latin	130	97	18	15	7	6
Sanskrīt	71	48	18	15	3	3
Tamil	776	562	121	120	54	53
Telugu	357	248	55	52	9	9
Canarese	171	161	36	36	3	3
Malayalum	181	165	32	32	8	8
Hindustani	18	13	3	3	1	1
Persian	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total ...	1,704	1,294	285	275	87	85

24. The several classes of the community to which belong the successful candidates at the Matriculation, First Arts, and Bachelor of Arts Examinations are shown below :—

Classes of the community represented at the University Examinations.

Classes of Community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B.A. Degree.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Brahmins	354	330	40	85	14	30
Other Hindus	144	139	23	25	8	7
Mahomedans	8	3	1	2	...	...
Native Christians	54	48	2	3	2	7
East Indians	43	37	6	8	5	4
Europeans	8	18	4	1	...	2
Parsees	...	1	...	1	...	...

Cost of University.

25. The net cost to Government of the University was Rupees 14,392 as shown by the statement beneath :—

Receipts other than from Government.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
Fees from candidates ...	25,800	Establishment	4,368
Sale of calendars ...	127	Fees to Examiners ...	29,720
		Contingencies, including all other charges	6,231
Total Receipts ...	25,927	Total Disbursements ...	40,319

III.—Colleges.

Presidency College.

7 Professors.
1 Assistant Professor.
5 English Masters.
8 Vernacular Masters.

Pupils.

112 College Branch.
131 Junior Department.
67 Legal do.

26. On the 28th April 1873 Mr. Thompson, the Principal of the Presidency College, returned from leave and resumed charge of the institution from Mr. Porter. On the 1st October the Law Professorship was revived, and Mr. H. H. Sheppard, Barrister-at-Law, was appointed to the post. In the middle of March 1874 Mr. P. Runganadham Mudelliar, who, in the beginning of that year, had permanently succeeded Mr. Kershaw as Head Master of Bellary Provincial School, was appointed to act for Mr. Evans, the Professor of Mathematics, upon that gentleman's proceeding to England on furlough. The Assistant Professorship vacated by Mr. Runganadham on his appointment to Bellary was conferred upon Mr. S. Seshayya of the Provincial College at Combaconum. In the Junior Department some changes occurred in consequence of one of the masters taking six months' leave on private affairs.

27. The following table gives the attendance in the Senior Department at the close of the years specified, and the number of students that passed the several University Examinations in those years:—

Years.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First in Arts Examination.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1871-72	116	26	19	23
1872-73	115	35	16	8
1873-74	112	24	12	17

28. The attendance for last year is a trifle below that for 1872-73; all three years contrast unfavorably with 1870-71, when 135 students were on the roll of the College. The Principal is still of opinion that, to secure a larger number of students, and so utilize as fully as pos-

sible the teaching power of the institution, it is absolutely necessary there should be a well developed Junior Department acting as a feeder to the College classes. On this point it may be observed that Government, in paragraph 12 of their Order, No. 286 of the 5th October 1872, expressed themselves as follows:—"The Presidency College is an institution which, at present, it would be impossible to replace by private or local efforts, and, therefore, it would be an erroneous policy to omit anything that may be really essential to its continued efficiency; and if at the expiration of the current official year, the circumstances of the College shall appear to justify the measure advocated by the Principal, the Governor in Council will be prepared to sanction its adoption." As the Order directed that the subject should be brought up again in the following year, I addressed Government, after communicating with the Principal, proposing a scheme according to which the cost of developing the Junior Department would have been covered by certain reductions elsewhere. Government, however, in their Order No. 214, of July 4th, 1873, were pleased to negative the proposal.

29. The University results for last year are described by the Principal as "Poor in the case of Matriculation, bad in the First Examination in Arts, and highly satisfactory in the Bachelor of Arts Degree," and the description appears to me to be generally correct; an explanation of the failure at the First Arts Examination will be found in the Principal's report. It is to be observed that, of the four Bachelors of Arts who secured places in the 1st class, the first two proceeded from the Presidency College.

30. The study of Sanskrit continues to advance, and Professor Oppert has now a fair number of pupils in his classes. C. Chandrasakharam, who was the only Bachelor of Arts that took up Sanskrit, became entitled to the Maharajah of Vizianagrum's prize of Rupees 350, and also to the "Sri Goday Vari" University prize founded by the Honorable Gajapati Row. In few institutions do the pupils pay proper attention to the study of the Vernaculars; and the school classes of the Presidency College afforded many instances of deficient knowledge in this branch of study. It appears, however, that in the College classes the students attach more weight to their Vernaculars.

31. The re-establishment of the Law Class was the necessary consequence of the new rule laid down by the University requiring all candidates for Degrees in Law to attend, as a preliminary measure, certain courses of lectures. The Law Class opened with a gratifying number of students; and under the new conditions of its existence, it seems likely to prosper.

32. The annexed table shows the fluctuations in the supply of

students from different localities. It may be noticed that of the 39 pupils in the lowest College Class on the 31st March last, 14 came from the Junior Department, 11 from other institutions in the town of Madras, and 7 from Mofussil Schools.

Districts, &c.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Madras	30	41	28
Chingleput	24	14	16
Jaffna	9	6	3
North Arcot	8	4	4
South Arcot	8	10	11
Malabar (Travancore and Cochin*) ...	7	8	12
Tanjore	7	8	8
Trichinopoly	5	2	4
Vizagapatam	3	1	1
Nellore	2	4	1
Ganjam	2	5	3
Mysore...	2	1	5
Kurnool	2	1	...
Cuddapah	2	3	1
Godavery	2	...	4
Bellary...	1	2	3
Tinnevelly	1	...	1
Kistna	1	1	...
South Canara	...	1	3
Coimbatore	...	1	1
Salem	...	1	...
Madura	...	1	3

Provincial College, Combaconum.

1 Principal.
3 Assistants.
9 Masters.

Pupils.

114 College Branch.
319 Junior Department.

33. During the whole of last year Mr. Gopal Row continued in charge of Combaconum Provincial College, as Mr. Porter proceeded on furlough to England immediately upon being relieved by Mr. Thompson of the Acting Principalship of the Presidency College. A large number of changes occurred in the staff of the Provincial College; of these, the following were the most important. Mr. S. Seshayya, Third Assistant in the Senior Department, who had been officiating as First Assistant, was transferred to the Presidency College as Assistant Professor, and Mr. A. J. Coelho, of the Mangalore Provincial School, was appointed to act as First Assistant; the permanent post of Third Assistant was conferred upon one of the junior teachers in the College.

* None from Travancore or Cochin in 1873-74.

34. The table in the margin gives the number of pupils in the Senior Department and the results of the University examinations for the last three years. It will be seen that the strength of the College Department has slightly increased. The results at the Matriculation Examination in 1873-74 were most creditable; 68 youths went up, and, of the 53 that passed, no fewer than 19 obtained places in the first class. The success at the higher tests, though not so striking, was decidedly good; and Mr. Gopal Row has proved, what was anticipated from his previous career, that he can worthily discharge the duties of Principal of the College, to which he has so long been attached.

Years.	Attendance in the Senior Department.	Passed at Matriculation Examination.	Passed at First Arts Examination.	Passed at Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1871-72...	93	29	28	15
1872-73...	102	44	17	...
1873-74...	114	53	20	11

35. Of the students in the Senior Department, 89 belonged to the district of Tanjore, 3 to Trichinopoly, 7 to Madura, 2 to Coimbatore, 1 to Salem, 3 to Malabar, and 9 to South Arcot.

36. The College building is in the hands of the Public Works Department for enlargement and improvement, and the classes have to be taught in some sheds for the present; it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in completing the building work, as in existing circumstances the institution is placed at a great disadvantage.

Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland.

College 108
School 729

37. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission continues to hold the first place among the aided colleges and schools of the Presidency. The subjoined table gives some of the most prominent features of the working of the institution during the last three years. It may be mentioned that the School Department is divided into an upper and a lower school; the former contained 346 and the latter 383 boys on the 31st March last.

Years.	Number in College Department.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Arts Examination.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1871-72 ...	71	24	8	5
1872-73 ...	86	26	8	5
1873-74 ...	108	33	18	5

38. The foregoing figures show very favorably; and the Rev. Mr. Miller and his Assistants must feel much gratification at the success which has attended their labors. The school classes are large; and the Inspector remarks that, at his examination of the school, he found the defects commonly attaching to classes which are too large; at the same time the general results at inspection were fair.

39. It was remarked in the Report for 1872-73 that the Doveton College is undoubtedly an expensive institution, owing to the small number of students in the College Classes, but that it seems fitting there should be a College specially adapted for European and East Indian Protestants; it was further observed that, in the circumstances of the country, it was to be hoped that the College Classes would, year by year, show a larger attendance. The annexed table, which gives some statistics of the institution for the last three years, indicates progress, though only of a gradual character.

Doveton Protestant College.

College 32
High School } ... 168
Primary do. }

Years.	Number in College Department.	Passed Matriculation Examination.	Passed First Arts Examination.	Passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1871-72	23	8	3	2
1872-73	26	12	3	2
1873-74	32	9	9	4

40. It seems likely that the cost of the institution, as given in the financial returns, is not quite correctly distributed between the Collegiate and School Departments. The Inspector brought the matter forward in his report for 1872-73, and he has repeated what he then said in his report for the year under review.

41. According to existing arrangements, the working year at the Medical College differs considerably from the official year; it is divided into a Winter Session of six months commencing on 1st October, and a Summer Session of three months beginning on 1st April. Here, only a brief notice will be given of the chief events connected with the College which occurred in 1873-74, and in the Appendix will be found the Report of the Principal for the previous year.

Medical College.

9 Professors.
5 Assistants.
Pupils.
4 Senior Department.
28 Second do.
61 Junior do.

42. The following table compares the leading statistics of the College for 1873-74 with those for the two preceding years.

Leading Statistics.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
In Senior Department at commencement of Winter Session.	9	7	5
In Second do. do. do. ...	56	45	28
In Junior do. do. do. ...	44	61	61
Passed Second M.B. and C.M. University Examinations ...	...	1	3
Do. First do. do. do. ...	4	1	1
Do. for Grade of Assistant Apothecary	11	15	21
Do. do. Hospital Assistant	17	11	25

43. Four of the students of the Senior Department proceeded to England, two to compete for commissions in the Indian Medical Service, and two to prosecute their medical education.

44. It was found necessary to remove for incompetency five students of the Second and an equal number of the Junior Department; also a student of the Second Department was dismissed the service as a deserter.

45. The College suffered a severe loss in the death of Surgeon W. N. Chipperfield, Professor of Ophthalmology, which occurred in May 1873; towards the end of that year Surgeon-Major M. C. Furnell was appointed Mr. Chipperfield's successor. In January 1874 Surgeon-Major Harris returned from furlough and resumed charge of the Professorship of Midwifery from Surgeon Cockerill.

Civil Engineering College.
1 Principal.
9 Masters.
147 Pupils.

46. The Session of 1873-74 at the Civil Engineering College commenced on the 1st August 1873, when the attendance stood as beneath:—

First Department	...	5
Second do.	First Class ...	28
	Second do. ...	61
Special Drawing Class	...	49
Do. Survey do.	...	30
	Total ...	173

47. The subjoined table gives the attendance at the end of the session and the chief features in the working of the College during the last three years.

—	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
First Department.			
On roll at close of Session ...	6	7	4
Passed for Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering...	...	...	1
Obtained Certificate as Assistant Engineer ...	1	...	4
Second Department.			
On roll at close of Session ...	48	65	61
Obtained Certificate as Supervisor ...	...	1	3
Do. as Taluq Overseer ...	14	11	20
Special Department.			
On roll at close of Session ...	34	45	80
Obtained Certificates of Surveying, First Class ...	...	...	2
Do. do. Second do. ...	2	...	3
Do. do. Third do. ...	11	5	8
Do. as Draughtsman and Estimator, First Class.	1	...	3
Do. do. do. Second do..	4	4	4
Do. do. do. Third do..	3	4	11

48. Mr. Rathna Sabapathi Pillai, B.A., who passed for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, was appointed at once a Probationary Assistant Engineer under Government Order, Public Works Department, No. 1,237, of 14th May 1872; three other students who went up for the degree at the same time unfortunately failed.

49. The Principal observes that he experiences great difficulty in securing Examiners for the professional subjects included in the College course, and he suggests that remuneration should be given to the officers employed as Examiners in those subjects. It seems strange that while professional men, who must be presumed to be peculiarly interested in the work of the College, are supposed to require fees to induce them to examine the students, there is no difficulty in obtaining the gratuitous services of non-professional men to examine in the non-professional subjects. There appears no reason why Government should not appoint a Committee of Engineers to examine the students in their professional subjects, just as they appoint a Committee of Medical Officers to examine the students passing out from the Medical College. Of course the practice followed in the case of the University of remunerating Examiners affords no precedent in the case of a College.

IV.—Collegiate and Higher-Class Schools.

Ganjam.

50. In the district of Ganjam the Berhampore Zillah School continues to be the only Higher-Class institution. On the 31st March 1874 there were 198 pupils in attendance, against 173 for the previous year, and 18 of the youths were in the Sixth or Matriculation Class; the fifth class was somewhat too weak numerically, containing only 14 boys. Of the total number of pupils, 52 were Uriyas; these lads formed distinct divisions of the three lower classes, and received the main part of their instruction through their own language. At the last Matriculation Examination six boys appeared, but only one passed; this compares unfavorably with the result in 1872-73, when three out of four examinees were successful. It is anticipated that in December next a much larger measure of success will attend the school. The classes were examined in March by Mr. Kershaw, who considered that the results were "fairly creditable to all concerned." The fees collected, Rupees 2,842, covered nearly half the cost of the school, Rupees 5,990.

Vizagapatam.

51. Of the three Higher-Class Schools in Vizagapatam, that maintained by the London Mission has the largest attendance, but the numbers belong mainly to the lowest classes. The Inspector's report upon the school is favorable in many respects, but some of the teaching is described as "superficial and inefficient." Of the pupils, four attended the Matriculation Examination, so that the ratio of passed scholars to examinees is tolerably fair; the school also passed a student at the First Arts Examination. The

fee collections amounted to Rupees 1,785, while the total cost of the institution is returned at Rupees 4,221; in the latter sum is not included any portion of the salaries of the Missionaries, who not only superintend the working of the school, but give instruction to some of the classes. The Hindu School appears to have made decided improvement; at inspection Mr. Bowers found that better order and greater regularity of attendance had been introduced; and he remarked that the examination passed by the pupils would have been a decided success but for the great failure of one of the classes. Of the scholars, nine attended the Matriculation Examination, but of these three tried their fortune against the master's wish. The fee collections amounted to Rupees 1,174, while the total cost was Rupees 5,167. The Vizianagrum High School, which is entirely supported by the liberality of the Maharajah, was in a satisfactory state at inspection; Mr. Bowers attributed the good results afforded in some degree to the fact that three-fourths of the pupils were Brahmins. The Matriculation Examination was attended by seven of the scholars; but of these only two passed, while five were successful in 1873-74. As the school receives no aid from Government, the Maharajah is at liberty to charge whatever fees he pleases; those now in force are far too low, as is evident from the fact that, while the cost of the school last year was Rupees 5,786, the fees aggregated only Rupees 864. The Maharajah was addressed with the object of inducing him to raise the scale of fees, but he expressed a disinclination to take such a step.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation Examination.
London Mission School, Vizagapatam.	232	21	2
Hindu School, Vizagapatam	134	11	3
High School, Vizianagrum	149	15	2

52. During 1873 the Rajahmundry Provincial School was incompletely developed, possessing only a Junior F. A. Class. It has now a senior as well as a junior class of that stamp; the former containing five, and the latter seven pupils. It seems probable, as it is much to be desired, that this school will now afford results commensurate with its nominal grade and with the money expended upon it. As the institution, owing to peculiar circumstances, was not inspected last year, the Matriculation Examination affords the only data for forming an opinion as to its progress; 23 pupils attended that examination, and 14 were successful. The ratio of passed scholars to examinees is pretty good, and the number of passes is the largest on the records of the school. The Provincial School has 30 pupils in the sixth class, and has no class below the fourth; the abolition of the

Godavery.

lower classes is in harmony with the course which has been followed generally in Government Schools, but the measure was rendered absolutely necessary at Rajahmundry, owing to the limited size of the school-house. The total cost of the Provincial School was Rupees 11,019, and the fees amounted to Rupees 4,536.

53. Beside the Provincial School of Rajahmundry, the Godavery District contains three institutions of the higher class, in connexion with which the table beneath affords some statistics.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1873-74.
Hindu School, Cocanada	139	19	5
Church Mission School, Ellur...	58	5	2
Central School, Nursapur	60	...	2

Of the schools, that at Cocanada stands first. It was inspected by Mr. Bowers, who remarked as follows:—"On the whole, therefore, the school may be pronounced to be in a tolerably satisfactory condition, and to be deserving of the assistance it receives from Government." The chief defect was in the classification of the pupils. The Matriculation Examination was attended by 11 of the scholars. The cost of the school was Rupees 6,196, and the fees amounted to Rupees 2,248. The Church Mission School at Ellur afforded, in general, fair results at inspection, Telugu, however, proving an exception. The worst features of the school are the extreme numerical weakness of the senior classes and the high cost of the education afforded. On the 31st March 1874 the pupils in the sixth, fifth, and fourth classes numbered five, four, and five, respectively; also the expenditure on the institution in 1873-74 was Rupees 7,876, while only the sum of Rupees 506 was derived from fees. When the prescribed scale of fees was introduced in September 1871, the school was treated in an exceptional manner, and the manager was allowed a certain time for raising the fees to the amounts laid down by Government. Owing to some misapprehension, reduced fees were charged long after the proper date. This accounts in some degree for the insignificance of the fee receipts. The matter has now been set to rights, but, with its exceedingly poor attendance, it is impracticable for the school to realise from fees a sum bearing a fair ratio to its cost. Of the pupils, four went up to the Matriculation Examination. The Central School at Nursapur has greatly declined, owing apparently to disagreement between the Committee of Management and the Masters. In reporting on the institution, the Inspector made the following observations. "Discipline has been weakened by the successful intrigues of the Brahmin boys against the late Second Master, whose only fault, as far

as I have been told, was that he was not a Brahmin. This man was summarily dismissed by the Committee at a moment's notice in opposition to the Head Master's testimony in his favor, and apparently as the result of a conspiracy of the senior boys." The Committee were expostulated with, and they have been warned that, if the decline of the school continues, the aid given to it will be largely diminished. Now a rival school has been set on foot by a Missionary, who proposes to educate for the Matriculation Examination, and to whom the senior pupils have gone over. As the Missionary does not ask for aid from Government, he is at liberty to levy as small fees as he pleases; consequently Mr. Kershaw fears that the Nursapur School is not likely to recover its ground. The school sent up six boys to the Matriculation Examination; the fee collections amounted to Rupees 945, and the total cost to Rupees 3,159.

Kistna.

54. The following table refers to the two Higher-Class Schools of the Kistna District. Of these, the Noble Institution is the more advanced, educating up to the First Arts standard, and so taking rank as a Collegiate School. The senior College Class contained seven, and the junior eight at the close of last year; and the First Arts Examination in December 1873 was attended by nine students, of whom six were successful, one securing a place in the first class. At the Matriculation Examination 17 boys appeared. While favorably impressed with the work of the school, the Inspector notices its large cost returned for last year at Rupees 15,142, and attributes it to the number of teachers employed; at the same time the fees realised amounted only to Rupees 2,581. In respect to the cost it must be borne in mind that collegiate classes require superior and, therefore, expensive teachers, while the fees realised from the few students in them are comparatively trifling. Last year the Hindu School cost Rupees 4,391, and its fee collections amounted to Rupees 2,228, so that the fees met somewhat more than a moiety of the total charges. The school is in a satisfactory condition, and passed exactly one-half of its candidates at the Matriculation Examination.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1873-74.
Noble Institution, Masulipatam	235	21	9
Hindu School, do.	249	17	4

Bellary.

55. The Government Provincial School at Bellary, which is the chief institution in the district, has not of late years made the progress which was hoped for, and

compares unfavorably in this respect with the Calicut and Mangalore Provincial Schools; this may in part be attributed to the changes of Head Masters, which circumstances have rendered necessary. Mr. Runganadha Mudaliar was appointed to the permanent Head Mastership last year on Mr. Kershaw's promotion to an Inspectorship; but, on a temporary vacancy occurring in the Mathematical Professorship at the Presidency College, Mr. Runganadham was appointed to fill it, and no satisfactory arrangement to supply his place at Bellary has yet been found possible. In December last 5 pupils attended the First Arts and 29 the Matriculation Examination; 3 of the former number and 14 of the latter were successful. When the Inspector visited the school near the close of 1873-74 there were 7 students in each of the First Arts Classes and 49 in the Matriculation Class. The results at inspection were unsatisfactory in English for the lower classes, and Mr. Fortey makes the following general remarks upon the school:—"On the whole I cannot say I was satisfied with the condition of this school. It seems to me that, although two or three of the senior classes have been well taught, sufficient supervision has not been exercised over the teaching in the lower classes; nor is the attendance so regular as it might be. The absentees in the College and School Departments during the past year were 33 and 12 per cent., respectively, while in the year 1870-71 (the last year Mr. Kershaw was in charge) they were 14 and 7, respectively." The total cost of the school was Rupees 12,793, and the fee collections amounted to Rupees 5,127.

56. The London Mission School at Bellary, commonly called the Wardlaw Institution, continued to make fair progress; at the same time it passed only 3 pupils at the Matriculation, against 5 in 1872-73. It is doubtful if another institution beside the Provincial School is at present required at Bellary for the education of youths up to the Matriculation standard. At inspection the answering in English and Mathematics compared fairly with that in the corresponding classes of the Provincial School; but the answering in Telugu was not satisfactory in some cases. A circumstance is noticed by Mr. Fortey in connexion with the school, which serves to show the danger there is of instruction in Natural History and Natural Science being conveyed in a superficial and rote style. One of the classes read a book on the Kingdoms of Nature; and on the Inspector's asking whether a wooden ruler was a vegetable or a mineral, the pupils were unable to give an answer. It is no doubt most desirable that lads should obtain a wider knowledge of nature than has hitherto been the case; but, without fitting masters and a sound style of teaching, a great amount of evil may be done. To cram History is bad; but to cram Natural Science must be infinitely worse. At the close of the year the Wardlaw Institution contained 275 boys, of whom 21 were in the Matriculation Class;

the total cost of the school was Rupees 8,102, and the fees amounted to Rupees 3,420.

57. The Kurnool Zillah School stands alone in the district as a Higher-Class institution; and, as the district is a very backward one, without good Middle-Class Schools to serve as feeders to the Zillah School, the progress of the latter cannot but be slow. On the 31st March last there were 155 boys in the school, of whom 13 were in the Matriculation Class; 3 boys, all that went up, passed the late Matriculation Examination. The results at inspection were generally fair, though the practical command of English possessed by the pupils was decidedly poor. The cost of the school was Rupees 5,803, and the fees amounted to Rupees 1,603.

Kurnool.

58. The Cuddapah Zillah School, which made a great advance under its former Head Master, Mr. Taylor, has declined very considerably since that gentleman left. No pupils went up directly from the school to the late Matriculation Examination, and 7 ex-pupils who tried their fortune were rejected. At inspection the results were only tolerable, and the percentage of absentees during the four months preceding the inspection was as high as 15¼. For these unfavorable features in the working of the school the Head Master is only partially responsible, as he was absent on leave for several months. At the close of the year the school contained 161 boys, of whom 13 were in the Matriculation Class. The cost of the institution was Rupees 6,653, and the fees amounted to Rupees 2,523.

Cuddapah.

59. The Free Church of Scotland's Mission School at Nellore is the only institution of the higher class in the district. At the close of 1873-74 it contained 322 pupils, 27 of whom were in the Matriculation Class. At the Matriculation Examination in December last 6 boys passed; this result is fair, though the number shows a slight reduction compared with former years. The cost of the school is returned at Rupees 8,731, and the total of fee collections at Rupees 3,972.

Nellore.

60. The Presidency College, the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland, and the Doveton Protestant College, which have already been noticed under the head of Colleges, possess school departments, the aggregate cost of which is returned at Rupees 66,547, and which passed 67 pupils at the Matriculation Examination in 1873. There were also 10 schools within the limits of the Municipality ranked in the higher class in 1873-74. Omitting two of them, St. Francis Xavier's Institution at St. Thomé,

Madras.

and the Gospel Society's Seminary at Sullivan's Gardens, the others are given in the following table :—

Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number in Matriculation Class.	Total Cost.	Fees collected.	Passed Matriculation, 1872-73.	Passed Matriculation, 1873-74.
			RS.	RS.		
Patcheappah's High School... ...	487	72	21,956	6,941	20	14
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	156	18	12,640	5,400	7	11
Hindu Proprietery School	135	30	6,188	3,761	6	4
St. Mary's Seminary...	270	20	6,090	2,076	2	6
Church of Scotland's Mission School.	456	45	13,832	4,111	8	11
London Mission School	467	35	16,796	5,046	5	2
S. P. G. School, Vepery	414	32	11,499	4,006	10	7
Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah.	378	64	11,753	4,635	3	7
Total ...	2,763	316	1,00,754	35,976	61	62

61. It is scarcely necessary to repeat here the remark which has been so frequently made as to the largeness of the expenditure on Higher-Class Schools in the town of Madras. A feature in the above table which claims attention is the very large number of boys in the Matriculation Classes compared with the number that succeeded in matriculating during the last two years. It is undoubtedly the case that very frequently boys are admitted into Matriculation Classes who are not competent to pursue the studies they are required to undertake; the evil reaches, perhaps, a greater height at Madras than elsewhere in consequence of the competition among schools. The Inspector considered the classes at Patcheappah's to be too large for effective instruction; he remarks:—"They must be very superior and hardworking masters, indeed, who can teach efficiently Preparatory Matriculation Classes containing 47 boys." Bishop Corrie's Grammar School was found in good working order, and the discipline which prevailed was declared to be "excellent." The Hindu Proprietary School appears to have done fairly at inspection, which took place just after the close of the official year. The results at the Matriculation Examination have fallen off each year since 1871. The pupils at St. Mary's Seminary generally acquitted themselves satisfactorily at inspection; and the Matriculation results for last year show a decided advance upon those for 1872-73. The Church of Scotland's Mission School has taken a further step forwards in regard to University work. The lower classes also showed improvement when examined by Mr. Fowler, but a good deal remains to be done before the school can be declared to be in really good working order. The London Mission School does not succeed as could be wished in the University Examinations; also, when the school was inspected, the results were

rather unsatisfactory. Mr. Fowler remarks :—"The classes are not too large, but the numbers are great, and many of the classes work near together; as a consequence there is a good deal of noise, the almost unavoidable accompaniments of which are inattention, bad order, and inexactness." The Gospel Society's School at Vepery did not pass quite so many boys at Matriculation last year as in 1872-73; but of the pupils who were successful last December, two were placed in the first class. The Wesleyan School at Royapettah was reported on favorably by the Inspector; it also made an advance as regards the Matriculation Examination. St. Francis Xavier's School at St. Thomé, though returned as belonging to the higher class, ought to take rank in the middle class; in 1871 it passed no pupil at the Matriculation Examination, in 1872 it passed one, and last year it passed none. The S. P. G. Seminary at Sullivan's Gardens is an institution of an exceptional stamp; so long as it satisfies the rules regarding secular instruction, there seems no reason why it should be deprived of the aid it enjoys.

Chingleput.

62. This year the Sydapet High School shows a little better than it did last in regard to passes at the Matriculation Examination, but it has not regained the position it formerly occupied; the attendance also has slightly diminished. The cost of the school is returned at Rupees 7,548, and the fee collections amounted to Rupees 2,871. From Patcheappah's Branch School at Conjeveram only two boys matriculated, against four in the preceding year; while the Free Church of Scotland's School in the same town made a slight advance, passing five instead of four pupils. The attendance at Patcheappah's Branch School has increased considerably, that at the Free Church of Scotland's School has decreased. For the former the total cost was Rupees 5,103, and the sum collected in fees Rupees 1,133; the corresponding figures for the latter were Rupees 2,970 and Rupees 904.

Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number in Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1872-73.	Passed Matriculation Examination in 1873-74.
Sydapet High School	157	17	3	4
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	202	24	4	2
Free Church of Scotland Mission's School, Conjeveram	108	18	4	5

63. Beside the schools entered in the table, the Free Church of Scotland's Schools at Trivellore and Chingleput passed pupils at the Matriculation Examination; from the former four and from the latter

five were successful. These schools were middle-class ones, and it does not seem advisable that they should enter upon the work of preparing boys for the Matriculation Examination. The general question, as to whether the managers of a school are at liberty to raise it from one class to another without previous sanction, is now before Government.

South Arcot.

64. In South Arcot there are three schools which rank in the higher class; but the work accomplished by all three, so far as preparation for the University is concerned, might be done by a single school.

Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Passed Matriculation, 1872-73.	Passed Matriculation, 1873-74.
Zillah School, Cuddalore ...	162	13	2	1
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore	217	21	...	2
Patcheappah's Branch School, Chidambaram	158	19	3	3

65. The Cuddalore Zillah School has never yet realised expectations, although repeated efforts have been made to give it an efficient organisation. The results at the last Matriculation Examination showed a retrogradation compared with those of the preceding year, and, from what he saw at inspection, Mr. Fowler does not anticipate any greater success next December. It is difficult to account for the unsatisfactory state of things, or to see what further steps should be taken to improve the school. The total cost of the institution in 1873-74 was Rupees 5,958, and the fees amounted to Rupees 2,611. St. Joseph's Institution at Cuddalore continues to aim at doing higher class work, and last year it passed two pupils at Matriculation. This result was an advance, as in the two preceding years it passed no boys. There is undoubtedly not scope for two Higher-Class Schools in Cuddalore, and St. Joseph's should confine itself to middle-class work. The cost of the school is returned at Rupees 5,462, and the fees realised are given at Rupees 1,624. The school at Chidambaram, supported by the Trustees of Patcheappah's Charities, has had some success at the University Examinations of 1872-73 and 1873-74; at the same time the Inspector reports upon it rather unfavorably. Last year the total cost was Rupees 3,499, and the fees amounted to Rupees 1,187.

North Arcot.

66. The several classes of the Chittore Zillah School acquitted themselves very fairly upon the whole when the institution was inspected; the classes are divided into Tamil and Telugu sections, and it is remarked by the Acting Inspector

that, as was the case in 1872-73, the answering in English and Arithmetic of the Tamils was much better than that of the Telugus. At the close of the year the school contained 357 pupils, of whom 34 were in the Matriculation Class. The success of the institution at the last Matriculation Examination was less than usual; 16 boys went up and only 7 passed, while 14 out of 16 were successful in the preceding year. The cost of the school was Rupees 8,953, and the fees amounted to Rupees 5,009, covering more than half the expenditure.

67. The district of Salem has one Higher-Class institution, the Salem Zillah School; on the 31st March the attendance was 343, and 24 boys were in the Matriculation Class. The report of the Acting Inspector upon the classes is tolerably favorable, but the school did not show as well at inspection as the Chittore School. The results at the last Matriculation Examination were very poor; 10 boys went up, but only 3 passed, while the number of passes in 1872-73 was 7. The Head Master attributes the falling off to the inferiority of the material he had to work upon, and to the peculiar character of the question papers in English. The cost of the school was Rupees 8,463, and the fee collections afforded Rupees 5,307, or more than a moiety of the cost.

Salem.

68. In 1872-73 two schools in the Trichinopoly District were ranked in the higher class; one of the two had no valid claim to its position, and it has since been transferred to the middle class. The Gospel Society's High School at Trichinopoly is now the only Higher-Class institution; it aims at educating up to the F. A. standard, but the advisability of its entertaining such an aim seems doubtful. This is certain, that the addition to the course of two years, the subjects corresponding to which are of a tolerably high stamp, and of a varied character, will necessitate considerable extra expenditure if the junior classes are to be properly attended to. At the close of the year the school contained 575 boys, too large a number for really efficient management, except by an extraordinarily good Head Master; of the youths, 21 were in the Collegiate Department and 70 in the Matriculation Class. At inspection all the classes were found in a very satisfactory state. The new school-house is progressing, but is not yet finished. Of the pupils, 18 were successful at the late Matriculation Examination. The total cost of the school is returned at Rupees 13,476, and the sum realised in fees at Rupees 5,639.

Trichinopoly.

69. In the district of Tanjore, beside the Provincial College at Combaconum noticed elsewhere, there are five institutions ranked in the higher class. In 1872-73

Tanjore.

the number was six, but in the course of last year the Gospel Society's Seminary at Vediarpuram was closed. Of the five, two had collegiate classes, viz., the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore and St. Joseph's College at Negapatam; the strength of the classes was 33 at the former and 10 at the latter. Also at the First Arts Examination nine of the pupils of the High School were successful, but no students from St. Joseph's College appear in the University list. Beside the F.A. students above noticed, three Bachelors of Arts, one in the first class, are set down to the High School in the list of graduates for 1873-74. The collegiate work done at Negapatam is very small, and is performed in an intermittent style, the fact being that there is not sufficient material for the Jesuits to operate upon. The case is different at Tanjore, where there is good reason for maintaining the F.A. standard; but here there is a desire to have *four* collegiate classes instead of *two*, and it is supposed that the addition of two senior classes can be effected without much extra expenditure and without injury to the school department. To these views I have demurred, and the matter is now before Government. In these days, when educational expenditure is rapidly advancing, it seems necessary not to allow institutions to raise their standards without previous sanction; the wishes of particular schools should be made subordinate to the interests of the Presidency taken as a whole.

70. The subjoined table gives some statistics for the school departments of the five Higher-Class institutions.

Schools.	Pupils.	Matriculation Class.	Matriculated Pupils.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Tanjore	476	72	33
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	385	33	11
Wesleyan High School, Negapatam	237	15	7
Wesleyan High School, Manargudi	184	21	4
Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar.	170	11	3

The excellence of the Tanjore High School is shown in the School Department, as well as in the collegiate classes; the institution holds a most honorable place in the front rank of the aided schools of the Presidency. The Wesleyan School at Negapatam was found by Mr. Bradshaw in good working order, the chief defect being in Mathematics; since inspection a Native graduate of good mathematical ability has been added to the staff of the school. The Acting Inspector remarks of the Manargudi School as follows:—"I inspected the school in March and found the classification better than at my examination last year; but consider that the general answering of the classes shows

there is still too great a tendency to push boys on and advance them to classes beyond what they are fit for; besides the classes themselves are not of the standard of corresponding classes in other High Schools." The Lutheran School, which is, like St. Joseph's College, a boarding establishment, declined on the attempt of the Gospel Society to make the school at Poreyar a Higher-Class institution; the latter has now been placed in the middle class, and the former is reported to be recovering its position. Tranquebar cannot support two Higher-Class Schools. The total cost and the amount realised in fees for the five institutions are given in the following table.

Schools.	Cost.	Fees.
	RS.	RS.
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	12,618	5,264
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	11,159	3,243
Wesleyan High School, do.	4,977	2,129
Do. do. Manargudi	6,725	1,977
Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar ...	4,072	328

The most striking feature in the table is the excessive disproportion between the cost of the Lutheran Mission School and the sum collected at it in fees; it is also worthy of note that, while the cost of the Wesleyan School at Manargudi exceeds very considerably that of the Negapatam School of the same society, the sum collected in fees is smaller.

Coimbatore.

72. The Coimbatore High School, which is the centre of education for the district, worked very fairly during the past year. The institution sent up 23 pupils to the Matriculation Examination and passed 12, 2 obtaining places in the first class. At the close of the year there were 429 boys on the roll, and the Matriculation Class contained 52 pupils. The cost of the school was Rupees 13,624, and the fee collections amounted to Rupees 6,770, thus the fees covered very nearly a moiety of the charges. Mr. Kenny, B.A., the late Head Master, entered the Government service as Head Master of the Berhampore Zillah School; he has been succeeded by Mr. Flanagan, M.A., who, a few years back, conducted the school as Head Master with considerable success. At the present moment the managers desire to cut off some of the lower classes and form them into a branch school in a separate part of the town; this course is no doubt advisable, but the mode in which the managers propose to carry out the idea appears incorrect. They wish to make the branch school a Middle-Class institution, although its work will mainly be that of a Lower-Class School; by thus raising the standard of the branch

school, Middle-Class School work would be done both in it and in the High School, and the aid for both institutions would have to be drawn from Provincial Funds. The course which the Educational Department has called upon the managers to follow is to draw the line of separation between the two schools, so that the branch one shall belong to the lower class and draw its grants from the Municipality, the High School continuing to receive aid from Government. The matter has been submitted to Government for orders. It seems expedient that the standard of an aided school should not be left entirely to the pleasure of the managers, who naturally think only of securing educational advantages for the children of themselves and their townspeople, without weighing the claims of other localities.

Madura.

73. The Madura Zillah School is the only Higher-Class Institution in the district; at the close of the year 250 boys were on the roll, 37 being in the Matriculation Class. Of the pupils 11 went up for the Matriculation Examination and 7 passed, 1 obtaining a good place in the first class. At inspection the fifth class was found generally deficient; also the Mussulman class lately formed appeared very backward. The cost of the school was Rupees 7,844, and the fee collections amounted to Rupees 4,679, or upwards of one-half of the total charges.

Tinnevelly.

74. In Tinnevelly no schools of any class have been established by Government, the field having been left to the efforts of the two great Missionary Societies, the Gospel and the Church Mission, and to those of the people themselves. The Church Mission English Institution at Palamcottah and the Gospel Society's Seminary at Sawyerpuram will be reviewed in connexion with Normal Schools, and the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School will alone be noticed here. This school had 267 boys on the roll on the 31st March, 24 being in the Matriculation Class. The success of the school at the Matriculation Examination was good; 11 pupils went up and 9 passed, 1 securing a place in the first class. These results, the Inspector observes, are very creditable to the late Head Master, Mr. Gopalkrishna Mudaliar. The cost of the school was Rupees 4,659, and the fee collections amounted to Rupees 2,947, or upwards of one-half of the cost.

Malabar.

75. The Calicut Provincial School is the chief educational institution in Malabar; on the 31st March last it contained 247 pupils, of whom 40 were in the Collegiate or F.A. Classes, and 46 constituted the Matriculation Class. The school acquitted itself decidedly well in the University Examinations of 1872-73;

but in 1873-74 its success was still greater. Of the pupils 10 went up to the First Arts and 46 to the Matriculation Examination; 8 of the former and 29 of the latter were successful; also 3 of the First Arts and 5 of the Matriculation candidates secured places in the first class. Altogether the University results reflect much credit upon Mr. Barrow, the Head Master, and his senior Assistants. The results at inspection, though showing improvement upon those of 1872-73, were not satisfactory for the lower classes. The total cost of the school was Rupees 13,331, and the fee collections amounted to Rupees 5,801.

76. Beside the Provincial School at Calicut, Malabar has two schools of the higher class—the Government Zillah or Brennen School at Tellicherry and the Palghaut Union School. The Brennen School has not yet taken up a satisfactory position, though the staff is a tolerably strong one, looking at the grades of the teachers. Beside a European Graduate as Head Master, the staff includes a Madras Bachelor of Arts, three teachers of the First Arts grade, a Matriculate, and a fourth-grade man. At the close of the year the school contained 176 boys, 22 of whom were in the Matriculation Class; 10 of the pupils went up to the Matriculation Examination, but only 4 were successful. The total cost of the school was Rupees 6,810, and the fees amounted to Rupees 3,119. The Palghaut School retains the position it has occupied of late; the staff has been strengthened, and a temporary school-house built. At the close of the year there were 152 scholars, of whom 29 were in the Matriculation Class; also six boys passed the Matriculation Examination. The results at inspection were satisfactory. The cost of the school was Rupees 5,625, and the sum of Rupees 1,723 was collected in fees; the ratio of the latter to the former amount seems too small.

South Canara.

77. The Mangalore Provincial School is the only Higher-Class Institution in South Canara; during the past year, owing to Mr. Bradshaw's continuing to act as an Inspector, it remained in the charge of Mr. Moss, the permanent head of the Vizagapatam Normal School, and the institution appears to have derived benefit from that gentleman's management. At the end of the year the College classes contained 25 students and the school classes 232; of the latter 42 were in the Matriculation Class. The school sent up 6 youths to the First Arts and 26 to the Matriculation Examination; all of the former were successful and 21 of the latter; these results must be regarded as decidedly creditable to Mr. Moss and his Assistants. The answering of the lower classes at inspection was not good; in the Inspector's opinion the main cause of this was the inefficiency of the teachers. The total cost of the school was Rupees 12,756, and the fees amounted to Rupees 5,540.

V.—Middle-Class Schools.

78. The annexed list gives the Middle-Class Schools, other than Result Grant ones, existing in Ganjam at the close of 1873-74. The Chicacole Anglo-Vernacular School is only on a level with a "respectable" Taluq School, and there is little prospect of its making any considerable advance, as the boys do not generally aim higher than the Uncovenanted Civil Service Test, and the few who do, go to one of the Higher-Class Schools. Beside a special Mahomedan Class containing 13 youths, 10 other Mussulman boys are scattered through the ordinary classes. The Russelcondah Taluq School is the best attended of its grade, and among the pupils are several Uriyas; the Purushotmapur School is the lowest in standard of all, and is declared by the Inspector to belong really to the lower class. Of the Aided Schools, the Onslow Institution at Chetterpore is the most advanced, and has even made an attempt to work up to the Matriculation standard; this effort must be regarded as a mistake, the state of education in Ganjam not affording material for two Higher-Class Schools, and the staff of the Onslow Institution being too weak to secure the object in view; moreover, Chetterpore is only some 16 miles from Berhampore, and the most promising boys naturally go to Berhampore, as the Zillah School possesses the more efficient staff. The Inspector found the institution in a tolerably good condition; the weakest point was English Reading, and the strongest Handwriting. The Purla Kimedi School has declined; but, from a change in the management, there is ground for hoping it will improve. The Secretaryship to the Committee of Management has been taken up by Mr. Taylor, formerly the hard-working Head Master of Cuddapah Zillah School, and now tutor to the young Zemindar. The Srikurmam School, which is one of the branch schools maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, was in a very unsatisfactory state when visited by Mr. Kershaw. Beside the schools in the list, seven others of the middle class, with 155 pupils, worked under the result system; four of these schools were in the town of Chicacole.

Ganjam.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Taluq School ...	Itchapore... ...	25	25	4th	4th
Do. do.	Purushotmapur ...	22	27	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Russelcondah ...	39	46	4th	4th
Do. do.	Tekkali	33	30	do.	do.
A.-V. School ...	Chicacole... ...	71	62	4th	do.
Onslow Institution ...	Chetterpore ...	73	72	6th	6th
Zemindary School ...	Chikati	42	40	4th	4th
Do. do.	Manthasa... ...	33	30	do.	do.
Do. do.	Purla Kimedi ...	33	51	3rd	3rd
Branch School ...	Srikurmam ...	17	27	do.	4th

79. The Inspector observes that he thinks it will be well for middle-class education when the principle is adopted that results grants should not be given for English in Lower-Class Schools other than those intended for English and East Indian children; this course has already been advocated in a special communication now awaiting the orders of Government.

80. The decline of the Bimlipatam Anglo-Vernacular School was noticed in last year's report; the school has now made an advance in both standard and numbers, but it remains to be seen if the improvement is likely to be permanent. The Palkondah School is in a languishing condition; this is attributed by the Inspector to the people belonging for the most part to the agricultural class, and not requiring such instruction as is given in a Taluq School. It seems probable that, as there are several Results' Schools in the town, the Taluq School has been injuriously affected by them. The Gunupur School is also in a most unsatisfactory state, and Mr. Kershaw remarks that in the village a Middle-Class School is "utterly out of place." The schools at Kassimkotah, Ankapalli, and Chodavaram cannot be said to rise above mediocrity; at the same time a large Mahomedan class has been formed at Kassimkotah, and the attendance at Ankapalli has increased. Generally a fairly satisfactory report is given of the Salary Grant Schools, but the branch Samasthanam Schools supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum appear not to be very flourishing. The Local Fund School at Parvatipur is apparently doing fair work; instead, however, of being attended by the children of ryots, it is attended by the sons of Government officials, who thus receive a middle-class education at little or no expense to their parents. Beside the schools in the list there were six Middle-Class Results' Schools with an attendance of 307 children.

Visagapatam.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
A.-V. School ...	Bimlipatam ...	31	51	3rd	3rd
Taluq School ...	Palkondah ...	29	26	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Gunupur	12	19	3rd	do.
Do. do. ...	Ankapalli... ...	33	53	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Kassimkotah ...	29	55	4th	do.
Do. do. ...	Chodavaram ...	36	34	do.	3rd
Branch School ...	Chipurupalli ...	21	25	3rd	do.
Do. do. ...	Gajapatinagrum ...	27	30	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Jami	22	36	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Konada	31	23	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Thalavalasa ...	20	26	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Vaddadi	23	27	2nd	do.
Zemindary School ...	Bobbili	41	45	4th	4th
Subscription School...	Kottam	33	24	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Rayaveram ...	39	27	4th	4th
Local Fund School...	Parvatipur ...	35	36	3rd	3rd

81. The Middle-Class Schools of the Godavery District show generally an increased attendance. The two Taluq Schools are reported on favorably; that at Viravasaram is the more advanced. The Salary Grant Schools are of different degrees of efficiency, some being eminently unsatisfactory; the majority, however, are reported on pretty favorably. There were in the district 16 Results' Schools containing 562 pupils, which were ranked in the middle class; some of them appear in the list for the first time.

Godavery.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls. 1872-73.	On the Rolls. 1873-74.	Highest Class. 1872-73.	Highest Class. 1873-74.
Taluq School ...	Viravasaram ...	59	52	5th	5th
Do. do. ...	Amalapur... ...	40	40	4th	4th
Zemindary School ...	Pittapur	52	104	do.	do.
Town School	Rajahmundry ...	77	116	3rd	3rd
Subscription School..	Innespeta... ...	36	23	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Dowlaishweram ...	46	65	do.	4th
Do. do. ...	Peddapur... ...	41	54	4th	do.
Do. do. ...	Coringa	30	53	do.	3rd
Do. do. ...	Vella	32	39	do.	4th
Do. do. ...	Ramachendrapur...	25	31	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Kottapeda ...	43	73	2nd	do.
Do. do. ...	Raghudevapur ...	25	29	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Tanuku	30	30	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Pennagonda ...	22	26	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Tallapadu... ...	40	37	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Akividu	28	25	do.	do.
Local Fund School...	Achanta	40	45	do.	3rd
Do. do. ...	Palakol	50	67	3rd	4th
Do. do. ...	Undi	31	38	2nd	3rd

82. Among the Middle-Class Schools of the Kistna District, the Church Mission Practising School at Masulipatam, the Hindu School at Bezwadah, and the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Guntoor appear to hold the highest position. With regard to the last, the Inspector made the following remarks:— "The results of the examination are satisfactory. The classes are generally very fairly prepared, and I consider the teachers deserve credit for the pains they must have taken." There were 11 Results' Schools ranked in the middle class; the aggregate attendance at the schools was 329.

Kistna.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls. 1872-73.	On the Rolls. 1873-74.	Highest Class. 1872-73.	Highest Class. 1873-74.
A.-V. School ...	Guntoor	72	78	4th	4th
Venkatasawmy Nayudu's Branch ...	Masulipatam ...	61	83	3rd	3rd
Church Mission School	Bezwadah... ...	65	93	do.	4th
Hindu School ...	Do.	94	91	4th	5th
Zemindary School ...	Vallur	62	52	3rd	3rd
L. F. Salary Grant School	Nizampatam ...	22	30	2nd	2nd
Do. do. ...	Kaikalur	48	30	3rd	3rd
Local Fund School ...	Avanigadda ...	47	35	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Chinna Ganjam ...	24	25	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Nandur	...	19	...	do.

83. Among the Middle-Class Schools in the Bellary District are the Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Anantapore and Adoni. The inspection of the former afforded moderately good results, and not a boy was absent from the examination. It would appear, however, that the standard of the school has declined, as by the returns the highest class on the 31st March last was a third, while there was a fourth class in 1872-73; the decline is probably connected with the removal of the Sub-Collector's Cutcherry from Anantapore to Gooty. The Adoni School has never taken a good position, and the attendance has always fallen far short of what might be anticipated from the population of the town. When examined by Mr. Fortey the answers from the highest class were tolerably satisfactory, but those from the other classes were poor. The Municipal School at Gooty is reported to be "getting on pretty well." In none of the Local Fund Schools is there a high standard, and several of those ranked in the middle class have a very doubtful claim to their position; this is especially true of the school at Tadpatri. The Protestant Orphanage at Bellary is a well-managed institution, and the Cowl Bazaar School in the same town is well attended. There are no Results' Grant Schools of the middle class for boys in the district.

Bellary.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls. 1872-73.	On the Rolls. 1873-74.	Highest Class. 1872-73.	Highest Class. 1873-74.
A.-V. School	Adoni	38	42	3rd	3rd
Do.	Anantapore ...	46	48	4th	do.
Roman Catholic Male Asylum	Bellary	42	44	do.	do.
A.-V. School ...	Cowl Bazaar, Bellary	48	60	do.	4th
Do.	Gooty	41	29	3rd	3rd
Do.	Harpunhully ...	32	30	2nd	2nd
Do.	Huvinadghally ...	60	50	3rd	4th
Do.	Hospett	39	31	2nd	3rd
Do.	Kudlighi	38	25	3rd	do.
Do.	Narayanakary ...	8	24	do.	2nd
Do.	Royadrug... ...	13	35	1st	do.
Do.	Kumply	16	19	3rd	do.
Do.	Tadpatri	25	58	do.	3rd
Do.	Pennakondah ...	34	41	do.	do.

84. One of the two Taluq Schools in the Kurnool District, viz., that at Nandikotkur, was closed at the end of the year, as the attendance had dwindled down to almost nothing; the other school at Koilguntla also has a very small number of pupils; at the same time

Kurnool.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls. 1872-73.	On the Rolls. 1873-74.	Highest Class. 1872-73.	Highest Class. 1873-74.
Taluq School ...	Koilguntla ...	20	19	3rd	2nd
Do.	Nandikotkur ...	18	9	do.	3rd
A.-V. School ...	Cumbum	56	40	do.	do.
Do.	Pattikonda ...	25	36	do.	do.
Do.	Yeldurty	27	29	4th	4th
Do.	Nurnoor	20	40	3rd	3rd
Do.	Peapully	45	53	do.	4th
Do.	Nundial	48	54	4th	do.

it afforded fair results at inspection. In regard to Nandikotkur and Koilguntla Mr. Fortey makes the following observations :—"It seems to me that there is not a strong desire for an English education in these towns, and those who wish their children to learn Telugu send them to the Local Fund Schools, where the fees vary from 6 pies to 2 annas a month." The co-existence, side by side, in a small and backward town, of two schools charging different rates of fees can scarcely have any other result than the decline of the one which charges higher fees. Of the other Middle-Class Schools, five are Local Fund and one a Municipal School; the standard is low in all, and the expenditure incurred is rendered unduly heavy by the entertainment of an English teacher who is needed, not for the majority of the pupils, but for the children of a few of the more wealthy people who desire their children to learn English in order to secure appointments under Government. A recommendation to discontinue the teaching of English was made by the department, but it did not meet with approval. One of the Middle-Class Schools of the district, with an attendance of 55 boys, worked under the results' system.

85. According to the returns of the 2nd Division, there are six Middle-Class Schools in the district of Cuddapah; of these, four are supported by the Local Fund Board of the Cuddapah Circle, and a desire has been expressed that the other two should be taken up by the Madanapalli Local Fund Board. The Inspector reported favorably on the schools at Jamalamadugu and Sidhout, and unfavorably on those at Prodatore and Budwail. The school which formerly existed at Voilpaud was closed during the past year. It must be observed that when Local Fund Boards were formed, and fresh taxes were imposed upon the people, the managers of many private schools slackened in their exertions, and thought themselves justified in calling upon the Boards to relieve them of the duties they had previously discharged. In this manner, while an improved organisation was introduced, which may become eventually a means of effecting much good, the very improvement gave a check to private efforts.

Cuddapah.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
A.-V. School ...	Sidhout	31	34	3rd	3rd
Do.	Jamalamadugu ...	35	38	do.	do.
Do.	Prodatore... ...	64	36	do.	do.
Do.	Budwail	37	51	do.	do.
Do.	Royachoty ...	20	18	do.	do.
Do.	Madanapalli ...	41	48	4th	do.

86. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Ongole, which is the only Government Middle-Class Institution in the Nellore District, continues too low in both standard and attendance. Last year Mr. Fortey was unable to inspect the school in consequence of having to attend the Conference of Inspectors held in January at Madras, but Mr. Mackenzie, the Head Assistant Collector, was good enough to visit the school and test the condition of the classes. The following is an extract from a letter which Mr. Mackenzie addressed to the Inspector respecting the state of the school :—"The Head and Second Masters, who have lately come here from the Godavery District, seem to be working their school well. The boys in the third class were all up to the mark, and as a class answered better than any class of that standard I ever saw. I mean that there were no stupid or backward boys in the lot; as much pains appeared to have been taken with the bottom of the class as with the top. The same applies to the second and first classes. I think the school would have stood a good examination if you had come this month. They had evidently been well prepared. The Head Master seems to be a good man—plenty of discipline." The third, fourth, and fifth classes of the several Local Fund Middle-Class Schools were called up to Nellore and given a competitive examination extending over three days at a sort of Educational Durbar. Only two schools, those at Venkatagiri and Naidupet, sent up fifth classes, the class from the former containing three and that from the latter seven pupils. On the whole the Venkatagiri class passed the better examination, gaining 43 per cent. of the maximum marks against 38 per cent. on the part of the Naidupet class. Three schools sent up fourth classes, viz., the two above mentioned and the one at Gudur; in this test the Gudur class stood far the highest, and the class from Venkatagiri answered badly. Six schools contributed third classes, and the class from Alur was decidedly the best, the Naidupet class standing very low. On the results of the examinations certificates and money prizes were given to the most meritorious teachers. It may

Nellore.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
A.-V. School ...	Ongole	61	59	3rd	3rd
Runganaickspet ...	Nellore	...	68	...	4th
West School ...	Do.	113	96	4th	4th
A.-V. School. ...	Cavaly	50	38	4th	3rd
Do.	Alur	43	42	3rd	4th
Do.	Kaligiri	42	39	3rd	4th
Do.	Gudur	58	65	5th	4th
Do.	Rapur	43	77	3rd	3rd
Do.	Duvur	...	74	...	4th
Do.	Kandukur... ...	100	95	3rd	3rd
Do.	Varigonda ...	28	53	2nd	4th
Do.	Venkatagiri ...	51	78	4th	5th
Do.	Buchiredipalem ...	61	53	3rd	4th
Do.	Munganur... ...	...	34	...	4th

be observed that the Naidupet School is not given in the foregoing list of Middle-Class Schools, as it is a mixed school containing 23 girls in addition to 66 boys.

87. In the Collectorate of Madras there are two Government Middle-Class Schools, both of which are for Mahomedans exclusively; these are the Madrasa-i-Azam, formerly ranked in the higher class, and the Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular School. The Madrasa is still an important institution; at inspection the pupils acquitted themselves fairly in general, but they proved weak in the knowledge of English and in the pronunciation of that language. The Mylapore School has declined in numbers since it lost its former Head Master, who is now employed by the Municipality of Madras as an Inspecting Schoolmaster for Mussulman Schools; the standard is also somewhat lower than it used to be, as the senior class was pushed on beyond the prescribed limit by the late Head Master. The school with the largest attendance is Govindu Naidu's, which is under the management of the Trustees of Patcheappah Mudelliar's Charities, and serves as a feeder to their High School. Of this institution Mr. Fowler says: "The general result of the examination is nearly fair, which, all things considered—the large number of classes, the large size of several, and the confined space—may be considered creditable to the Head and other Masters." The Balura Andra Dravida English Patasala aims at having a pre-matriculation class, but does not appear to attain its object satisfactorily. A similar remark may be made regarding the Free Church of Scotland's Branch School in Black Town; it is noticed that at the inspection of this school "the pronunciation and accent were bad, and the order was lax." The Civil Orphan

Madras.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls. 1872-73.	On the Rolls. 1873-74.	Highest Class. 1872-73.	Highest Class. 1873-74.
Madrasa-i-Azam ...	Triplicane	...	210	...	4th
A.-V. School ...	Mylapore	67	48	2nd	3rd
Govindu Naidu's Primary School.	Madras Municipality.	508	455	3rd	do.
Free Church Mission Branch School.	Do.	160	172	7th	7th
Harris' School ...	Triplicane	127	133	5th	5th
Lutheran Mission A.-V. School.	Pursewaulkum ...	96	108	6th	6th
Balura A. D. English Patasala.	Triplicane... ...	273	209	5th	5th
A.-V. School... ...	Moothialpett ...	136	146	7th	7th
Union School ...	John Pereira's ...	47	58	4th	4th
St. Peter's Roman Catholic School.	Royapooram ...	140	131	5th	5th
St. Francis Xavier's School.	Black Town ...	97	100	3rd	3rd
Roman Catholic School.	Royapettah ...	...	73	...	do.
Civil Orphan Asylum.	Madras Municipality.	120	115	6th	5th
St. George's Cathedral School.	Do. do. ...	37	39	3rd	3rd
Davidson Street School.	Do. do. ...	68	93	6th	5th

Asylum was found to have made an advance, but the Inspector remarked that there was still much room for improvement. The Davidson Street School appeared not to be in a satisfactory condition. On glancing at the list of Middle-Class Schools it will be seen that the nomenclature of the classes in some is widely different from that of the classes in Government Schools. Beside the schools in the list, there were four others, with 518 pupils, working under the results' system, which were ranked in the middle class.

88. There are four Government Middle-Class Schools in the Chingleput District; of these, the schools at Kunnatur and Ponneri are low in standard and attendance, being in small retired localities, and the Inspector thinks they might be closed without injury to education, the void so formed being left to be filled by schools working under the system of payment for results. The Free Church of Scotland's Schools at Chingleput and Trivellore have already been noticed in connexion with schools of the higher class. Last year the district contained one school, with 85 pupils, receiving aid under the results' system, which was ranked in the middle class.

Chingleput.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Taluq School ...	Ponneri	30	35	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Trivellore	62	55	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Kunnatur	34	35	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Poonamallee ...	61	52	4th	4th
Free Church Mn. Schl.	Chingleput ...	160	167	6th	6th
Do. do.	Trivellore	95	103	do.	do.
Wesleyan Misn. Schl.	St. Thomas' Mount.	123	146	5th	5th
Rom. Catholic School.	Palaveram ...	41	41	3rd	3rd

89. South Arcot possesses nine Government Middle-Class Schools, the aggregate attendance at which differs only by two from the attendance for 1872-73; the Inspector considers those at Old Town, Cuddalore, Punrooty, and Trinomalai to be the least important.

South Arcot.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Taluq School ...	Old Town, Cuddalore.	48	48	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Trickalore ...	59	62	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Trinomalai ...	65	53	do.	3rd
Do. do. ...	Tindevanam ...	48	54	do.	4th
Do. do. ...	Villapuram ...	69	75	5th	5th
Do. do. ...	Punrooty	40	37	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Virdachellum ...	62	48	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Kalikurchi ...	34	50	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Porto Novo ...	50	50	do.	do.
S. P. G. School ...	Old Town, Cuddalore.	45	68	5th	6th
Anglo-Vernacular School.	Munjacoopum ...	62	74	2nd	3rd

The attendance at Virdachellum fell off in consequence of the establishment of Results' Schools in the neighbourhood. The Kalikurchi School made some improvement; the school at Porto Novo simply held its ground, and even this is attributed to special exertions on the part of the teachers, the locality being an unfavorable one for a school. Last year there were five Results' Schools, with 327 pupils, ranked in the middle class.

90. North Arcot has five Government Middle-Class Schools. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Wallajahpett is efficiently managed, and the results at the Acting Inspector's examination were good, except in one or two subjects brought up by the senior class. The Taluq Schools at Tripathy, Palmanair, and Arnee worked steadily, and made fair progress. The Arcot School has fallen off considerably in numbers; and when inspected the answering was poor, the classification bad, and the state of the school generally far from satisfactory. The chief Salary Grant School in the district is that of the Church of Scotland's Mission at Vellore. This school aimed at rising to the Matriculation standard, but has now been limited to the middle class. As Mr. Bradshaw remarks, Vellore is not likely to supply material for a Higher-Class School; and the proximity of Madras renders it unnecessary as well as impracticable to maintain a strong Matriculation Class. The result system has made marked progress in North Arcot, as many as 37 Result Schools, with 1,435 pupils, are ranked in the middle class.

North Arcot.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
A.-V. School ...	Wallajahpet ...	98	84	4th	4th
Taluq School ...	Tripathy	85	69	3rd	do.
Do. do. ...	Palmanair ...	56	57	do.	3rd
Do. do. ...	Arcot	121	89	5th	4th
Do. do. ...	Arnee	79	81	4th	do.
A.-V. School ...	Arconum	76	59	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Guriattum ...	39	58	2nd	do.
Church of Scotland Mission School.	Vellore	138	134	4th	4th

91. Of the Middle-Class Schools in the Salem District, five are supported by Government. The Tripatore Anglo-Vernacular School has risen in standard, but the attendance has decreased; at inspection the answering was

Salem.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
A.-V. School ...	Tripatore	87	67	3rd	4th
Taluq School ...	Namkul	67	67	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Oossoor	74	92	4th	do.
Do. do. ...	Kistnagherry ...	83	71	do.	5th
Do. do. ...	Darampury ...	74	110	do.	do.

Salem.—(Continued.)

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
London Mission Schl.	Salem	46	75	5th	5th
Do. do. ...	Ahtur	30	38	3rd	4th
Do. do. ...	Vaniembady ...	33	55	do.	3rd
Town School ...	Salem	86	94	4th	do.
Do. Branch ...	Shevapett ...	51	61	3rd	do.
Aided School ...	Kassipuram ...	41	36	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Trichengode ...	56	48	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Venkarai	34	33	3rd	3rd
Rate School	Womalur	42	37	4th	do.
Do. do.	Harur	24	28	3rd	do.
Aided School ...	Palcode	28	29	2nd	2nd
Do. do. ...	Royacottah ...	43	29	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Denkincottah ...	37	61	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Caveripatam ...	28	25	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Pennagarum ...	21	59	do.	do.

satisfactory, except in the Arithmetic of one of the classes. All the Taluq Schools are reported on favorably; those at Namkul, Kistnagherry, and Darampury have advanced in standard, and the last-named school has gained considerably in number. The district contained some 17 Salary Grant Schools of the middle class. The London Mission Schools at Salem, Ahtoor, and Vaniembady are in a satisfactory condition; but the Acting Inspector observes: "The necessity for the existence of the Salem School is very questionable." The Municipal Schools at Salem and Shevapett act as feeders to the Zillah School; they show increased attendance, but the standard of the Salem School has become lower. Formerly a school existed at Jollarpett for the children of Railway employés; but, as the number of families with children became smaller, and the teacher died, the school was closed on the 31st March. The schools at Pennagarum and Palcode were allowed to remain in the middle class till the end of 1873-74, though they had no valid claim to such a position; this year they will take rank in the lower class. There were but two Middle-Class Schools, with 33 pupils, working under the results' system.

92. The Taluq School at Srirungum is the only Government Middle-Class School in the district of Trichinopoly. The school is in an efficient state, and contains scarcely any save Brahmin boys; the Acting Inspector considers that the fees might be raised without injury to

Trichinopoly.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Taluq School ...	Srirungum ...	141	150	5th	5th
Wesleyan Misn. Schl.	Trichinopoly ...	...	135	...	4th
Aided School ...	Kulitalay	72	72	5th	do.
Do. do.	Nungapuram ...	24	33	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Museri	30	33	do.	do.
Do. do.	Wattalai	...	28	...	do.
Do. do.	Pitchandarcovil ...	21	18	3rd	do.
Do. do.	Torryur	...	49	...	4th
Do. do.	Lalgudy	33	64	3rd	do.

the institution, as the desire for education is very great. The most important of the other Middle Class Schools is that of the Wesleyan Mission at Trichinopoly; this institution was formerly ranked in the higher class, but its aim has been rendered more limited, and it now takes rank in the middle class. There were no Results' Schools of the middle class in the district in 1873-74.

93. The Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Mayaveram, though in a wretchedly depressed condition, was permitted to work on during the past year, in order to meet the wishes of some of the residents in the town and to give the institution a last chance; as no improvement manifested itself, and as there seemed no ground to expect any, the school was closed on the 31st March. A full explanation of the matter is now before Government. The Taluq Schools at Trivady and Tiruvaroor are among the very best of their grade; they are well attended, and have each a fifth class. The other Taluq Schools are inferior in standard and attendance; and the Acting Inspector thinks it would be well to abolish them, and leave their place to be occupied by Results' Grant Schools. The Middle-Class Salary Grant Schools have been diminished in number, some having been transferred to the lower class, and others having been abolished. The most important Middle-Class School in Tanjore is the Combaconum Town School, which was started some years ago to feed the Provincial College, a purpose it well fulfils. Mr. Bradshaw remarks that the classes are generally higher in standard than nominally corresponding classes in Government Schools, and that consequently, owing to the fees being lower than for a Government Institution, a middle-class education is to

Tanjore.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Taluq School ...	Trivady	129	127	5th	5th
Do. do.	Teruvedamaradur..	48	48	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Puducottah ...	52	55	4th	4th
Do. do.	Tiruvaroor ...	111	115	5th	5th
A.-V. School ...	Mayaveram ...	55	27	3rd	3rd
Fort School... ...	Tanjore	160	131	do.	do.
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School.	Veilam	68	72	do.	do.
Town School ...	Combaconum ...	504	565	4th	4th
Aided School ...	Kapistallam ...	70	71	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Karuntattangudy...	96	106	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	East Gate, Tanjore.	95	101	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Poondy	53	49	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Palamanary ...	51	50	3rd	3rd
Rajah's Chuttrum Schl	Needamangalam ...	117	107	5th	5th
Do. do. ...	Orthanada ...	92	67	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Rajamadam ...	35	52	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Manamelgudy ...	42	38	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Membusel... ...	38	35	do.	do.
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School.	Poriyur	180	128	6th	5th
Wesleyan Mission A.-V. School.	Nagore	45	56	2nd	2nd
Do. do. ...	Tritrapoondy ...	52	63	4th	4th
Aided School ...	Sheally	53	49	3rd	3rd

be had at Combaconum cheaper than anywhere else. At this school the fees and the Government grant together more than cover the cost of the institution; a balance, therefore, remains each month in the hands of the managers. Of course this is a state of things which was never contemplated ten years ago, when the grant-in-aid rules were framed; and it seems to show the propriety of diminishing the scale of grants as has been elsewhere proposed. The Acting Inspector suggests that, as the school was originally composed of the lower classes of the Provincial College, the fees charged should be those demanded in a Government School; but, if this argument were to be held valid in the case of the Combaconum Town School, it would, for consistency's sake, have to be applied to several other institutions of a like origin. The district had nine Middle-Class Schools, with 455 pupils, working under the results' system.

94. Of the Taluq Schools in the district of Coimbatore, that at Cheyyur holds the lowest place; and, looking at the size and character of the village, but little improvement can be hoped for: Mr. Kershaw, when acting as Inspector, recommended that the institution should be closed, and that it should be left to Results' Schools to meet the educational wants of the place. It is probable this course will have to be adopted. At Sathiamungalam the standard has risen, but the attendance remains about the same as in 1872-73; having regard to the small size of the village, no great increase in numbers can be expected. Pollachy School has made an advance as to standard, and now possesses a fifth class. The results at inspection for the Darapuram School seemed to indicate that the teachers had not thrown sufficient energy into their work. Of the Aided Middle-Class Schools, that maintained at Coimbatore by the London Mission is perhaps the most important; the attendance has largely increased. The schools at Avenashy and Tiruppur have been closed, and that at Palladum has been placed under the results' system; these

Coimbatore.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Taluq School ...	Erode	60	77	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Sattiamungalam.	44	49	3rd	4th
Do. do. ...	Pollachy ...	75	78	4th	5th
Do. do. ...	Udumalapettah .	50	50	do.	4th
Do. do. ...	Darapuram ...	64	62	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Cheyyur ...	38	30	3rd	3rd
Lawrence Asylum-Male Branch.	Ootacamund ...	...	324	...	6th
London Mission Anglo, Vernacular School.	Coimbatore ..	116	180	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Karamaday ...	...	18	...	3rd
Do. Hindu do. ...	Caroor	24	76	2nd	4th
Wesleyan Mission School.	Coimbatore ...	28	27	3rd	do.
Local Fund School...	Kangayam ...	...	46	...	do.
Do. do. ...	Sulur	18	15	3rd	2nd

moves were consequent upon Mr. Kershaw's reporting very unfavorably upon the schools. The Hindu School at Carur has been placed under new management, and efforts have been made to improve its condition; the attendance has considerably increased by the absorption of another school. The Local Fund School at Salur continues in a most unsatisfactory state. Beside the schools in the list, ten others, with an attendance of 602 boys, were ranked in the middle class and drew results' grants.

95. The work done at the Dindigul and Pareakulam Taluq Schools is reported on favorably. On the 31st March last the attendance stood at about the same figure as in 1872-73, but the numbers would be much larger were it not for Results' Schools which undersell the Government institutions. It may be observed that there are cases in which it is by no means easy to check such an evil; where a school is newly started in opposition to another previously in existence and capable of meeting the educational wants of the locality, there would be no hesitation in refusing a grant. The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School at Madura, set on foot to serve as a feeder to the Zillah School, made an attempt to raise its standard and enter into competition with the latter. The attempt partially originated with some unemployed Graduates of the Madras University, one being a Bachelor of Civil Engineering, who wanted to gain a livelihood, without caring whether the work they wished to engage in would be performed by the Zillah School, as was undoubtedly the case. Grants were refused to the teachers of the newly formed classes; and the managers were called upon to retain the school in the middle class. The Christian Anglo-Vernacular School in the same town gave unsatisfactory results at inspection; but it appears to have since made some improvement. The Gospel Society's School at Ramnad has been placed under a new Head Master, a Graduate of the University, and the institution is intended to occupy a higher position hereafter. It must be observed,

Madura.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls. 1872-73.	On the Rolls. 1873-74.	Highest Class. 1872-73.	Highest Class. 1873-74.
Taluq School ...	Dindigul	52	50	5th	5th
Do. do. ...	Pareakulam ...	39	41	4th	4th
A. V. School... ...	Palany	36	31	do.	do.
Do. do.	Tirumungalum ...	36	41	do.	do.
Hindu do.	Madura	434	157	6th	do.
Christian A. V. School.	Do.	93	82	5th	5th
Anglo-Vernacular do.	Sholavandan ...	27	34	4th	4th
Do. do.	Tirupattur ...	19	29	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Shevagunga ...	56	58	4th	4th
Do. do.	Manamadura ...	28	25	do.	3rd
Do. do.	Paramagudi ...	50	57	do.	do.
Do. do.	Ramnad	134	116	5th	5th
Do. do.	Devipatam ...	24	18	3rd	3rd

however, that the locality is far from a favorable one for a flourishing school of the higher class. The Inspector reports that the new school-house is nearly completed. The Mahomedan School at Madura gave excessively poor results in inspection. Now a new Head Master has been placed in charge, and the school is said to be improving. The salary grants formerly given at Melur, Devipatam, and Palany have been withdrawn in consequence of the unsatisfactory position of the schools. The institutions will now have to work under the system of payment for results. The Tirumungalum School has made an advance, but there is still room for much improvement. A new building has been erected for the school. Besides the schools above noted 12 others working under the results' system were ranked in the middle class; these contained 468 pupils.

96. Tinnevelly possesses a very considerable number of Middle-Class Schools, but they are not distributed equally throughout the district; the schools are maintained either by the two great Missionary Societies, the Church Mission and the Gospel, or by the Native community, Government action being confined to aiding and inspecting the institutions. The Church Mission School at Tinnevelly and the Subscription School at Tuticorin are reported to aim at doing the work of Higher-Class Schools; in the present state of things such an attempt would be highly injudicious. The Church Mission School at Strivilliputhur has been working pretty fairly; the new building erected for the school has been taken into occupation. The school at Alwar Tinnevelly is

Tinnevelly.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls. 1872-73.	On the Rolls. 1873-74.	Highest Class. 1872-73.	Highest Class. 1873-74.
Subscription School.	Tuticorin	135	165	5th	5th
A.-V. School... ...	Tachanallur ...	17	22	4th	3rd
Do. do.	Murappanadu ...	21	29	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Sathur	24	27	3rd	4th
C. M. S. School ...	Tinnevelly ...	149	138	6th	5th
Do. do. ...	Senkaranaynarcovil.	20	25	3rd	4th
Do. do. ...	Strivilliputhur ...	32	108	4th	5th
Do. do. ...	Strivigundum ...	53	50	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Mudivithanandal...	...	25	...	3rd
Do. do. ...	Perungulum ...	...	24	...	do.
S. P G. School ...	Alwar Tinnevelly...	33	43	4th	5th
Do. do. ...	Tenthiruputty ...	17	22	do.	4th
Boarding do. ...	Mengnanapuram...	32	30	5th	5th
Do. do. ...	Pannivellai ...	23	19	4th	4th
A.-V. School ...	Ambasamudram ...	53	49	5th	do.
Do. do. ...	Veeravanallur ...	45	38	4th	do.
Do. do. ...	Shermadavy ...	22	29	3rd	do.
Do. do. ...	Nangunery ...	17	22	do.	3rd
Do. do. ...	Tenkasi	25	35	do.	5th
Do. do. ...	Valliur	25	26	4th	do.
Do. do. ...	Kadayanallur ...	15	19	3rd	4th
S. P. G. School. ...	Radapuram ...	62	60	do.	4th
Do. do. ...	Vijianarayanum ...	21	26	do.	5th
Do. do. ...	Tirukavungudy ...	27	24	4th	4th
Boarding do. ...	Dohnavur... ...	20	23	6th	6th
Do. do. ...	Suviseshapuram ...	17	18	3rd	3rd

reported on very favorably. The Ambasamudram School is doing well, but the managers aim too high, and the interests of the pupils generally are sacrificed for the sake of pushing on a few boys at the head of the school. At Nanguneri the Inspector found that the lessons of the highest class were beyond the comprehension of the boys ; the master acknowledged that such was the case, but pleaded that he introduced the subjects "to please the parents." The attendance at the school was unsatisfactory. The school formerly at Valliur has been closed, the people ceasing to take any interest in it ; the closing of the school is really no loss, as Valliur is only five miles from Shermadevi, where a fair Middle-Class School exists. The school at Kadayanullur has been placed under the system of payment for results. The Mission Boarding Schools at Mengnanapuram, Pannivellai, Dohnavur, and Suviseshapuram are in a satisfactory condition. The district contained 11 Middle-Class Schools, with 514 boys, working under the results system.

97. The Cannanore Anglo-Vernacular School has been placed definitely in the middle class; the establishment is superior to that assigned to other Government Schools of the same grade, and it is to be hoped that the work turned out will be proportionally good. The report of the Inspector on the progress of the institution in 1873-74 is favorable. The Chowghaut Anglo-Vernacular School has not realised expectation ; the locality seems peculiarly liable to visitations of small-pox, and last

Malabar.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls. 1872-73.	On the Rolls. 1873-74.	Highest Class. 1872-73.	Highest Class. 1873-74.
A.-V. School ...	Cannanore ...	63	110	5th	5th
Do. do.	Chowghaut ...	60	48	4th	4th
Taluq School ...	Badagera	75	77	5th	5th
Do. do.	Koilandy	43	35	3rd	3rd
Church Mission School.	Cannanore ...	73	69	4th	4th
German Mission A.-V. School.	Calicut	167	262	5th	5th
Protestant Boys' School.	Cochin	105	75	do.	4th
Local Fund School ...	Alattur	90	100	4th	5th
Do. do. ...	Kollangode ...	58	66	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Peruvambu ...	38	35	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Kottayi	37	44	do.	4th
Do. do. ...	Kongad	33	56	do.	3rd
Do. do. ...	Angadipuram ...	72	74	4th	3rd
Do. do. ...	Cherpalcheri ...	67	65	do.	5th
Do. do. ...	Kollattur	50	23	2nd	2nd
Do. do. ...	Manjeri	70	64	5th	5th
Do. do. ...	Malapuram ...	34	45	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Trittala	40	24	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Enamakkil ...	62	52	do.	3rd
Do. do. ...	Ponnani	48	40	do.	5th
Do. do. ...	Triprayur ...	40	35	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Bettattapudiyangady.	51	39	5th	do.
Do. do. ...	Tanur	48	37	2nd	2nd
Do. do. ...	Chattamungalum...	32	45	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Payyoli	56	57	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Manantoddy ...	100	55	do.	do.

Malabar.—(Continued.)

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls. 1872-73.	On the Rolls. 1873-74.	Highest Class. 1872-73.	Highest Class. 1873-74.
Local Fund School...	Perungulam ...	62	59	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Kottayam... ...	61	54	do.	do.
Do. do. ...	Anjarakandi ...	19	42	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Talliparamba ...	60	80	4th	4th
Do. do. ...	Kavvai	65	52	5th	do.
Municipal School ...	Kalpatti	133	106	4th	do.
Do. do ...	Pannyankaray ...	33	29	3rd	3rd
Do. do. ...	Valayanad ...	24	27	2nd	do.
Do. do. ...	Cochin	...	175	...	4th

year, owing to a severe outbreak of that disease, the school had to be closed for nearly two months. Other circumstances also injuriously affected the working of the school, so that a still greater decline than it actually experienced would not have been surprising. The Badagera School shows a fair attendance, and has made respectable progress. The school at Koilandy suffered as to both standard and attendance owing to an inefficient Head Master, who has been removed. Malabar contains no fewer than 24 Local Fund and 4 Municipal Schools ranked in the middle class. In the Tellicherry Circle payment was last year made to the masters by a combination of fixed salaries and grants dependent on the results at inspection; during the current year the same system will be carried out in the Calicut Circle. Many of the Local Fund Schools were formerly Rate Schools; and several of those in the Calicut Circle suffered from small-pox. At the Kottayam School the teachers had not exerted themselves, and in consequence lost the greater portion of the results grant available; the loss will no doubt teach them a useful lesson, and deter them from neglecting their duties during the current year. With good results the masters might have secured Rupees 336, while the sum they obtained at inspection was only Rupees 35. At Payyoli the teachers, being diligent and painstaking, though of low attainments, secured Rupees 249 out of a possible maximum of Rupees 356. The school at Manantoddy has been very unfortunately circumstanced; both its masters were laid up with Wynaad fever, and the Head Master died. The attendance has diminished by nearly one-half, and there is no prospect of any early improvement. The school at Punnayur has been closed for want of pupils. The school at Kollattur, where the late Moplah outbreak occurred, naturally suffered from the state of feeling prevalent; it would seem that the inefficiency of the teachers also contributed to the decline of the institution. The most important of the Municipal Schools is that at Cochin, which reaches the standard of the fourth class of a Zillah School. A desire has been manifested to raise the school to the higher class

so as to prepare boys for the Matriculation Examination ; but such a step would be contrary to the orders of Government, and there is no necessity for a Higher-Class School at Cochin, seeing that the Ernakulam School is close by. The Municipal School is attended mainly by East Indians, a large number of whom, being Roman Catholics, object to attend the Protestant School. The German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School at Calicut is a well-managed institution, and continues to make progress; the attendance has largely increased. Of the Middle-Class Schools in Malabar, 8, with 819 pupils, received aid under the results' system. Of these the Christian Brothers' School at Cannanore is still reckoned the best; but it has lost its European Head Master, the attendance has somewhat decreased, and the standard has become slightly lower.

98. Of the four Taluq Schools in South Canara, none can be said to be flourishing, but that at Ullala is the lowest in point of both standard and numbers. The circumstances of this school were dwelt on in the report for 1872-73; and a hope was then expressed that the Local Fund Board would provide an elementary school suited to the wants of the people, in which case it was proposed to abolish the Taluq School. The contemplated arrangement has not been carried out ; but it still appears to be the one which should be adopted. Owing to the attendance having become merely nominal, the Udapi School was closed ; after a time the people of the place, who had objected to pay the prescribed fees, saw that it was better for them to pay the fees than to lose the school, and the classes were re-opened with a fair number of scholars. The scale of fees can scarcely be called high, especially when it is recollected that instruction in English is a luxury for the few and not a necessary for the mass ; but in many places, not merely in Canara, but in other quarters of the Presidency, a most vehement opposition was made at first to the payment of the prescribed sums.

South Canara.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Taluq School ...	Kasragode ...	50	34	4th	4th
Do. do.	Ullala	26	22	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Udapi	17	44	2nd	4th
Do. do.	Karkala	54	40	4th	do.
Roman Catholic Bishop's School, St. Rozario.	Mangalore... ...	124	112	do.	3rd
Local Fund School ...	Kundapur... ...	82	83	do.	4th
Do. do.	Gangolli	30	31	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Baindur	39	16	4th	do.
Do. do.	Mulki	79	74	do.	4th
Do. do.	Mudubidri... ...	36	55	do.	3rd
Do. do.	Puttur	108	93	do.	do.
Do. do.	Manjeshwara ...	34	51	do.	do.

Of the Local Fund Schools, seven belong to the middle class according to the Inspector's returns, though the language of his report is not altogether in agreement with the returns. Of the schools, that at Mulki still appears to hold the first place. The Puttur School has a large attendance, but the teaching staff is far too weak. Mudubidri is the chief seat of the Canarese Jains, and it was hoped that the Local Fund School would be attended by a good number of boys of that sect; when the classes were inspected 15 Jains were present. The Inspector remarks that all the Middle-Class Results' Schools in Canara, with the exception of the German Mission Schools, are badly conducted. The boys are pushed on to subjects and books for which they are not qualified, and which the masters are not competent to teach; and really useful matters are neglected. No doubt this evil is not confined to Canara, but it may be carried to a greater height there than elsewhere. According to the Inspector's returns there were in the district six Middle-Class Results' Schools, with an attendance of 351 boys.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Male Branch.

In the course of 1873-74 there were 39 removals and 34 admissions in the boys' branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. Of the children removed, 16 were taken away by their parents, one was appointed teacher, four entered the Gun Carriage Manufactory, six the Lawrence Asylum Press, one enlisted, four left to seek employment, and four were expelled. The total number of boys on the 31st March was 319, and the average number throughout the year, exclusive of day scholars, was 321. The class for instruction in telegraphy, after having been in abeyance for four months, was re-opened under the orders of the Director-General of Telegraphs; at the close of the year it contained 23 boys, 11 of whom promised to become expert signallers before long. The tailoring class, which contained seven boys at work the whole day and 25 at work in the afternoon, had to be placed under the management of the Matron, as the European Master Tailor was obliged by illness to relinquish his post. Naturally the outturn of work fell below that for 1872-73; at the same time 2,135 articles were made up. The gardening class consisted of 11 boys working all day and 27 working in the afternoon. The area under cultivation was about 10 acres, and it was found necessary to supplement the work of the boys by cooly labor. The value of the vegetables grown is given at Rupees 2,427-1-0. In the boot-making department five boys were daily employed in assisting the instructor and six native shoemakers in making and repairing boots for both branches of the asylum. The carpentry class contained five all-day workers and five half-day ones; the teacher was a Serjeant who had held a similar post at Bangalore. The Asylum Committee hope to have the Lovedale Workshops handed

over to them, in which case they propose to introduce other branches of mechanical labour. The gymnasium was opened under a Serjeant Instructor, apparently with very beneficial results. The report of the Inspector of Schools is not favorable in regard to the junior classes; he remarks that, while the immediate work of the Head Master was satisfactory, there was a great want of intelligent and careful teaching in the lower classes.

Female Branch.

100. On the 31st March last, the female branch contained 60 girls, exclusive of four day scholars. Taking both regular inmates and day scholars, 15 were admitted and 16 were removed during the year. Of the 16 girls removed, two were appointed assistant teachers in the institution, two entered service as nursery governesses, two left on having attained the prescribed limit of age, and 10 were withdrawn on various grounds. During 1873-74 the girls made up 2,015 articles.

Cost of Asylum.

101. The total expenditure for the boys' branch was Rupees 86,500-10-6, and the cost per boy is given at Rupees 239-7-3, against Rupees 213-7-1 for 1872-73; in arriving at the cost per head, the charges for repairs and furniture are thrown out. The total cost of the girls' school is put down at Rupees 25,889-7-0, and the cost of each girl at Rupees 327-3-7, against Rupees 264-2-9 for the previous year. The total expenditure for both branches, and the number of inmates, are given below for the last five years:—

Year.	Number of Children at end of Year.			Total Expenditure.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
				RS.
1869-70...	120	60	180	58,038
1870-71...	137	64	201	57,874
1871-72...	345	63	408	73,351
1872-73...	324	68	392	1,00,882
1873-74...	324	64	388	1,12,390

It may be observed that, owing to the successful working of the Lawrence Asylum Press at Madras, it was able to contribute Rupees 12,000 towards the funds of the Asylum.

VI.—Elementary Education.

Hill Schools of Ganjam.

102. The Ganjam Hill Schools, 16 in number, are under the immediate management of the Special Assistant Agent for Ganjam, but the Inspector of Schools for the

First Division is required to pay them an annual visit. Owing to the change which occurred in the Divisional Inspectorate at the commencement of 1874, and to other circumstances, the schools were not visited by the Inspector during the past year; all of them were, however, examined by the Special Assistant Agent, and 14 were again examined by the Deputy Inspector of Schools for Ganjam. Captain Smith's report, though noticing some marked deficiencies here and there, was tolerable favorably on the whole; the Deputy Inspector's was not so satisfactory. The following table shows the numerical strength of the several classes in the schools at the close of 1872-73 and of 1873-74; it will be seen that there is a trifling increase in the attendance, but unfortunately it attaches only to the lowest class:—

Class.	Pupils, 1872-73.	Pupils, 1873-74.
Fourth	46	45
Third	67	65
Second	100	102
First	536	565
Total ...	749	777

A serious evil, brought to light by the report of the Assistant Agent, was the preposterous length of time that some of the pupils had been allowed to remain in the same class; instructions were issued to prevent the recurrence of such a state of things.

103. The schools marginally noted were established by Government with the special object of affording an elementary education to Mussulman children through Hindustani. Elementary classes for Mahomedans were also set on foot in connexion with the Government Schools at Chicacole, Kassimkotah, and Madura. The schools at Rajahmundry and Ellore were inspected by Mr. Bowers, who considered they were progressing satisfactorily; subsequently they have been spoken of favorably by their respective Deputy Inspectors. Of

Mussulman Elementary Education.

Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Rajahmundry ...	2	56
Ellore	2	50
Masulipatam ...	2	64
Adoni	1	20
Kurnool	2	36
Cuddapah	2	11
Nagore	2	34
Arcot	2	48
Vellore	3	71
Trichinopoly ...	2	55
Total ...	20	445

the school at Masulipatam the following remarks were made by the Inspector:— "On the whole I am quite satisfied with the start that the school has made. I think it is likely to grow popular with the respectable inhabitants of Bundar." Mr. Fortey says "the Government Elementary Schools opened at Kurnool, Adoni, and Cuddapah have not been a great success." The attendance at Cuddapah was only 11; and on inquiry it appeared the Cazi thought that, to secure a larger number of pupils, the boys should be permitted to learn Telugu, as well as Hindustani and English, and that their fees should be still further reduced, the present scale being one-half that for Hindu children. The real fact seems to be that the school was not wanted. Mr. Bradshaw makes the following observations regarding the Nagore School:—"The Nagore School was opened on the 17th March on the abolition of the Government Taluq School. It began with 23 boys; the average for the twelve months has been 36, and on the 31st March there were 33. This is a small muster in a special Mahomedan School in a town with 2,000 Mahomedan houses; in two Hindu Schools under the management of the Wesleyan Mission there are 22 Mahomedan boys, so that between 55 and 60 boys represents the number of Mahomedan boys in schools under inspection in Nagore. The boys in the Government School are Lubbays, the vernacular of all is Tamil, and, with few exceptions, the boys are Malias, *i.e.*, the occupation of their families is a sea-faring business, and from September to April many of the boys go to sea as sailors or servants on boardship. There hardly appears a necessity for an exclusively Mahomedan School in Nagore, the community for whom it was intended avail themselves of it to a very slight degree, and almost as many Mahomedans attend Hindu Schools as the Mahomedan School. The Head Master is a Hindu and a hardworking man; he complains that the permission granted to the Wesleyan Mission Salary Grant School to have Mahomedans has an ill effect on the strength and state of the Government School, and that boys are drawn away from the latter to join the Result Schools on a less or no fee." The school at Vellore rose so in attendance in September 1873 that an additional master had to be appointed; since then the numbers have declined, but are still satisfactory. Mr. Bradshaw observes that, so far as his division is concerned, the "school ranks first in strength and standard of the Mahomedan Elementary Schools." The school at Trichinopoly is not attended as well as the large Mahomedan population of the town would lead one to anticipate. In addition to the 55 boys in the Government School there were 32 Mussulmans in the Wesleyan and Gospel Society's Schools. The special advantages given to Moplahs seem to have had the desired effect. There were at the close of the year in Malabar 96 Moplah Schools, with 3,634 pupils; and the total aid given is stated

to be Rupees 5,528-6-7. The schools are all very elementary. Mr. Garthwaite considers that the boys "show a good capacity and learn quicker than their Hindu rivals;" the difficulty appears to be to retain them at school. In the Municipality of Madras 44 Elementary Mussulman Schools, with 758 pupils, were brought under improvement. Though not pertaining to elementary education, it may here be remarked that three Mussulmans passed the Matriculation Examination and two the F.A. Examination in 1873.

Progress of education among the Uriyas.

104. The report of the Inspector of Schools for the First Division gives a hopeful account of the progress of education among the Uriyas; the following are among Mr. Kershaw's remarks:—"In my recent tour of inspection through Ganjam I was glad to observe indications everywhere that Uriyas were beginning to rouse themselves from the indifference they have hitherto shown to their children's education. The recognition by Government of Uriya as one of the official languages of the district, and the various other concessions which have been made, seem to be producing the desired effect. There are now 100 Uriya pupils in Government Schools alone in Ganjam, and 2,022 in Results' Schools." In 1872 two Uriyas passed the General Test Examination, and in 1873 two more were successful; one of the former two, who was an ex-pupil of the Russelcondah Taluq School, received an appointment soon after passing, and this caused a large influx of Uriya boys into the Taluq School.

Communication between Local Fund and Municipal Boards and Educational Inspectors.

105. An important point in the working of the new scheme for promoting elementary education is that Local Fund and Municipal Boards should hold free intercourse with Inspectors of Schools, and lean on the latter for advice in all educational matters. No doubt, there is considerable difficulty in securing as perfect communication between Boards and Inspecting Officers as is desirable; the latter are almost continually on the move, and they cannot time their movements so as to attend as many Board meetings as they would wish. In some cases, last year, measures were adopted by Boards, without those bodies having previously consulted the Inspectors; this of course was a serious mistake. However, from reports furnished by the Inspectors, showing the share they took in the deliberations of Local Fund and Municipal Boards, it appears that considerable inter-communication went on in the case of all the Inspectors, and that in the case of some the amount was very great, and must have imposed much labour upon those officers.

106. The following table shows the working of the Results' grant system in each district during the past year. The schools for which grants were sanctioned rose from 3,248, with 89,820 pupils, to 4,541, with 124,547 pupils, and the unaided schools under improvement by Inspecting Schoolmasters from 2,463, with 45,846 pupils, to 2,677, with 50,131 pupils. The grants sanctioned increased from Rupees 1,46,077-15-11 to Rupees 2,05,748-0-6.

Working of Results' Grant System in each district.

Table of Results' Grants

Divisions.	Districts.	Circles.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned during the year.	Attendance in Aided Schools during the year.	Number of Schools under improvement, but not aided during the year.	Attendance in Unaided Schools during the year.
First.	Ganjam	Chetterpore	97	1,878	37	593
		Chicacole	77	1,613	36	592
	Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam	86	2,189	35	531
		Nursipatam	52	1,294	18	324
	Godavery ...	Cocanada	84	1,884	...	...
		Ellore	36	1,002	6	131
	Kistna	Masulipatam	144	2,871	53	772
		Guntoor	160	3,322	46	745
Second.	Bellary	Bellary	120	2,975	55	859
		Pennacondah	66	1,266	64	988
		Gooty	93	1,886	43	644
	Kurnool	Kurnool	52	1,087	81	1,230
		Cumbum	32	602	3	60
	Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah	149	2,839	86	1,191
		Madanapally	58	1,191	71	875
	Nellore	Nellore	91	1,298	82	852
		Ongole	93	1,812	55	837
Third.	Madras	Madras	121	5,451	85	2,121
	Chingleput ...	Chingleput	167	4,604	86	1,846
		Sydapet	119	2,880	60	1,253
	South Arcot ...	Cuddalore	198	5,313	191	4,023
		Virdachellum	125	2,599	70	1,427
Fourth.	North Arcot ...	Chittoor	184	4,860	125	2,489
		Vellore	162	5,041	77	1,621
	Salem	Salem	70	1,846	124	2,159
		Oossoor	27	606	18	248
	Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly	115	2,928	63	1,048
	Tanjore	Tanjore	94	3,470	191	3,987
		Negapatam...	99	3,151	156	3,308
Fifth.	Coimbatore ...	Northern	167	3,926	109	1,911
		Southern	245	4,787	215	2,814
	Neilgherries ...	Neilgherries	1	75	...	...
	Madura	Madura	177	5,718	82	1,874
		Dindigul	129	3,405	65	960
	Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly	369	12,607	101	2,643
		Shermadevi	155	5,018	...	...
Sixth.	Malabar	Calicut	144	5,927	50	1,811
		Tellicherry	128	7,347	22	1,005
	South Canara ...	South Canara	55	1,979	16	359
		Total ...	4,541	*124,547	2,677	50,131

* This does not include the attendance of 191 schools which received

sanctioned in 1873-74.

Amount of Grants sanctioned during the year									Amount of Grants actually drawn during the year.									Remarks.
From Provincial Funds.			From Municipal Funds.			From Local Funds.			From Provincial Funds.			From Municipal Funds.			From Local Funds.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	496	0	0	2,290	4	0	...	...	...	384	0	0	1,364	4	0	The sums drawn during the year differ in certain cases from those sanctioned, owing (1) to grants sanctioned in 1872-73 being drawn in 1873-74, and (2) to grants for the latter year remaining undrawn at its close.
830	0	0	335	8	0	2,019	4	0	...	...	...	286	0	0	1,784	4	0	
715	0	0	1,499	12	0	1,204	12	0	715	0	0	1,432	12	0	1,273	4	0	
197	8	0	...	...	..	1,943	2	8	197	8	0	..	...	...	1,943	2	8	
1,563	0	0	209	0	0	3,165	12	0	1,917	8	0	209	0	0	3,369	8	0	
560	8	0	274	0	0	1,312	4	0	621	0	0	274	0	0	1,336	12	0	
902	0	0	612	0	0	3,216	4	0	1,251	0	0	612	0	0	1,993	4	0	
608	8	0	387	0	0	4,618	12	0	608	8	0	387	0	0	4,618	12	0	
221	4	0	445	8	0	3,509	0	0	...	...	...	445	8	0	4,344	0	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,447	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,498	0	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,759	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,759	0	0	
154	8	0	206	0	0	697	4	0	154	8	0	206	0	0	697	4	0	
173	0	0	38	8	0	654	12	0	...	...	...	61	8	0	446	4	0	
...	...	...	168	8	0	4,268	12	0	...	...	...	135	8	0	2,502	8	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,564	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,535	12	0	
...	...	...	...	..	...	1,752	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650	3	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,018	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,744	8	0	
824	8	0	6,842	6	0	...	...	...	1,496	0	0	7,348	6	0	...	...	...	
529	8	0	1,145	0	0	5,988	4	0	529	8	0	1,145	0	0	6,065	4	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,731	8	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	3,810	12	0	
472	12	0	1,174	8	0	6,151	8	0	472	12	0	1,174	8	0	5,149	0	0	
589	8	0	...	...	...	3,447	0	0	180	0	0	...	...	...	3,385	0	0	
5,156	8	0	151	0	0	8,000	0	0	5,156	8	0	151	0	0	8,000	0	0	
2,695	12	0	1,597	8	0	6,044	0	0	2,695	12	0	1,597	8	0	5,580	0	0	
527	12	0	417	4	0	1,674	8	0	386	8	0	295	8	0	2,583	12	0	
82	8	0	...	...	...	1,010	4	0	82	8	0	...	..	...	1,010	4	0	
274	12	0	708	0	0	3,477	12	0	...	...	...	708	0	0	1,370	4	0	
1,679	4	0	794	4	0	4,107	8	0	1,679	4	0	794	4	0	4,055	8	0	
255	0	0	704	8	0	3,002	8	0	255	0	0	285	8	0	2,390	12	0	
1,364	0	0	1,206	8	0	5,854	9	4	1,364	0	0	1,206	8	0	5,854	9	4	
1,361	1	7	...	...	...	7,437	5	11	1,361	1	7	...	...	...	7,437	5	11	
...	...	...	108	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	8	0	...	...	...	
905	8	0	1,232	15	0	4,754	4	0	905	8	0	1,394	15	0	4,858	12	0	
1,273	12	0	546	0	0	3,812	4	3	1,333	4	0	546	0	0	3,839	12	3	
3,780	12	0	1,350	0	0	15,696	6	0	3,879	4	0	1,083	8	0	10,447	9	3	
1,646	4	0	...	...	...	6,396	12	0	1,548	12	0	...	...	...	1,757	15	0	
2,215	8	0	1,918	4	0	5,403	12	0	2,215	8	0	1,918	4	0	5,403	12	0	
2,822	0	0	1,441	6	0	8,091	8	0	3,183	12	0	2,230	2	0	8,595	0	0	
1,811	0	0	1,013	4	0	1,009	4	0	1,989	0	0	1,090	12	0	1,259	4	0	
36,192	13	7	27,022	15	0	1,42,532	3	11	36,178	13	7	27,511	7	0	1,26,715	2	2	

grants during the year, but were closed before its expiration.

Summary of Results' Grants in each division.

107. The following table summarises the preceding one for each of the several Educational Divisions :—

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.			Average Grant per School.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First Division	736	16,053	28,960	2	8	39	5	6
Second do.	754	14,956	19,078	3	9	25	4	10
Third do.	730	20,847	30,896	6	0	42	5	2
Fourth do.	751	21,902	42,360	8	0	56	6	5
Fifth do.	1,243	35,536	58,726	14	1	47	3	10
Sixth do.	327	15,253	25,725	14	0	78	12	7

As regards schools, attendance, and grants, every division has advanced. The Fifth Division, which had already the largest number of schools and scholars last year, shows the greatest increase under both heads, and the Second Division the least. The average grant has fallen in all the divisions except the Second and Fourth, and, although it is still considerably higher in the Sixth than in any other division, the difference is much less marked than it was.

Number of Pupils passed under each standard.

108. The Appendix contains the usual statement, showing for every district and every division the number of pupils that passed under each standard. The following is a summary of the figures for the whole Presidency :—

—	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. Reading.	Vernacular. Writing.	Vernacular. Arithmetic.	Vernacular. Grammar.	Vernacular. Geography.	English or Extra Language. Reading.	English or Extra Language. Writing.	English or Extra Language. Grammar.	Remarks.
* 4,541 schools passed pupils.	I.	4,109	36,874	26,092	27,811	26,019	...	...	...	...	...	Girls. 1,700
	II.	2,937	19,189	14,040	15,513	13,451	...	...	...	...	...	807
	III.	1,388	8,042	5,437	6,577	5,586	2,521	3,733	1,649	1,839	46	391
	IV.	536	4,941	2,397	3,713	1,297	1,456	1,609	1,221	1,235	689	243

The number of schools which presented pupils, the number of pupils presented, and the number passed all show increases for each standard, with the exception of a trifling falling off under the head of Vernacular Grammar under the third standard. The number of schools which

* Several schools passed pupils in more than one standard. Beside the above, several female pupils passed in fair and creditable needle-work.

presented pupils for the fourth standard rose from 431 to 536, and of pupils presented from 2,604 to 4,941. In the three lower standards the percentage of pupils who passed in Reading ranged between 67·7 and 73·1, and in Arithmetic between 69·4 and 70·5, but in the fourth standard the percentage was as usual much lower, viz., 48·5 per cent. in Reading and 26·2 in Arithmetic. In Writing the percentage under all four standards was much more nearly on a par, ranging between 75·1 and 80·8. The number of girls presented for examination rose from 2,770 to 3,141. The following table shows the number of pupils who passed in Reading alone, in Writing as well as in Reading, and in all three conjointly:—

Divisions.	Presented for Examination.	Passed in		
		Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic
First Division	10,215	452	1,913	4,936
Second do.	5,950	284	1,176	3,896
Third do.	11,419	281	1,214	5,370
Fourth do.	14,508	690	1,937	6,592
Fifth do.	18,992	274	1,547	5,949
Sixth do.	7,962	71	461	3,611
Total ...	69,046	2,052	8,248	30,354

Remarks on the Results' Grant System.

109. Various questions connected with Results' Schools are discussed in the Appendix. Mr. Kershaw, in paragraph 72 of his report, refers to numerous grants which remain unpaid, because the budget provision is insufficient to meet them. In a similar case at Coimbatore, where the Municipal Commissioners proposed to meet the difficulty by suspending payment until the end of the year and then paying the grants rateably, Government ruled that some limit should be placed on the number of schools allowed to place themselves under inspection. Mr. Marden, in paragraph 29, cites a case in which a school professing to teach Matriculation subjects claimed and received payment by results. In paragraph 58 he gives the following account of a curious development of the Results' grant system in Tinnevelly :— "A peculiar feature in the working of Results' Schools in this circle is that several ex-teachers have undertaken voluntarily the work of Inspecting Schoolmasters. They travel about organising and working up certain selected schools, of which they style themselves 'Managers,' and on examination they receive a stipulated portion of the grant, or rather they receive the whole and pay the teacher according to previous agreement. One of these men has nearly 100 schools under his management, and has given the title of 'Chippiparai District' to his range. The plan is

not only admissible under the rules, but is decidedly advantageous to the cause of elementary education, the persons in question doing much of the work of an Inspecting Schoolmaster without any pay from Government." Among the suggestions scattered through the Appendix for the improvement of these schools are the payment of the teachers partly by salaries and partly by grants, the abolition of all grants for teaching English, the introduction of Vernacular Poetry and Native Arithmetical Tables into the scheme of study, a reduction in the amount of Arithmetic prescribed for the fourth standard, and the publication of text-books in parts at a very small price. It may be remarked that some alterations in the tests under the Results' system, recommended at the late Educational Conference, will shortly be submitted for the sanction of Government.

110. Owing to the abolition of the house-tax the schools hitherto known as Union Schools are now designated Local Fund Schools, and have been maintained during the year under review from unallotted balances of the general fund of the various circles, supplemented by special grants from Provincial Funds. A complete list of Local Fund and Municipal Schools will be found in the Appendix, with particulars of attendance, receipts, and expenditure. Excepting seven schools in the Third Division, for which no information regarding expenditure has been furnished, the total expenditure returned is Rupees 1,25,774-3-5, and the receipts from Provincial and Local Funds as shown in the margin. The following table is a summary of the particulars given in the Appendix :—

Local Fund and Municipal Schools.

	RS.	A.	P.
Provincial Funds	28,765	3	1
Special grant from Government for Local Fund Schools in the Calicut and Tellicherry Circles...	23,168	0	0
Local and Municipal Funds ...	90,321	10	5
Total ...	1,42,254	13	6

Divisions.	Number of Schools.			Number of Pupils.			Total Expenditure.									Average Cost of each School.								
	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Higher.			Middle.			Lower.			Higher.			Middle.			Lower.		
							RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First Division	...	9	174	...	325	3,808	...	...	...	3,308	10	8	24,059	5	5	...	...	...	367	10	1	138	4	4
Second do.	...	35	171	...	1,672	4,547	...	...	...	23,564	11	3	13,145	12	6	...	...	...	673	4	5	76	14	0
Third do.	1	...	15	157	...	743	* 7,548	3	11	...	...	...	† 2,126	12	1	7,548	3	11	...	...	...	265	13	6
Fourth do.	...	2	15	...	65	1,144	...	...	...	882	10	0	5,787	15	7	...	...	...	441	5	0	385	13	10
Fifth do.	...	2	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	807	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	15	5	...	...	...
Sixth do.	1	40	25	152	2,267	721	5,625	9	11	33,515	9	9	5,400	15	6	5,625	9	11	837	14	3	216	0	5
Total ...	2	88	400	309	4,390	10,963	13,173	13	10	62,079	8	6	50,520	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes expenditure of the Sydapet Primary School.

† Expenditure of seven Local Fund Schools is not included, as no information is given in the returns.

The total number of Local Fund and Municipal Schools is now 490 against 323 last year. The two schools of Sydapet and Palghaut are still the only ones of the higher class. Under the head of Middle-Class and Lower-Class Schools the increase or decrease is distributed as shown in the margin. It will be observed that the average cost of these schools varies very much in the different divisions. Thus the average cost of a Middle-Class School in the First Division is less than the cost of a Lower-Class School in the Fourth. In the Second Division there is an enormous difference between the cost of a Middle-Class and of a Lower-Class School. In the Fourth Division the difference is very trifling. Last year the average cost of an Elementary Local Fund School in the Second Division was about Rupees 647. This year it is only Rupees 76-14-0, but this seems partly owing to the fact that most of these schools are new schools which were only placed on their present footing at the close of the year. As the attention of the Inspectors of Schools and of Local Fund Boards has been directed to points of this kind by paragraphs 14 and 15 of Government Order No. 247, of the 13th ultimo, some attempts will probably be made in future reports to explain the cause of these great diversities. With regard to the great increase of Municipal and Local Fund Schools in the Second Division, it will be observed from paragraphs 70, 89, and 90 of Mr. Fortey's report that the greater part of this apparent progress is altogether unsound. No real improvement can be effected in elementary education by taking over a large number of ignorant and untrained men and giving them fixed salaries, as has been done by the Local Fund Board of Kurnool and the Municipality of Anantapore. That some real progress has, however, been made in another part of the Second Division will be evident from paragraphs 119 to 122 of Mr. Fortey's report, in which he gives an account of a competitive examination to which certain Local Fund and Municipal Schools of the middle class were subjected at Nellore. The Educational Durbar described by Mr. Fortey seems to have been a success, and as the scheme is one well adapted to infuse a spirit of emulation amongst both masters and pupils, it is possible that other Local Fund Boards will follow the example set at Nellore. Another important scheme for the improvement of Local Fund Schools of the middle class was brought forward in Malabar by Mr. Garthwaite and sanctioned in Government Order No. 154, of 7th May 1873. Under this scheme

Divisions.	Increase or Decrease.	
	Middle.	Lower.
First	1	4
Second	8	142
Third	...	8
Fourth	—1	6
Fifth	...	...
Sixth	1	—2
Total ...	9	158

the masters are paid partly by fixed salaries and partly by grants regulated with some modifications by the Results' Grant Rules; and one important feature in it is that the Head Master has a direct interest in the efficient condition of every class. The object of the scheme is to prevent the teachers from being harassed by the pecuniary anxieties which must often be associated with a system of annual result payments, but at the same time to incite them to exertion by making a considerable part of their income dependent on the number and attainments of their pupils. The principle on which this scheme is founded has met with general approval, and it has since been introduced into other parts of the Presidency. The question as to whether the study of English shall be permitted in Elementary Local Fund Schools is still under consideration.

VII.—Female Education.

Girls' Schools entered in the Returns.

111. From the table in the margin it appears that the number of Girls' Schools has risen from 186 to 237, and the number of girls in those schools from 9,292 to 11,193. The number of girls under instruction in all schools connected with the department has risen from 14,330 to 17,113. The following table compares the work done by Missionary and other religious bodies, in the way of female education, with that performed by others.

Schools.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Girls', Higher Class..	1	88	1	100
Do. Middle do.	41	3,134	42	3,152
Do. Lower do.	144	6,070	194	7,941
	186	9,292	237	11,193
Mixed Middle Class..	17	284	33	269
Do. Lower do.	338	2,433	880	5,070
Boys', do. do.	...	2,225	...	470
Normal	2	96	2	111
Total...	540	14,330	1,151	17,113

Schools.	Missionary Schools and Religious Charities.				Other Schools.				Grand Total.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	
Mixed Schools, Middle Class.	8	...	150	158	59	..	50	109	267
Do. Lower do.	568	13	2,119	2,700	1,932	234	186	2,352	5,052
Female Schools, Higher do.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	100
Do. Middle do.	287	...	2,310	2,597	492	...	65	557	3,154
Do. Lower do.	3,671	54	2,229	5,954	1,751	4	232	1,987	7,941
	4,534	67	6,908	11,509	4,234	238	533	5,005	16,514
Sarah Tucker's Institution.	...	...	82	82	...	...	...	...	82
Girls in Boys' Village Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470
Government Mixed Schools, Lower Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	18
Total ...	4,534	67	6,990	11,591	4,234	238	551	5,023	17,084

The work in both classes of schools has increased, but the increase is somewhat greater for religious schools; in 1872-73 the totals for religious and other schools stood at 8,004 and 4,090, respectively. It may be observed that several schools which in 1872-73 ranked in the middle class are now more correctly entered in the lower class. In 1872-73 there were no Mahomedan girls in religious schools, and only 58 in other schools; last year the numbers were 67 and 238, respectively. The increase of Hindu girls is approximately 2,000 for religious and 1,000 for other schools.

112. The annexed table arranges the districts in order according to the number of girls under instruction. Comparing the figures with those for 1872-73, the great majority of the districts show increased numbers; their relative positions are to a considerable extent preserved. Madras, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and Tanjore hold identically their old places at the head; and Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Ganjam are at the bottom, as was the case before, with an interchange of positions for Ganjam and Kurnool.

Districts.	Pupils.	Districts.	Pupils.
Madras and Chingleput	4,638	Godavery	409
Tinnevelly	4,418	South Arcot	383
Malabar	1,969	Bellary	289
Tanjore	1,018	Nellore	252
Madura	753	Kistna	195
North Arcot	610	Trichinopoly	120
Coimbatore...	546	Cuddapah	65
Vizagapatam	506	Kurnool	46
South Canara	448	Ganjam	39
Salem	414		
		Total ...	17,131

The subjoined table shows the schools which passed either teachers or pupils at the Certificate Examination in 1873-74; the returns do not allow of a distinction being made between teachers and pupils. As was the case in the previous year, almost all the schools are in the town of Madras; the up-country school which contributed the largest number of successful candidates is Sarah Tucker's Institution at Palamcottah:—

Schools.	Pupils, &c., passed.		
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.
Doveton Girls' School	...	1	4
St. John's School, Bangalore	1	1	...
Mrs. Nailer's Seminary, Vepery	...	...	1
Army School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	1	1
Emmanuel Girls' School	...	3	3
Union School, John Pereira's'...	...	1	5
Military Female Orphan Asylum	1	1	9
Government Female Normal School	...	...	3
Pudupettah School	1	...	...
New Town School	...	...	1
Scottish Orphanage	...	1	4
Army School, Poonamallee	...	1	...
Christ Church School, Mount Road	...	2	1
Gospel Society's Mixed School, St. Thomé	1	...	...
Wesleyan Mission Day School, Black Town...	...	...	2
Free Church Mission Boarding School	...	4	2
Do. Day School	...	...	5
Civil Orphan Asylum	...	2	1
Davidson Street Girls' School...	...	6	5
Central Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	1
All Souls' Church School, Coimbatore	1	...	1
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund	1	...	...
Sarah Tucker's Institution, Palamcottah	...	...	12
Boarding School, Edeyangudi...	...	...	1
Do. Mengnanapuram	...	...	3
Do. Calicut	...	...	3
Private study	...	2	...
Total ...	6	26	68

Complaints have been made about the new fourth standard of needle-work, which is "cutting out and working on fine cloth either a finely-made European shirt, or a native man's jacket, or a native female's plain dress and petticoat presenting the same fineness of work." It is remarked that the difficulty of cutting out and making a fine European shirt is *very much* greater than that of making a native dress, either male or female.

VIII.—Normal Schools and Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

Madras Normal School.

Masters	8
Normal Students ...	20
Practising School ...	155

113. It was stated in the report for 1872-73 that the character of the work of the Madras Normal School was to undergo change, and that instead of both preparing pupils to pass examinations in general subjects and training them to teach, the institution was to confine its action to the latter. In December last the school was inspected, and Mr. Fowler tested the students professionally in a more searching manner than that followed at previous inspections. Two papers were set on the method of Teaching, one corresponding to the text-book used, the other of a more general stamp; the results in the former were pretty fair, but not so those in the latter. Regarding the general paper the Inspector makes the following remarks :— "With the papers sent in I was much disappointed. Only four papers obtained more than one-fourth marks, and the average is 21 per cent. of the maximum. If I understand the time-table, six hours a week is given to the subject, and ten hours to the text-book on Discipline and Instruction. The papers do not show that grasp of, and familiarity with, the subject that should be gained in this time, and which ought to be secured by students whose whole time is devoted to preparation for the work of a schoolmaster." When the pupils were set to teach, they acquitted themselves very fairly. Fourteen appointments were made from the school during the year; the salaries of the posts ranged from 20 to 60 rupees. At the request of the Gospel Society, two of their students were received in order to undergo training. The attendance at the Practising School declined considerably; this is attributed in part to the absence of the European head, whose place was temporarily taken by a Hindu. The staff of the Normal School has been diminished, in order to bring it into correspondence with the more limited work it has now to accomplish. Even as it is, the nominal staff is stronger than is required; but, owing to one European teacher filling an acting appointment and two others being on leave, it was necessary, as has been already mentioned, to place a Hindu at the head of the Practising School for a time.

Normal School of Vizagapatam.

Masters	5
Normal Students ...	38
Practising School ...	65

114. The Vizagapatam Normal School was not inspected during the year under review; this probably arose in a great measure from the change which occurred in the Inspectorship of the Division consequent upon the retirement of Mr. Bowers. After a discussion as to the work which the school should perform, it has been decided that from the beginning of 1875 the institution shall cease to prepare youths for the University Examinations, and that, so far as Matriculates

and First Arts men are concerned, it shall confine itself to affording professional training. To meet the wants of elementary education, it will, however, educate as well as train fourth and fifth grade candidates. The results afforded by the school at the University Examinations were decidedly bad ; only one out of seven who went up for Matriculation was successful, and two who attended the First Arts Examination failed. It must be noticed, however, that, to prevent the Acting Head Master's time being withdrawn from his more legitimate work, he was not permitted to give more than one hour per diem to the general instruction of the First Arts candidates. Turning to the Teachers' Examination, nine of the students secured certificates of the fourth and six certificates of the fifth grade. During the year 10 students passed out and took up appointments with salaries varying from Rupees 15 to Rupees 30 per mensem.

Normal School of Mangalore.
Masters 3
Normal Students ... 32
Practising School ... 153

115. The Mangalore Normal School will be eventually constituted like the institution at Madras, but the Inspector considered the prospects of middle-class education in South Canara to be so gloomy that the re-modelling of the school was deferred. At inspection the Normal Students acquitted themselves fairly, and the Practising School gave evidence of improvement. During the past year 11 students were posted to schools ; 3 of the 11 were Matriculates, and the others were fourth-grade men.

Normal School of Calicut.
Masters 2
Normal Students ... 16
Practising School ... 115

116. The Calicut Normal School, like the school at Madras, is intended to train and not to prepare for examinations ; it appears, however, that in a few exceptional cases some general instruction is being given. The institution of exceptions does not seem desirable; the students might get their education elsewhere, while their obtaining it at the Normal School produces a strain upon the staff which it was not intended to bear. The Inspector advocates the appointment of a pretty highly paid Head Master ; it must be remembered, however, that it is necessary to economise funds, and that the cost for simply training should not equal that for training and educating. Moreover, the expenditure already attaching to the Sixth Division is perhaps in excess of what may be deemed the fair share of that portion of the Presidency. Sanction has been given for the establishment of two Elementary Normal Schools for Malabar, and it is in this direction that efforts require to be directed at present. When examining the Calicut Normal School Mr. Garthwaite was favorably impressed with the students, but was not satisfied with the state of the Practising School ; since then, however, considerable improvement seems to have been introduced into the Practising School. Last year 14 Normal Students took up appointments; of these 2 are F. A.s,

5 Matriculates, 6 have certificates of the fourth, and 1 a certificate of the fifth grade.

117. The Vellore Normal School sent up 8 candidates of the fourth and 10 of the fifth grade to the examination for teachers' certificates in 1872-73. Of the fourth-grade men only 3 were successful, but 3 others were allowed a certificate of the fifth grade; seven of the fifth grade candidates passed. The principal weak point of the fouth-grade students was English. The results at inspection were fair, but defects of mannerism were apparent. The Head Master appears to be a hardworking, zealous man; but, owing to his having yielded too much to a subordinate, matters came to such a pass that a special inquiry had to be made, on the result of which the subordinate was removed. The appointments made from the school were 15 in number, with salaries ranging from Rupees 7 to Rupees 30. The Practising School did not pass so good an examination as was expected. This is attributed to the new system of removing Normal Students as soon as they have passed; this mode of working, though favorable to the increase of the number of trained teachers, acts prejudicially upon a Practising School.

Normal School of Vellore.
Masters 6
Normal Students ... 22
Practising School ... 159

118. The Trichinopoly Normal School passed 8 out of 13 candidates for a certificate of the fourth grade, and 9 out of 10 for one of the fifth grade; the former is only a moderate result, but the latter is a very creditable one. Only six appointments were made from the school; the salaries of the posts ranged from Rupees 7 to Rupees 15. The Inspector's report upon the Normal Classes is not altogether favorable, and his remarks upon the Practising School are decidedly unfavorable.

Normal School of Trichinopoly.
Masters 5
Normal Students ... 7
Practising School ... 180

119. At Nursapur there were at work in the Central School two Normal Classes, one of long standing maintained by Government, the other an experimental class maintained by the Local Fund Board. As all Normal Schools are to be maintained from Provincial Funds, the two classes will be amalgamated and constituted a Government Normal School. Taking the results of both classes together, though strictly for 1873-74, they should be noticed separately, 24 pupils went up to the last examination for teachers' certificates; the passes were 5 for the fourth and 15 for the fifth grade. The proportion of passed candidates to examinees is decidedly good. During the year 10 pupils passed out and took up appointments.

Normal Class of Nursapur.

120. The Normal Class at Russelcondah contained eight students, all of whom belonged to the Gumsur Hills: two were Khonds and the rest Uriyas. Formerly there

Normal Class of Russelcondah.

was a complaint that hill-men could not be induced to join the class, but this difficulty seems now to have passed away; there are several young men ready to take the places of such of the Normal Students as may pass out this year. In 1873-74 four of the pupils obtained certificates of the fifth grade.

General Results in Government Normal Schools.

121. The accompanying table gives a summary of the chief results in connexion with Government Normal Schools during the year. It must be allowed that the results are poor, but unless some advantages are attached to the employment of trained men, the demand for them in private schools is not likely to be extensive.

Schools.	Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.		Appointments.		Normal Students on the 31st March	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873.	1874.
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	12	14	28	20
Vizagapatam ...	7	9	12	6	9	10	32	38
Mangalore ...	4	9	1	...	10	11	19	32
Calicut ...	7	2	5	1	5	14	22	16
Vellore ...	...	3	9	10	9	15	24	22
Trichinopoly ...	4	8	21	11	9	6	27	7
Nursapur ...	1	2	5	4	...	10	12	4
Russelcondah...	...	...	2	4	1	Not stated.	8	8
Total ...	23	33	55	36	55	80	172	147

Government Female Normal School.

122. On the 5th April 1873 the Superintendent of the Female Normal School called attention to the very unsatisfactory state of the institution, and remarked that, constituted as it was, she considered it could not possibly succeed; Miss Bain proposed that Native Christian girls should be admitted along with caste Hindu females, the former to receive stipends from Government, and the latter to continue to enjoy stipends from subscriptions raised by the native community. On receipt of Miss Bain's letter I placed it before the Hindu supporters of the school, and I found the great majority of these gentlemen opposed to her proposal; in fact, the interest at first taken in the institution had evidently greatly subsided, if it had not completely disappeared, and the general feeling was that the school had been established prematurely, and that it should be abolished.

123. Under the circumstances above mentioned, I recommended that the school should be closed at the end of the year, and that Government should confine its efforts to giving grants-in-aid to Female Normal Schools. Among other remarks in the letter I addressed to Government, No. 1,412, of the 7th July 1873, the following occur:—

"I am satisfied that no results at all commensurate with the outlay can be anticipated from the Female Normal School constituted as it is at present. But this appears to me a reason for closing the school, and not for modifying its character as suggested by Miss Bain. It is evident that the supporters of the school are not likely to continue their subscriptions towards the pupils' stipends if Native Christians are admitted; in fact, when the school was started, they subscribed only on the condition that none but caste Hindu females should be received. There is no prejudice preventing Christian females from receiving instruction and training, and, consequently, there is no ground for adopting exceptional measures to induce them to attend a Normal School; and the object with which the Normal School was sanctioned was to give training to caste Hindu females and not to others. Moreover, the work of providing Christian female teachers is being performed by the Missionary Societies, and may well be left in their hands."

124. Government was opposed to closing the school, and passed the following Order upon the subject:— "The Governor in Council regrets, but is not surprised to learn, that the Female Normal School, as at present constituted, is, after two and a half years' trial, pronounced a failure; but the Government are not, therefore, disposed to abolish the school altogether as advocated by the Director of Public Instruction, or to try the experiment suggested by the Lady Superintendent, of introducing twelve or fifteen Native Christian girls on Government stipends of from 6 to 10 rupees monthly to supply the deficiency of suitable 'caste' students.

"2. The Governor in Council is satisfied that the hinderance which has been fatal to success hitherto is due to the 'caste' restriction which, at the instance of the native gentlemen who in a measure supported the experiment, was most unwillingly admitted by Government in 1869; and now that the experiment so weighted has failed, and that the decision in the case is, under the provincial system, entirely in the hands of this Government, the Governor in Council resolves to call on the Director of Public Instruction to submit his proposals for carrying on the Female Normal School on the basis which the Government originally approved, viz., that it shall 'be open to female students of all classes and sects, provided that they belong to families of respectable social station,' and are willing to adopt the profession of teacher. The stipends guaranteed by the native subscribers cannot, of course, be applied without their consent to the maintenance of any but 'caste' students, but the Government trust that many will waive their objections, and that all will aid the institution by their influence and moral support.

G.O., 14th July 1868.

"3. The Governor in Council attaches great importance to the maintenance of the Normal School as a valuable instrument for the development of female education, an object which demands peculiar attention and care on the part of the Government, both on account of the little progress which has hitherto been made towards its attainment, and of its own intrinsic importance, regard being had to the effect of female influence upon social welfare, and especially upon the moral and intellectual training of the young. The Government feel convinced that it is hopeless to expect any general or great extension of education among females so long as only male teachers or Christian converts are procurable for their instruction. They would greatly regret the loss of the superior agency which has already been secured, and the relinquishment of the slight foothold that has been obtained. As regards the languages to be taught in the school, it would appear that they should be English, Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani, and that the thorough acquirement of one native language should be a *sine qua non* in the case of every pupil. The study of English should be encouraged as far as possible, but not insisted on as absolutely necessary in the case of every pupil. For the rest the studies might be limited to reading, writing, and ciphering, with needle-work, and the art of imparting knowledge and of moral instruction. Certain limits of age and education would need to be laid down, and no girl should be detained on the school who does not seem likely to prove a good teacher. Stipends will be necessary, and the Government believe that some assurance of future employment for those who qualify themselves may safely be given, as they anticipate that, irrespectively of private families, a demand for the services of trained female teachers will soon arise among the Municipalities and Local Fund Boards when the supply exists.

"4. These details, however, will receive the full consideration of the Director of Public Instruction, and the Government rely on his bringing his personal influence to bear on the educated members of the native community and on the heads of existing schools in order to secure a sufficient number of eligible students. The Government will await with interest the result of his deliberations."

125. In accordance with the foregoing instructions, after consulting with the Inspector of Normal Schools and Miss Bain, I laid a plan for the re-organisation of the Female Normal School before Government on the 26th November last; the plan received sanction, and the re-organisation of the school has been carried out. Under the new arrangements the school has been moved into the south-eastern corner of Black Town, and the Superintendent has been assigned apartments in the school building. The Normal Pupils are to consist of 16 caste Hindus, eight Tamils and eight Telugus; eight Native Christians,

four Tamils, and four Telugus; six East Indians or Europeans; and all are to be of good character and respectable social standing, their ages lying between 14 and 25 years. The full course extends over four years; in the first year the pupils are to prepare for a certificate of the third grade, and to receive stipends of Rupees 6 per mensem; in the second and third years they are to prepare for a certificate of the second grade, receiving Rupees 8 during the second and Rupees 10 during the third year, provided proper progress is made; in the fourth year they are to prepare for a certificate of the first grade, and to receive Rupees 12 per mensem. A small Practising School, with three branches, English, Tamil, and Telugu, has been set on foot. Owing to the changes the cost of the school has been very considerably increased, and the whole charge will fall upon Government, as the great majority of the former supporters of the institution objected to continue their subscriptions when the school was placed upon a new basis.

Private Normal Schools.

126. The accompanying table presents some of the chief statistics in connexion with Private Normal Schools for the year under review.

Institution.	Locality.	Pupils.		Masters.											
				Matriculation.				Fourth Grade.				Fifth Grade.			
				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Church Mission Society's Training Institution	Masulipatam ..	41	33	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	6	11	1	4
Local Fund Normal Class	Nursapur ...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	13	...	12
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution ...	Dindigul ...	34	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	9	11
Church Mission Society's Institution.	Palamcottah...	187	144	9	18	5	6	13	9	4	5	17	11	19	10
Vernacular Preparandi Institution..	Do. ...	43	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	24	12	17
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Institution	Sawyerpuram.	100	98	9	5	8	1	21	5	2	2	50	18	23	9
	Total ...	405	366	18	23	8	7	34	20	6	11	99	89	64	63

Institution.	Locality.	Pupils.		Mistresses.											
				First Grade.				Second Grade.				Third Grade.			
				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
				1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Sarah Tucker's Female Training Institution	Palamcottah...	85	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	12

The Church Missionary Society's Training Institution at Masulipatam, which was formerly purely Vernacular in its nature, now gives instruction in English. When examined by Mr. Bowers, beside 12 students in the fourth-grade class, there were 24 others, some of whom had completed their preparation for the fifth grade. The following remarks are extracted from the Inspector's report:— "The Normal branch of this school was re-opened last August twelvemonth, and in regard to ordinary instruction it is now in good working order. The students by turns teach in the classes of the Practising School, but beyond this they have hitherto had no strictly professional training whatever. Excepting 5 or 6, all are Christian Pariahs sent in by the Missionary from the surrounding villages to be educated for the work of Village Schoolmasters." The Local Fund Normal Class at Nursapur has already been noticed along with Government Normal Schools. The Training Institution of the Christian Vernacular Education Society at Dindigul is still without its regular head, but is visited from time to time by a member of the Madura American Mission; when inspected the results in general instruction were pretty fair. The school passed 11 out of 12 pupils for the fifth grade at the last Teachers' Certificate Examination. During the year 9 passed students took up educational work, 4 under the Madura American Mission. It may be remarked that English is now taught as an extra subject, though the aim of the Society is to reach the masses; this exemplifies the increasing demand which is springing up for instruction in English. The Church Missionary Society have a school at Palamcottah, denominated the "Palamcottah English Institution, with Normal Department." At the Matriculation Examination 6 pupils passed out of 18 who presented themselves, and at the Teachers' Certificate Examination 5 passed for the fourth and 10 for the fifth grade. During the year 15 men passed out qualified for masterships, but only 5 have become teachers; this implies that there is but a small demand for trained men. The Inspector, when reporting the circumstance, proposed that certain small stipends allowed to the Normal Students should be thrown open to competition, as under present arrangements they are limited mainly to lower castes and entirely to Protestant Christians; it did not, however, seem advisable to adopt the proposal, but the total number of stipends allowed to the Palamcottah Training Institutions was reduced. The Vernacular Preparandi Institution of the same Society at Palamcottah has now been closed. At inspection Mr. Marden found that many of the students who had completed their studies and secured certificates were still in the school; on inquiry it appeared that there was no demand for additional teachers of their stamp. This led to correspondence between the Educational Department and the Madras Committee of the Society; and it was eventually decided

that the institution should be closed. The last Certificate Examination was attended by 23 of the pupils, 17 of whom were successful; of the latter, only 4 have obtained employment as teachers. The Gospel Society's Seminary at Sawyerpuram passed only 1 out of 5 pupils at Matriculation; and the average of passes for the last three years is only 2. In connexion with these results, Mr. Marden observes that the institution has no sixth class, and that it cannot be ranked above an imperfectly developed Zillah School. The Seminary passed 2 out of 4 candidates for the fourth and 7 out of 13 for the fifth grade; 14 pupils took up teacherships during the year. The Sarah Tucker's Training Institution for girls sent up 15 candidates for certificates, and passed 12 for the third grade. During the year 20 girls were employed as schoolmistresses on salaries ranging from Rupees 1 to 6.

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

127. An examination for Teachers' Certificates was held in August 1873 at 27 stations in the usual manner. The candidates numbered 1,165 males and 230 females, against 1,384 males and 226 females in 1872-73; 410 males and 100 females were successful, against 371 males and 47 females in the preceding year. In March last 20 Uriya candidates, 4 for the fourth and 16 for the fifth grade, were examined by the Inspector of Schools for the First Division. All the fourth grade candidates failed, but 9 of the fifth grade men were successful. Of the passed candidates 5 belonged to the plains and 4 to the hills. Two Khonds came up for a certificate of the fifth grade, but both failed.

128. The particulars of the examination for different localities are given in the following table:—

Districts to which Candidates belonged.		Candidate Masters.							
		Number registered.				Number passed.			
		Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.
First Division ...	Ganjam	26	21	...	47	2	1	...	3
	Vizagapatam	23	32	1	55	11	14	1	26
	Godavery	37	204	...	241	9	50	...	59
	Kistna	14	30	5	49	3	13	3	19
Second do.	Bellary	2	6	...	8	...	3	...	3
	Kurnool	3	2	...	5	1	...	...	1
	Cuddapah	3	4	...	7	...	1	...	1
	Nellore...	5	15	...	20	...	2	...	2
Third do.	Madras and Chingleput.	7	55	2	64	2	24	...	26
	South Arcot	17	45	...	62	2	9	...	11
Fourth do.	North Arcot	17	28	...	45	5	15	...	20
	Salem	24	31	1	56	2	6	...	8
	Tanjore	25	77	7	109	4	29	4	37
	Trichinopoly	34	30	...	64	17	18	...	35

Districts to which Candidates belonged.		Candidate Masters.							
		Number registered.				Number passed.			
		Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.
Fifth Division ...	Coimbatore	12	16	...	28	...	6	...	6
	Madura	13	26	1	40	5	17	1	23
	Tinnevelly	43	88	...	131	16	56	...	72
Sixth do.	Malabar	37	50	21	108	8	20	14	42
	South Canara... ...	16	9	...	25	10	6	...	16
	Total ...	358	769	38	1,165	97	290	23	410

	Candidate Mistresses.							
	Number registered.				Number passed.			
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.
Godavery	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Madras...	12	42	105	159	4	26	48	78
South Arcot	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
Tanjore...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	3	4	5	12	2	...	1	3
Tinnevelly	...	...	35	35	...	...	16	16
Malabar	...	...	9	9	...	...	3	3
Total ...	16	49	165	230	6	26	68	100

The First, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions passed each some 100 male candidates, the Sixth 58, the Third 37, and the Second only 7. The small number in the Third Division may be due to the great majority of youths in that part of the Presidency trying their fortune at the Matriculation Examination. This explanation will not, however, apply to the Second Division, and it is greatly to be regretted that more of the teachers in that division do not go up to the examination. I propose addressing Mr. Fortey and the Presidents of Local Fund Boards in the division, with a view of having a gentle pressure exercised upon teachers, especially those in Local Fund Schools, to induce them to undergo examination. The increase in the number of successful female teachers is satisfactory. It will be seen that nearly four-fifths of the female candidates were examined at Madras, and that the majority of the rest belonged to Tinnevelly.

IX.—Other Schools.

School of Arts.

129. In the report for 1872-73 notice was taken of Dr. Alexander Hunter's retirement from the Superintendentship of the School of Arts, and of the appointment of a committee to examine into the general system of work pursued in

the institution, the beneficial effects which have resulted from its existence, and the changes which might be introduced into it with advantage. The Honorable W. Robinson was nominated President of the Committee, and Major W. S. Hunt, the Acting Superintendent of the School and a Member of the Committee, acted as Honorary Secretary. On the 28th July 1873 the Committee presented their report to Government; the report was accompanied by a minute of dissent from Mr. Chisholm, one of the Members of the Committee. On the 25th March 1874 an Order of Government, No. 91, was passed upon the report.

130. The report went fully into the origin of the school, its present condition, the results attained by its establishment, its financial position, the premises in which work is carried on, and the disadvantages under which the school has laboured; and the Committee recorded their opinion, "That, bearing in mind certain circumstances and drawbacks, the results obtained in the past, though not on the whole adequate, are not, on the other hand, so meagre or disappointing as they might otherwise appear."

131. The Committee recommended that the school should be rendered more useful, in both the Artistic and the Industrial Departments, by improved organisation, a large staff of teachers, and a liberal supply of appliances. In the Artistic Department it was suggested that instruction should be given in—

(1.) Drawing in all its branches.
(2.) Engraving in wood and copper.
(3) Modelling in clays, plaster, &c.
(4) Designing in all its branches.
(5) Photography.

It was further proposed that a professional instructor in engraving should be obtained from Kensington or Germany; that instruction in photography should be given by one of the Photographers of Madras; that instructions in regard to age should be laid down; that hereafter an entrance examination should be prescribed; that the course should not extend over more than three years; and that eventually fees according to a graduated scale should be charged.

132. In the Industrial and Experimental Department it was recommended that the instruction should embrace—

(1.) The manufacture of pottery in all its branches.
(2.) Carpentry and turning in wood and metal.
(3.) Carving in wood and other materials.
(4.) Dyeing.
(5.) House decoration and painting in all its branches.

It was laid down that the school should be a place of instruction, and not of manufacture; and it was declared necessary that a thoroughly trained potter and glaze-fireman should be obtained from England,

practically acquainted with the manufacture of earthenware of all kinds.

133. For the general management of the school the Committee recommended the appointment of a Superintendent, "who should devote his whole time to the supervision and management of the institution, and be required to keep a brief but very accurate memoir of all inquiries and information collected, and of all experiments and tests made in connexion with the raw materials of the country." A new building was considered essential; and it was proposed to provide a moderate gallery of works of art, and a well-arranged collection of the raw materials of the country.

134. Mr. Chisholm in his minute of dissent suggested that the school should be abolished, or else made a mere Drawing Academy. He remarked that the institution had cost some 4 lakhs of rupees, or Rupees 25,000 annually for about a quarter of a century, without producing any but insignificant results; and he maintained that, while it was certain additional expenditure and superior teaching would greatly improve the position of the institution, a local school was not the best means of spreading a knowledge of art. He noticed that the prejudices of the people shut out from the school all natives, save certain classes, such as Maistries, Engineers, and Draughtsmen; and he expressed a fear that a local school would stifle indigenous art by foreign importation. Mr. Chisholm's view was that, instead of a School of Arts, a gallery should be erected, and an annual grant made for the purchase of works of art; and he observed that he believed the best way to diffuse a taste for the fine arts among the people was to tutor the public eye by placing before it objects worthy of admiration.

135. Government have approved generally of the proposals of the Committee, and the sanction of the Secretary of State will be sought for the expenditure required for carrying out those proposals.

X.—Books.

Registration of Books.

136. When notice was taken in the report for 1872-73 of the works registered during that year, it was pointed out that, consequent on the issue of an Order of the Government of India cancelling a previous notification, under which mere re-prints without alteration had been excluded from the operation of the Registration Act, there had been a slight increase during the latter half of the year in the number of publications presented for registration. In 1873-74 the full effect of the new order was experienced, and the total number of books registered was 727, against 387 in the preceding year. Copyright was secured in the case of 73 works, while the number in 1872-73 was 92,

137. The following statement gives the classification of the works under the four general heads laid down by the Supreme Government.

Classification of Books.

Heads.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Books	178	398
Pamphlets	145	297
Periodicals	44	22
Miscellaneous ...	20	10
Total ...	387	727

The works are distributed in the subjoined statement according to a different principle:—

Heads.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Original Works ...	187	96
Translations... ...	35	13
Republications ...	165	618
Total ...	387	727

The second statement shows that the number of works for last year was swollen by republications of old standard books and tracts, and that there was a great falling off in regard to fresh literary productions. Of the original works, 42 were English and 54 Vernacular; the Registrar of Books observes that few of the latter will "make any mark in the Native literature" of the Presidency. The falling off in original works is traceable in the diminished number of books for which copyright was secured.

138. The towns at which the registered works were published, and the number published at each town, are shown below.

Places where published.

Towns.	English Works.	Vernacular Works, including all Works partly in Vernacular.	Total.
Madras	71	576	647
Vizagapatam	...	9	9
Masulipatam	...	7	7
Cocanada	1	1	2
Palamcottah	1	8	9
Tranquebar	...	5	5
Calicut	...	3	3
Cochin	1	4	5
Negapatam	1	...	1
Mangalore	7	30	37
Ootacamund	...	1	1
Kottayam	...	1	1
Total ...	82	645	727

It is to be noticed that Negapatam, Mangalore, Ootacamund, and Kottayam did not enter the list for 1872-73; and Tinnevelly and Combaconum, which appeared in that list, are not to be found in the foregoing table. The great bulk of the work belongs to Madras; and while Mangalore stands second at a very great distance, it is considerably in advance of the other towns.

Languages in which published.

139. The subjoined table distributes the publications according to languages.

Languages.	Number of Works.	Languages.	Number of Works.
English	82	Canarese	20
Do. and Tamil	3	Do. and English	1
Do. and Telugu	2	Hindustani	64
Do. and Hindustani ...	1	Do. and Persian	1
Tamil	300	Sanskrit in Grandha character ...	15
Do. in Telugu character ...	4	Do. in Tamil	1
Do. and do. ...	1	Do. in Telugu	40
Telugu	143	Do. and do.	8
Do. and English	2	Do. and Malayalum	1
Do. and Sanskrit	2	Do. Telugu and Canarese ...	1
Malayalum	12	Persian and Arabic	16
Do. and English	3	Do. and Hindustani	2
		Tulu	2

Tamil shows an increase during the year from 130 to 300; Telugu, one from 85 to 143; and Hindustani, one from 3 to 64.

Subjects of Works.

140. Lastly the publications may be classified under the fifteen heads prescribed by the Government of India.

Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
1. Biography	1	4	5
2. Drama	...	15	15
3. Fiction	2	29	31
4. History	1	22	23
5. Language	3	103	106
6. Law	32	10	42
7. Medicine	4	12	16
8. Miscellaneous	28	18	46
9. Poetry	3	135	138
10. Politics	1	...	1
11. Philosophy	...	19	19
12. Religion	4	267	271
13. Science (Mathematical and Mechanical).	3	3	6
14. Do. (Natural and other)	...	7	7
15. Voyages and Travels	...	1	1
Total ...	82	645	727

Of the whole number of works 121 are school books. The Registrar is of opinion that only 19 of the 727 books, including both new works and new editions of old ones, possess any interest.

Printing Presses.

141. During the year 59 Presses were at work, 47 belonging to Madras; of the 47, 39 were managed by natives.

Book Department.

142. A detailed account of the operations of the Book Department in 1873-74 will be found in the Annual Report of the Curator of Government Books given in the Appendix. In 1872-73 the department became for the first time self-supporting, a state of things which Government ordered to be brought about; last year the same result was attained. In former years several changes, some of them of a very radical character, were made: last year the plan of operations continued the same as in 1872-73, and the machinery worked pretty smoothly.

Printing.

143. The printing work included the bringing out of 279,310 copies of books, &c., of which the aggregate depôt value was Rupees 30,833-15-0; the actual cost was Rupees 20,978-6-8, consequently the profit secured was about 47 per cent. The books brought out, with the exception of two, were re-prints; the exceptions were a new Tamil Poëtical Anthology No. 1 and Arithmetical Tables in Hindustani. In 1872-73 the printing work was represented by 261,723 copies, of the aggregate depôt value of Rupees 32,580-10-0. The increase last year in the number of copies, accompanied by a decrease in their value, indicates that the works were of a more elementary stamp, and harmonises with the efforts which are being made to advance lower-class education.

Purchases.

144. The books and maps purchased in England and India were 95,514 in number, of the aggregate depôt value of Rupees 53,250-7-4; the actual cost was Rupees 35,919-0-3, consequently the profit was about 48 per cent. In 1872-73 the number of books and maps purchased was 82,360, and their aggregate depôt value was Rupees 33,564-4-10.

Sales.

145. The sales last year amounted to 298,452 copies, valued at Rupees 69,615-13-1; in 1872-73, 274,364 books, valued at Rupees 64,553-8-9, were sold. The following table affords a detailed comparison for the two years in connexion with the languages in which the books were written:—

Languages.	1872-73.				1873-74.			
	Copies.	Depôt Value.			Copies.	Depôt Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
English	52,930	30,597	4	11	54,702	31,833	12	5
Tamil	119,118	15,255	14	6	138,482	17,719	10	9
Telugu	76,929	13,097	5	9	74,927	13,844	14	3
Malayalum	11,926	2,745	8	0	12,785	2,854	14	0
Canarese	9,862	2,128	12	0	8,027	1,808	13	6
Hindustani	780	197	2	3	3,522	695	2	3
Persian	34	9	12	6	23	5	5	6
Sanskrit	51	66	12	0	16	38	15	0
Uriya	2,739	442	1	2	5,968	1,312	11	9
Miscellaneous	...	12	15	8	...	1	9	8
Total ...	274,364	64,553	8	9	298,452	69,615	13	1

The most striking features in the table are the increases in Hindustani and Uriya books, due no doubt to the efforts which have been lately made to spread education among the Mussulmans and Uriyas. It may be observed that the sum realised was not that given in the table, but only Rupees 68,923-0-8, the difference being the discount allowed to Local Fund Boards.

Sales to Local Fund Boards.

146. The sales of books to Local Fund Boards are shown in paragraph 12 of the Curator's report. They present considerable fluctuations compared with the sales in 1872-73; and while there is a total increase of 22 per cent. upon the transactions of the preceding year, the sales in several districts are much smaller than might have been expected, and in the case of Salem reached the value of no more than Rupees 39-2-0. The total value of the books, &c., sold to Local Fund Boards was Rupees 15,218-10-5.

Cost of Department.

147. The total charges of the Book Department, including those provided for in the budget, were Rs. 82,372-8-11; the sale proceeds paid into the treasury amounted to Rupees 68,923-0-8, and the excess stock of books and printing paper at the close of the year over that remaining at the end of 1872-73 represented Rupees 16,140-2-7. Thus the work of the department was conducted so as to leave a small balance of profit amounting to Rupees 2,690-10-4. The charges may be conveniently placed under the following heads.

Head.	Cost.			Percentage to Total Cost.
	RS.	A.	P.	
Agency	20,288	11	3	25
Transmission	3,866	8	9	5
Books	58,222	4	11	70

148. The series of Vernacular District Maps has been completed with the exception of the map of Vizagapatam; in the case of this map the lithographer has experienced great difficulty in consequence of the numerous unsurveyed zemindaries contained in the district. Mr. James Wyld, of London, has also completed the preparation of school-room maps of Europe and Asia with Tamil names. In the maps recent political changes have been taken into account and the several countries are delineated with their present boundaries. The cost of each map, coloured, varnished, and mounted on rollers is 8*s*. 9*d*.

Vernacular Maps.

149. Speaking of the arrangement now in force of obtaining books through the Store Department of the India Office, the Curator makes the following remarks, in which I have to express my concurrence:—"So far, therefore, as the experiment has gone, the broad general assertion may, I think, be hazarded, that the present arrangement does not financially yield more profit than the old system of importing books, as anticipated by the Home Government, while, as respects the manner of supply, you are already aware of the inconvenience caused by delays in London, the interval between the date of indent and the date of delivery of books being nearly eight months, whereas half that time was found before quite ample."

Supply of books from England.

150. The importance of gradually forming a healthy Vernacular Literature can scarcely be over-estimated; to effect this object is one of the aims of the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, which receives from Government an annual grant of Rupees 2,000. From the report of the Society for 1873 it appears that the Committee of Management have added to their body several gentlemen who are well qualified to assist them in their labors; it may, therefore, be hoped that the Society's operations will be conducted with increased vigor and success.

Formation of a vernacular Literature.

151. The monthly Tamil Magazine named *Janavinodini* has secured an increased number of supporters; and the cost of putting it forward has been reduced in various ways, especially through the liberality of the present Editor, who performs his duties without remuneration. The subjoined table affords some items of information in connexion

with the progress of the magazine from its first issue; it will be seen that the loss upon it has been very heavy.

Year.	Number of Subscribers	Subscriptions collected.	Cost of Magazine.	Loss to Society.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1870	186	170	1,710	1,540
1871	195	173	1,465	1,292
1872	257	172	1,285	1,113
1873	280	298	1,031	733
Total ...		813	5,491	4,678

152. The Committee invited persons to undertake the following literary works on certain specified conditions:—

(1.) A translation into Tamil of Professor Geikie's Physical Geography, forming one of the Science Primers edited by Professors Huxley, Roscoe, and Balfour Stewart.

(2.) Tales from Sanskrit dramatists in either Tamil or Telugu, on the model of Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare.

(3.) Stories in Tamil from Indian History.

The response to the Committee's invitation was fairly satisfactory; and some of the works are being proceeded with.

153. In the course of 1873-74 the First Prince of Travancore expressed to Government a desire to found an endowment of Rupees 5,000 for a Malayalum Translation Prize to be awarded on certain terms: Government approved of the measure, recognising the Prince's liberality, and the Vernacular Literature Society was entrusted with the working of the scheme proposed by His Highness.

154. The ordinary publishing work of the Society went on as usual. The following new Tamil works were printed:— A Treatise on Volcanoes and Earthquakes, Early Training, a Story, and a Lecture on Modern Agriculture. Also 60,000 copies of re-prints were undertaken during the year.

155. The expenses of the society have been diminished in consequence of one of the members having very liberally undertaken to discharge the duties of Secretary without remuneration.

XI.—Finance.

School Fee Fund.

156. The abolition of the School Fee Fund was noticed in the report for 1871-72. Under Government Order No. 84, of the 20th January 1874, this fund has been re-constituted, and the amount placed at its credit in the treasury accounts on the 1st April 1873 was Rupees 1,91,382-12-0. This fund

will, however, not be under the control of the Director of Public Instruction in the sense in which it was formerly, as all expenditure from this source will in future be subject to the submission of regular Budget Estimates.

School Fees.

157. The following table gives the amounts realised in school fees during the last ten years. It must be remembered that during this period the fees have been twice raised, viz., on the 1st January 1869 and again on the 1st September 1871.

Institutions.	1864-65.			1865-66.			1866-67.			1867-68.			1868-69.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Government Institutions..	45,589	2	6	48,838	3	3	48,677	9	11	72,614	0	5	67,729	11	7
Private Institutions ...	53,412	6	9	68,784	3	1	75,704	6	7	1,14,872	9	3	1,56,893	12	9
Total ...	99,001	9	3	1,17,622	6	4	1,24,382	0	6	1,87,486	9	8	2,24,623	8	4
Institutions.	**1869-70.**			**1870-71.**			**1871-72.**			**1872-73.**			**1873-74.**		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Government Institutions..	73,462	12	8	75,869	3	3	92,457	13	7	1,01,962	14	0	1,08,396	10	9
Private Institutions ...	2,45,116	0	3	2,51,568	8	8	2,90,563	11	7	4,36,954	11	8	5,02,712	4	7
Total ...	3,18,578	12	11	3,27,437	11	11	3,83,021	9	2	5,38,917	9	8	6,11,108	15	4

If the fees realized during the past year are divided by the number of pupils on the rolls, as is done in paragraph 22 of the Government Order reviewing the last report, the average fee will be Rupees 2-10-4, against Rupees 2-12-11 last year, and this decrease in the average must be expected to continue as long as the increase in the numbers mainly depends on fresh accessions of Results' Schools and Local Fund Board Schools, in which the levy of fees is not regulated by the ordinary rules. On comparing the first and last year of this decade, it will be found that whereas in 1864-65 there were 9,177 pupils in Government Institutions paying on an average Rupees 4-15-6 per annum, in 1873-74 there were 10,003 pupils paying on an average Rupees 10-13-4. In both cases the figures include several hundreds of pupils in the Hill Schools of Ganjam and Normal Students who pay no fees whatever. With regard to private schools, the average fee paid by 29,923 pupils in 1864-65 was Rupees 1-12-6, and in 1873-74 the average fee paid by 220,817 pupils was Rupees 2-4-5. The following table, which shows the percentage of school fees to total expenditure in Government and Private Institutions, may serve to dispel

some popular fallacies regarding the relative results of the financial management of these two classes of institutions.

Institutions.	Government.							Private.						
	Total Cost.			Fees.			Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Total Cost.			Fees.			Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Colleges ...	* 85,192	13	2	12,857	7	0	15·09	* 84,488	8	0	5,293	7	9	15·8
Higher-Class Schools ..	1,25,818	0	5	57,361	6	0	45·5	3,06,788	9	8	1,09,918	8	3	35·8
Middle-Class Schools ...	66,179	13	6	27,130	11	9	40·9	4,54,416	13	0	85,472	14	2	18·8
Lower-Class Schools ...	13,462	13	11	888	11	0	6·6	6,10,141	13	7	2,71,389	1	11	44·5
Total ...	2,90,653	9	0	98,238	3	9	...	14,05,835	12	3	4,72,073	11	1	...

The following table shows the extent to which each Government College and Zillah School is self-supporting.

Colleges.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.			Zillah Schools.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
	Collegiate Department.	School Department.	Both combined.		
Presidency College	10·6	14·6	13·5	Salem	62·7
Do. Legal Branch	82·1	...		Madura	59·6
Combaconum Provincial College ...	19·8	84·1	40·2	Chittoor	55·9
Bellary Provincial School	42·3	39·9	40·4	Berhampore	47·5
Calicut do. do.	18·0	62·4	43·5	Cuddalore	43·8
Mangalore do. do.	15·5	75·9	43·4	Cuddapah	37·9
Rajahmundry do. do.	5·6	53·9	40·8	Tellicherry	35·4
				Kurnool	27·6

The fact that the Legal Branch of the Presidency College has commenced by being almost self-supporting is worthy of note. The Colleges cannot be expected to be so for many years, but it must be remarked that indirectly they contribute to the high percentage reached in their school departments, and that if each of these institutions is viewed as a whole, the percentage of fees in all except the Presidency College ranges between 40·2 and 43·5, while in the Zillah

* Exclusive of School Departments.

Schools the average is 48·2. The high cost of the Presidency College is partly due to the absence of those junior school classes which contribute so materially to the financial success of the Combaconum College and the Provincial Schools.

The following table gives similar information regarding the private Colleges and a few of the Higher-Class Schools. There are only four of the latter in which the average percentage of a Zillah School is exceeded, and these are given. In 22 schools the percentage ranges between 45·2 and 22·2. In three schools which are given it falls below 15 per cent., and in one special institution, Sullivan's Gardens, no fees are collected.

Colleges.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost. College Department.	School Department.	Both combined.	Higher-Class Schools.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.
Free Church Mission, Madras.	18·9	49·2	36·7	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly ...	63·3
Doveton, Madras	16·2	32·7	27·9	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras	60·8
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly	18·9	44·8	41·8	Hindu School, Masulipatam.	50·7
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	12·2	53·5	41·7		
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	12·1	31·3	29·1	High School, Coimbatore ...	49·6
Church Mission School, Masulipatam	9·7	20·3	17·0	Samasthanam High School, Vizianagrum	14·9
				German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar ...	8·0
				Church Mission School, Ellore	6·4

The following list contains a few important Middle-Class Schools in which the percentage of school fees to the total cost is somewhat remarkable.

Government Schools of the Middle Class.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Aided Schools of the Middle Class.	Percentage of Fees to Total Cost
Taluq School, Tiruvarur	87·2	Anglo-Vernacular School, Muttiyalapettah	81·3
Do. Srirungam ...	85·0	Town School, Combaconum ...	73·6
Do. Trivadi	75·9	Balura Patasala (English) Triplican	70·0
Anglo-Vernacular School, Guntur.	56·8	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura	66·3
Do. do. Wallajapetta.	49·2	Govindu Naidu's School, Madras.	54·3

On the other hand the Madrasa-i-Azam shows, as must be expected from the present constitution of the school, a percentage of only

13·3, and the Taluq Schools of Koilguntla, Gunapur, and Purushotmapur, percentages of 16·2, 15·3, and 11·8, respectively. Among private schools the Harris' School may be named as one of some importance, in which the percentage is only 5·6. And there are several private schools in which the percentages are even lower.

The few elementary schools which are supported by Government are not intended to be self-supporting, as very low fees are levied in the Mahomedan Schools and none in the Hill Schools of Ganjam and the school for the Yenadies. The percentage of fees shown in Elementary Private Schools is high, but it is uncertain how far the amounts returned by some of the managers of these schools can be relied on.

Salary Grants.

158. The usual list of salary grants will be found in the Appendix. The following statement shows the distribution of these grants among the several Educational Divisions.

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1872-73.			Salary Grants drawn in 1873-74.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First ...	31,398	12	4	31,861	7	10	462	11	6	...	...	...
Second ...	13,376	10	6	14,799	15	9	1,423	5	3	...	...	...
Third ...	1,00,907	12	1	99,908	0	2	...	...	...	999	11	11
Fourth ...	45,046	2	4	40,383	14	9	...	...	...	4,662	3	7
Fifth ...	28,921	0	3	28,791	2	11	...	...	...	129	13	4
Sixth ...	15,057	9	9	19,186	4	2	4,128	10	5	...	...	...
Total ...	2,34,707	15	3	2,34,930	13	7	6,014	11	2	5,791	12	10

The decrease in the Fourth Division is owing to the transfer of a number of schools which have been hitherto ranked as Middle-Class Schools, to the lower class. In the Second and Sixth Divisions several additional Local Fund Schools have received aid from Provincial Funds. Some important questions in connexion with these grants have been raised by the Government Order No. 1,024, of the 18th July 1873, in which Government have intimated their intention of employing, for the purposes of elementary instruction, some considerable part of the funds now given to the higher branches of education. Some reduction in the scale of grants now given affords one obvious mode of carrying out this object. I accordingly suggested the expediency of reducing the grants from one-half to one-third in the case of passed Normal Students, and of teachers now in receipt of half-salary grants, and to one-fourth in all other cases. I also suggested that grants for school contingencies, books of reference, and prizes should be discontinued, and that grants for servants should be allowed only in the case of Higher-Class Schools. These proposals were

referred by Government for the opinion of the managers of certain important schools, who did not concur in the expediency of all the changes recommended, and their objections are still under consideration.

Building Grants.

159. The subjoined statement gives the expenditure of public money on educational buildings during the past year. There is an increase of Rupees 40,230-4-6 under this head.

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Amount.			Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
a. Repairs	3,892	8	9	d. Repairs to Government buildings ...	1,248	6	8
b. Minor works up to Rupees 1,000 ...	1,012	7	0	e. Minor Government Buildings	...	...	...
c. Larger works above Rupees 1,000 ...	64,242	7	8	f. Minor grants-in-aid (Rupees 1,000 and under)	2,836	8	0
Supervision	16,638	1	6	g. Larger Grants-in-aid (above 1,000 Rupees).	*8,088	8	3
Total from Public Works Budget ...	85,785	8	11	Total from Educational Budget	12,173	6	11

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

160. The following table shows the growth of the grant-in-aid system. The sums entered in it do not include building grants.

Years.	Payments made by Government.	Grants sanctioned for Lower-Class Schools under the Results' System.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1864-65	89,802	...	89,802
1865-66	1,16,876	...	1,16,876
1866-67	1,21,271	...	1,21,271
1867-68	1,54,985	...	1,54,985
1868-69	2,41,549	...	2,41,549
1869-70	3,07,881	...	3,07,881
1870-71	3,35,394	...	3,35,394
1871-72	2,50,333	79,446	3,29,779
1872-73	2,59,483	1,18,664	3,78,147
1873-74	274,883	1,69,555	4,44,438

	RS.	A.	P.
* Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	4,346	13	0
Christian Brothers' Boys' School, Calicut...	2,541	11	3
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Strivelliputhur.	1,200	0	0
Total ...	8,088	8	3

Expenditure on Government Colleges and Schools.

161. The following statements show the expenditure from Imperial and other funds on Government and Private Colleges and Schools.

I.—*Government Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1873-74 (monthly average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1873-74.	Total Expenditure. From Imperial Funds. Rs.	A.	P.	From Subscriptions and Donations, &c. Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges. General Education.	6	272	239	* 80,551	5	2	3,010	0	0
Colleges. Special do ...	¶ 3	70	57	† 7,095	10	10	...	...	...
Schools. Higher Class ...	14	2,818	2,573	1,23,138	0	5	2,680	0	0
Schools. Middle do. ...	66	3,832	3,307	66,158	9	7	21	3	11
Schools. Lower do. ...	27	1,260	976	13,474	8	4	...	...	...
Mixed Schools Higher do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools Middle do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools Lower do. ...	1	28	22	564	0	0	...	...	...
Girls' Schools. Higher do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' Schools. Middle do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls' Schools. Lower do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools	9	999	762	‡ 51,176	0	3	2,790	1	1
Other Schools for Special Education...	4	346	317	§ 85,227	5	2	6,019	1	0
Total ...	130	9,625	8,253	‖4,27,385	7	9	14,520	6	0

* Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 5,056.
† Do. do. do. do. 1,247-6-3.
‡ Do. do. do. do. 9,321-8-6.
§ Do. do. do. do. 420.
‖ The fees collected and credited to Government amounted to Rupees 1,08,396-10-9, leaving the net expenditure to Government at Rupees 3,18,988-13-0.
¶ The Legal Branch of the Presidency College is included in the number against Colleges. In the statements on pages 6 and 7 and 8 and 9, it is given under the heading Professional Schools.

II.—*Private Colleges and Schools.*

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1873-74 (monthly average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1873-74.	Total Expenditure. Grants-in-aid given by Government. RS.	A.	P.	Expenditure from all Sources other than Grants-in-aid by Government. RS.	A.	P.
Colleges. General Education	6	173	154	*13,094	8	0	20,034	11	0
Colleges. Special do. ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Boys' Schools. Higher Class ...	36	7,819	8,651	1,11,250	3	10	1,98,639	12	7
Boys' Schools. Middle do. ...	369	18,882	15,675	1,51,502	9	7	2,63,488	6	11
Boys' Schools. Lower do. ...	6,518	137,437	116,034	884	12	0	6,01,291	12	8
Mixed Schools. Higher do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools. Middle do. ...	33	1,659	1,439	10,187	9	2	11,882	3	8
Mixed Schools. Lower do. ...	879	31,829	24,941	420	0	0	23,427	8	1
Girls' Schools. Higher do. ...	1	91	76	1,487	0	0	5,489	12	10
Girls' Schools. Middle do. ...	42	3,122	2,595	35,402	6	9	58,237	6	10
Girls' Schools. Lower do. ...	194	7,660	5,833	5,073	15	9	27,433	1	4
Normal Schools	7	862	732	*11,502	3	0	25,188	8	0
Other Schools for Special Education...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspecting Schoolmasters paid by Local Fund Boards.	...	...	...	...	..	...	40,196	10	2
Total ...	8,085	209,534	176,130	3,40,705	4	1	12,75,309	14	1
Add the amount of Grants-in-aid drawn by Schools closed during the year				6,367	7	9			
				3,47,072	11	10			
Deduct amounts drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and other charitable institutions				72,189	11	7			
Grand Total ...				2,74,883	0	3	12,75,309	14	1

NOTE.—In addition to the above the sum of Rupees 23,168 was given as a lump grant to Local Fund Schools of the Calicut and Tellicherry Circles.

Summary of Expenditure.

162. The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of Government during the year.

Charges.	Expenditure during 1873-74. From Imperial Funds. RS.	A.	P.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c. RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	39,678	11	3	...	...	...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges	1,64,435	2	11	...	...	...
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads ...	7,53,364	0	5	1,12,479	5	10
Total ...	9,57,477	14	7	1,12,479	5	10

* Inclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 2,898-12-0.

Details of Expenditure.

163. The details of the above expenditure are given below under their appropriate heads.

Details of Expenditure.

		1872-73.						1873-74.					
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
From Imperial Revenue.	Charges in connexion with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction	...	...	...	41,512	10	7	...	...	...	39,678	11	3
	Charges in connexion with the Inspecting Agency	...	...	...	1,05,987	0	0	...	...	...	1,64,435	2	11
	GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.												
	Colleges ... General	69,551	7	5				75,495	5	2			
	Colleges ... Professional	5,251	11	9				5,848	4	7			
	Schools ... General	1,91,397	0	3				2,03,335	2	4			
	Schools ... Professional	1,46,073	14	10	4,12,274	2	3	1,26,661	12	11	4,11,340	9	0
	GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.												
	Colleges ... General	4,690	0	0				5,056	0	0			
	Colleges ... Professional	1,500	0	0				1,247	6	3			
	Schools ... General	...	...	...				...	...	...			
	Schools ... Special	11,859	3	8	18,049	3	8	9,741	8	6	16,044	14	9
	GRANTS-IN-AID FROM IMPERIAL REVENUE.												
	Salary and other Grants...	2,34,818	1	3				2,35,805	6	8			
	Results' Grants	21,273	9	6				36,178	13	7			
	Scholarships	3,391	15	6	2,59,483	10	8	2,898	12	0	2,74,883	0	3
	Grant to the Madras School Book Society	...	...	...	2,000	0	0	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
	Book Depots	...	...	...	7,870	12	9	...	...	...	8,776	8	5
	University of Madras	...	...	...	39,401	0	0	...	...	...	40,319	0	0
	GOVERNMENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.												
From Educational Building Fund.	New works, inclusive of supervision	42,060	7	2				81,893	0	2			
	Repairs	4,574	4	2	46,634	11	4	5,140	15	5	87,033	15	7
	Building Grants to Private Schools	...	...	...	11,094	0	0	...	...	...	10,925	0	3

Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by endowments, subscriptions, and other sources	...	...	...	15,051	6	5	...	...	...	14,520	6	0
Total ...	...	...	...	9,59,358	9	8	...	...	...	10,69,957	4	5
DEDUCT—												
University Fees, &c., paid to credit of Government...	22,768	0	0				25,927	0	0			
School Fees do. do.	1,01,962	14	0				1,08,396	10	9			
				1,24,730	14	0				1,34,323	10	9
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	8,34,627	11	3	...	...	...	9,35,633	9	8

NOTE.—The allowances to Curators and cost of establishment are shown as a charge, but the operations of the Book Department resulted in a profit of Rupees 2,690-10-4 after covering the charge above specified.

NOTE.—In addition to the above the sum of Rupees 23,168 was given as a lump grant to Local Fund Schools of the Calicut and Tellicherry Circles.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. B. POWELL,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX A.

No. I.

From E. Thompson, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Presidency College, to E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 22nd April 1874, No. 54.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report upon the progress of the Presidency College for the official year 1873-74.

Changes in College Staff.

2. On the 28th April last I returned from England and resumed charge of the Principalship from Mr. Porter, and on the 16th March, in the present year, Mr. Evans left for England on 18 months' furlough, the Professorship of Mathematics being filled, during his absence, by Mr. P. Ranganadham Mudaliar, Head Master of Bellary Provincial School. On the 1st October the Professorship of Law was revived, and the appointment conferred on Mr. H. H. Shephard, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. In January Mr. P. Ranganadham Mudaliar was confirmed as Head Master of Bellary School, and the Assistant Professorship thus vacated conferred upon Mr. S. Seshayya from Combaconum College. In the Junior Department a vacancy was caused in January last by Mr. Jagga Rau taking six months' leave on private affairs; his place has been filled up by the promotion of Mr. Nagoji Rau, and the appointment of Mr. L. C. Williams, a graduate of the present year, to the lowest class. As Mr. Williams was engaged at the time in preparing for and undergoing the examination for his degree, the class was temporarily placed in charge of two Normal Students until the 23rd February, when Mr. Williams entered upon his duties.

Numerical strength of the College.

3. The numbers in the Senior Department exhibit a slight falling off, there being 112 students now, against 115 of last year; in the Junior Department we have only 131, against 166 of last year and 136 of 1872. Last year there was an increase in consequence of a sudden influx of Mahomedan students from the Madrissa, but this year the numbers, it will be observed, fall below even those of 1872, the decrease being most marked in the Matriculation Class, which now contains only 56 boys. I have dwelt so fully upon this falling off in former reports that it is unnecessary for me now to enlarge upon its causes, but I may be permitted to remark that the year's experience tends still further to confirm my views. At the same time I am glad to observe that there is a chance of improvement in the Junior Department, as we had a large number of candidates for admission into the lowest class in January last, about 20 of those selected coming from the Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, which I hope will, in years to come, be an important feeder to this portion of the College.

4. The results of the University Examinations may be described as poor in the case of Matriculation, bad in the First Examination in Arts, and highly satisfactory in the B.A. Degree. In the Matriculation Examination, out of 54 candidates only 24 succeeded, and of these but two were placed in the first class. Of these 24, 14 including the two first-class men, came from Ramachandra Aiyar's division and 10 from that taught by Jagga Rau and Nagoji Rau jointly, but in justice to the latter masters, it must be added that of seven failures in vernaculars alone, for which the English Masters are in no way responsible, five came from the division in question, so that the outturn from the two divisions is as nearly as possible identical. In the First Arts Examination only 12 succeeded out of 37, an amount of failure which we have never experienced before, but which, I trust, is in some degree traceable to exceptional causes. This class is allowed to exercise an option between Logic and Trigonometry; quite half the students chose Logic, and probably thinking that they already knew the mathematical subjects required of them, neglected their studies in this respect. The result was that only 3 out of 20 passed. It is to be hoped that this bitter experience will have its due effect upon the students who compose the present F.A. Class, two-thirds of whom have chosen Logic, and I trust that the exertions of the new Assistant Professor, whose attention has been specially called to the point, will prevent a recurrence of disaster in December next. In the Degree Examination, which after all is the best test of the working of the College, all went well; 17 out of 21 passed, two—R. S. Sheppard and I. Sarabhalingam Nayudu—being respectively first and second in the first class; 12 were placed in the second class, and only 3 fell into the third. Besides these, 2 former students of the College passed in the third class. Viewed as a whole, this is perhaps the most successful result as yet obtained by the College in the B.A. Examination.

University Examinations.

5. The annual December Examination of the College was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Miller, Cooper, and Rae, Captain Hallett, Messrs. Grigg, Boyle, Thom, Ormsby, Barrow, Ross, Gopala Row, V. Sundararama Aiyar, V. Srinivassa Aiyar, P. Ranganadham Mudaliar, S. Rangayya, R. Seshayya, P. Krishnasami Chettiar, A. L. Venkata Rama Aiyar, and C. Sundara Row. We are greatly indebted to all these gentlemen for the readiness with which they undertook, and the zeal with which they performed, their voluntary labours. The results of the examination are respectable, and the opinions of the examiners (with the exception of Mr. Boyle, who speaks very unfavorably of the answers to his paper on Bacon's Essays and Burke's Bristol Speech) are decidedly favorable to the students. Sheppard gains a first-class Proficient's Certificate, no mean achievement, as two-thirds of the total marks must be obtained. The second class, having to undergo the First Examination in Arts, was not examined in December, but only from time to time by the Professors in the course of the last quarter of the year. In this class T. Subba Row deserves special mention, both for his success in the College and the high place he took in the University Examination. I propose to confer upon this student the Elphinstone Scholarship vacated by G. Narasinga Row, who has just obtained his degree. Of the third and first classes, there

College Examination.

is nothing particular to be said; the former is numerically very weak, and cannot be expected to equal the success just obtained by the class above it; the latter contains several promising students, though none of any very conspicuous ability.

Junior Department.

6. The examination of the Junior Department was as usual conducted by the Professors and Masters of the College. The results were only moderate. In the Matriculation Class the division taught by Jagga Row and Nagoji Row had a slight advantage over Ramachandra Aiyar's in all subjects but Geography; in the lowest class the honors are divided between Mr. Small's division and Chellayya's, but the former was superior in the most important subjects.

Sanskrit.

7. The study of Sanskrit is, I trust, becoming more popular in the College. Dr. Oppert has now 30 pupils, which is a considerable advance upon the numbers at the corresponding period of last year. C. Chandrasekharam, the only Sanskrit candidate who obtained the B.A. Degree, was a pupil of this College, and will, I believe, receive the higher prize of Rs. 350 given by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum. The same candidate carries off the Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize founded by the Hon. G. N. Gajapathi Rau. He is the first who has obtained this prize, the candidates who passed in preceding years having failed to secure one-half of the marks allotted to Sanskrit, which is one of the conditions of the prize.

Vernacular Department.

8. The Vernacular Classes were examined mainly by the Professor with the assistance of the several Pandits, but I am greatly obliged to Mr. S. Rangayya Chettiyar, who examined the senior class in Telugu. Judging from the numerical results, the students, as a rule, have not distinguished themselves; and in almost all the Telugu Classes I am unable to recommend the award of a class prize, either because the classes are so small, or because no student has secured half the maximum number of marks. It may have been that the Professor's papers were more searching than usual, but even making allowances for this, the result is not satisfactory on the whole, and the number of failures in Tamil alone at the Matriculation Examination is deplorable. It must, however, be added that in this as in the English Department things greatly improve as we rise higher, and the vernacular results in the B.A. Examination were of a satisfactory kind. The ill success, therefore, in the Matriculation Examination is probably mainly to be attributed to the unprepared state in which the students join the Junior Department, and the want of sufficient time to remedy their deficiencies.

Law Class.

9. The principal feature in the history of the College during the year under review is the revival of the Law Class. Early in 1873 a petition for its re-establishment was presented by a considerable number of graduates in Arts resident in Madras, and somewhat later in the year the Senate of the University resolved to grant degrees in Law only to candidates who had attended certain courses of lectures. The Professorship was accordingly revived by the appointment of Mr. Shephard on the 1st October. The first course of lectures began on the 20th January, and its success is most gratifying; no less than 67 students have joined the

class, and the attendance varies from 50 to 60. It is, perhaps, too early to speak positively of the success of this revival, as there is much charm in novelty and the subject of the course, General Jurisprudence, is specially attractive to many who do not contemplate proceeding to the B.L. Degree, but at all events the commencement is of happy augury. Of the 67 students, 45 are graduates in Arts, who may be expected, sooner or later, to present themselves for the B. L. Degree, the remaining 22, two of whom are already graduates in Law, can have no inducement to attend except the desire of improvement. It appears to me that the chance of permanent success in this branch of the College would be greatly increased if a specific value were given to the Professor's certificates of proficiency at his examinations. A certificate of having successfully passed all examinations during the complete course of two years might be deemed equivalent to the highest Special Test Examinations, both Civil and Criminal.

Pachiappah's Studentships.

10. One of the Pachiappah's students having failed in the First Examination in Arts, his studentship has been transferred to C. Bashiyam of the fourth class, so that these studentships are now held as follows:—

Fourth Class	C. Vijayaragava Chari. C. Mariyappa Mudaliyar. C. Bashiyam.
Third Class	P. Thiyagarayan.
Second Class	V. Ranga Chari. N. Venkatarama Aiyar.
First Class	T. Virabhadra Mudaliyar. P. Thiyagaraya Sastri.

Government and other Scholars.

11. All the Government Scholars belonging to the fourth class obtained their degrees, and those belonging to the third and first classes their promotion. There was no Government Scholar in the class that appeared for the First Examination in Arts. The Conolly Scholar, R. S. Sheppard, passed, as already observed, with distinction. Another Conolly Scholar, C. Ramuni Menon, has lately arrived, and is studying in the third class. The Maharajah of Vizianagrum Scholar, A. Sriramulu, has been promoted from the third to the fourth class. The other scholars supported by the Maharajah failed to pass the F.A. Examination, but have been permitted to continue in the College for a second attempt.

College Library.

12. The library continues to be freely used by the students, and I think that the habit of consulting books of reference and other works in the library itself is greatly on the increase. Much use has also been made of the large maps which arrived in May last. A catalogue of the books contained in the library has been printed, and I am greatly indebted to my colleague Mr. Duncan for the assistance he has given me in compiling it. I regret to be obliged to add that no additions have been made to the library during the past year. Although the books were ordered in May last, they have not yet arrived, nor have the prize books. This delay is exceedingly inconvenient, and I cordially concur with all Mr. Porter said in his report for last year upon the failure of the new system of supplying library and prize books.

13. I have much pleasure in stating that a prize of 30 Rupees has been presented this year by the Zemindar of Ettiyapuram. The prize was to be given to that student of the fourth College class who obtained the greatest number of marks in English at the December Examination of the College, and has been carried off by R. S. Sheppard. In a former report, when speaking of the prizes endowed by the Maharajah of Travancore and the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, I expressed a hope that other native princes or noblemen might follow their example, so that for each branch of study pursued in the highest class we might have a separate prize, while the Government class prize was given for general proficiency; but hitherto nothing has been done in this direction.

Ettiyapuram Zemindar's Prize.

14. Since writing my report the two essays sent in for the Norton Medal have been reported on, and all the three judges concur in considering that Mahadeva Aiyar's essay is not only superior to Winfred's, but that it is absolutely as well as relatively good and fully entitled to the prize.

Norton Medal.

15. Three exercises have been sent in for this prize, and all the judges agree that the best is that by P. Urinathayalu Nayudu, a proficient of the year 1872. I enclose, however, a letter from Mr. Krishnama Chari, in which he pleads for an additional grant to V. Kanakasabbai. If the state of the fund admits of this, I should be glad to support Mr. Krishnama Chari's suggestion, but looking to the opinions expressed by the other judges, I am clear that Urinathayalu should receive the full 100 Rupees, and that Kanakasabbai should receive a reward only in the event of there being a surplus in hand. It appears to be the general opinion that these essays and translations are creditably done, and that progress has certainly been made in vernacular composition. I take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks to Messrs. Krishnama Chariar, Vijayaranga Mudaliar, and Nevins Pillai for the kind assistance they have rendered to the Professor of Vernacular Literature and Mr. Ranganadham Mudaliar in deciding upon the merits of the exercises.

Morehead Translation Prize.

16. Only two essays have been sent in for this prize. Unfortunately East Indians and Native Christians are excluded from this competition, and this circumstance has prevented several of our best writers from sending in essays. After careful consideration we have resolved to recommend the division of the prize between the two competitors, P. S. Ganapathi Aiyar and E. Krishna Warriyar, the former writing the better English of the two, but the latter showing more originality in matter.

Elphinstone Prize.

17. In the appendix will be found a tabular statement of the marks obtained in the annual examination, a list of those whom I consider entitled to prizes and certificates, statement showing the various districts from which our pupils come, and another giving the fluctuations of the classes in the Senior Department during the year under review.

Appendices to Report.

18. I have much pleasure in acknowledging the very cordial assistance I have received during the year from all the Professors and Masters of the College.

APPENDIX A.

No. II.

From T. Gopala Row, B.A., Acting Principal, Provincial College, Combaconum, to E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Combaconum, 4th July 1874, No. 108.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report on the progress of this College for the official year 1873-74.

There were several changes in the staff of the College during the year. Mr. S. Sasha Aiyar, Third Assistant in the Senior Department, and who had been officiating as First Assistant, was transferred to the Presidency College in January last. Mr. Srinivassa Aiyar was in consequence confirmed in the post of Third Assistant, and Mr. A. J. Coelho, B.A., of the Mangalore Provincial School, was selected to act as First Assistant. In the Junior Department the Mastership of VI.A became vacant in June 1873 by the resignation of R. Strinivassa Aiyengar, and Mr. V Strinivasaier, who had been acting for Mr. Sasha Aiyar, but held no substantive appointment, was placed on the permanent establishment as Strinivassa Aiyengar's successor; the Masters of V.B and IV.B—N. Vaithianatha Aiyar and S. A. Sundramaier—being placed in temporary charge of VI.A and V.B respectively (in which classes they were subsequently confirmed on Mr. Srinivasier's confirmation in the Senior Department), and P. Gurusami Aiyer, F.A., being appointed to act in IV.B. Further in November last R. Saminatha Aiyar, Master of IV.A, was appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of the Negapatam Circle, and his place was filled by S. Sarangapani Aiyengar, F.A.

There has been a slight increase in the numerical strength of the College since last report. In the Senior Department there were 114 students on the 31st March last, against 102 at the same date the year before. These were distributed as follows :—

Class X.	14
Do. IX.	21
Do. VIII.	28
Do. VII.	51

The districts from which the students came, and the numbers from each, are shown below:—

Tanjore	89	Salem	1
Trichinopoly ...	3	Malabar	3
Madura	7	South Arcot	9
Coimbatore	2		

In the Junior Department the numbers were 319, against 279 last year.

I am happy to be able to state that the College did well in the University Examinations. The B.A. Class was a small one, containing only 14 students. All appeared for the degree and 11 passed, 8 in the second class and 3 in the

third. The places taken by the graduates are not, however, as satisfactory as could have been wished—a circumstance due mainly to the absence of any provision in this institution for instruction in Logic and Moral Philosophy. The students here have no option with regard to the optional subject; all, whatever their inclination, must study mixed mathematics. Mathematical aptitude, as was observed by Mr. Porter in his report for 1870-71 (paragraph 6), is very rare here as elsewhere; and the consequence is that the majority of our students often labor, as compared with those of other institutions, under the double disadvantage of an uncongenial subject and a severer examination. In the F.A. Examination, out of a class of 28 students, 20 passed, 3 in the first class; and in Matriculation, out of 68 candidates who appeared for the examination, 53 passed, no less than 19 being placed in the first class, of whom 6 obtained Government Scholarships.

In the annual examination I was indebted for assistance to several gentlemen unconnected with the institution, to all of whom I beg to take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks. The tenth class was examined in English by Messrs. Thompson and Bradshaw, in Psychology by Mr. Duncan, in History by Captain Hallett, in Tamil by Mr. D. Sashaiyengar, and in Mathematics by Lieutenant Smart, Messsrs. Evans, P. Ranganadham Mudaliar, V. Srinivasaiya, and myself. The results were very fair in English and History, moderate in Psychology and mixed Mathematics, and poor in Tamil and pure Mathematics. The ninth class was examined by Lieutenant Smart, Messrs. Nevins, Jagga Rau, S. Rangachariar, C. Sundara Row, V. Srinivasaiya, and myself. I regret my inability to report on the performance of this class in English, not having as yet received the results; but in other subjects the students acquitted themselves fairly or tolerably. The seventh class was examined by Messrs J. Marsh, VanSomeren Pope, A. Ganapati Aiyer, S. Ramu Aiyar, K. Ramanujam Aiyengar, and Shadagopa Chariar. The results were generally fair.

The examination of the Junior Department was conducted by myself and the Assistant Masters, and I had reason on the whole to be satisfied with the results.

The Muppanar Medal falls this year to B. Hanumantha Row, who is first among the graduates from this institution, and the Beauchamp Medal to T. Sundara Row, who stands second, Hanumantha Row having received it last year. Of Sir T. Madhava Row's two prizes, the higher goes to S. Saminatha Sastri, second of our F. A.s (the first not being a native of Tanjore), and the lower to R. Malhari Row, who is first in Matriculation.

I have much pleasure in stating that I have received the most cordial assistance during the past year from all the Assistant Masters of the College.

APPENDIX A.

No. III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Session 1872-73.

With this Anniversary, Session 1872-73 of the Medical College comes to a close.

2. The following changes in the staff of the College have taken place during the Session:—

In July 1872 Dr. Urquhart proceeded to England on furlough, and the delivery of a summer course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence was entrusted to Assistant Surgeon E. F. Brockman.

On the 26th November 1872 Surgeon H. King, M.B., obtained furlough to England, and Assistant Surgeon W. Macrae, M.B. and C.M., was appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry. Under date the 20th May 1873, Surgeon M. C. Furnell, F.R.C.S., was nominated to the newly-constituted chair of Materia Medica, thereby relieving Surgeon-Major Walter, who has acted as the Professor of that branch since the 29th of February 1872.

Owing to the separation of the chair of Materia Medica from the charge of the Medical Stores, the connexion of Surgeon-Major Day with the College, which has existed since the 3rd May 1867, comes to an end. In that officer the College has lost an able teacher, and an enthusiastic as well as a successful cultivator of natural science.

In the demise, on the 22nd ultimo, of Surgeon W. N. Chipperfield, the College has sustained a heavy loss. Mr. Chipperfield joined the College as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology on the 16th of September 1859, and, at the time of his decease, was Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology. Able, active, and zealous in the discharge of his public duties, kind and considerate to all, Mr. Chipperfield was deservedly esteemed alike by his colleagues and by his pupils. A man of large experience and extensive study; his varied attainments were fully appreciated by his medical brethren, who, in his death, feel that they have lost a devoted fellow-labourer and a highly-valued personal friend.

Under date the 13th instant, Surgeon M. C. Furnell, F.R.C.S., was appointed Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary and Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology in the room of Surgeon Chipperfield deceased. By this posting the chair of Materia Medica becomes again vacant.

Mr. Harvey, Honorary Assistant Surgeon, who, as Analyst of the Potable Waters of this Presidency, was absent from Madras at the date of last report, resumed charge of his College duties on the 3rd of January last. In

consequence of Mr. Harvey's return, Mr. Apothecary Hamilton reverted to his position as Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica, and Mr. Assistant Apothecary Hollingsworth's temporary connexion with the College came to an end.

The Professorships of Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence (acting), Hygiene, and Comparative Anatomy are at present vacant, but courses of lectures upon the three last-named subjects have been delivered during the Summer Session by Professors Brockman, Macrae, and Keess.

3. In accordance with the Order of Government, No. 300, dated 17th October 1866, a table is subjoined showing the subjects of the several courses of lectures, the number of times each class has met during the session, the number of lectures delivered and examinations held, and the proportion of examinations to lectures. A second table is, on this occasion, appended, which exhibits similar items of information in connexion with the Junior Department.

Senior and Second Departments.

Session.	Subject of each Course.	Number of Meetings.	Number of Lectures.	Number of Examinations.	Proportion of Examinations to Total Number of Meetings.
Winter ...	Medicine	116	85	31	1 in 3¾
	Surgery...	111	82	29	1 in 3¾
	Ophthalmology ...	46	33	13	1 in 3½
	Midwifery	95	65	30	1 in 3
	Chemistry	115	69	46	1 in 2½
	Anatomy	117	65	42	1 in 2¾
	Physiology	91	65	26	1 in 3½
	Materia Medica ...	116	77	39	1 in 3
	Pathology	64	44	20	1 in 3
Summer...	Medical Jurisprudence.	60	40	20	1 in 3
	Hygiene...	51	34	17	1 in 3
	Comparative Anatomy..	51	34	17	1 in 3
	Diseases of Women and Children	40	27	13	1 in 3
	Minor Surgery... ...	51	31	20	1 in 2½
	Organic Chemistry ...	29	19	10	1 in 3

Junior Department.

Session.	Subject of each Course.	Number of Meetings.	Number of Lectures.	Number of Examinations.	Proportion of Examinations to Total Number of Meetings.
Winter ...	Medicine	105	64	41	1 in 2½
	Surgery	93	60	33	1 in 3
	Materia Medica ...	116	76	40	1 in 3
	Midwifery	93	61	32	1 in 3
	Anatomy	93	40	53	1 in 1¾
Summer...	Hygiene	39	19	20	1 in 2
	Minor Surgery, Sr. Class	22	12	10	1 in 2
	Do. Jr. do.	22	10	12	1 in 2
	Physiology	43	29	14	1 in 3

4. EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.—The reports of the Professors contain nothing requiring special comment. Adverting to the students of the Senior Department, the Professor of Medicine remarks :—" I have to speak in terms of high commendation of the students of the Senior Department who attended the lectures and examinations on Medicine during the Winter Session of 1872-73. Mr. Barren, the Lane Scholar, who has quitted Madras to prosecute his studies in England, is an industrious and thoughtful student. Government Students Nailer and O'Hara and Private Students Warder and Lancaster are young men of ability and industry. All these students attended their courses with regularity, and the conduct of all was unexceptionable." Referring to the course of Clinical Medicine, he further observes : " Clinical instruction in Medicine at the General Hospital was continued daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) according to the method fully described in former reports. With the exception of the lads of the Junior Department, these prelections were attended with much interest and with great regularity by the students. The system of senior clerks, junior clerks, and clinical pupils works well, and the hospital records are a standing proof of the amount of practical instruction which these young men have received during the past session. The Junior Department Pupils showed little interest in their hospital studies : the lads constituting this class required constant pressure and surveillance. Few of them took any real interest in clinical work, the majority being content to look on and to evade, as far as they could do so with impunity, the practical studies and duties of the hospital. They enter, as a general rule, the department, not because they have any interest in the study of medicine, but in order to secure a moderate competence, and they are satisfied with precisely that amount of theoretical professional knowledge which shall secure their successful appearance at their final examination." Alluding to the Native Students of the Second and Junior Departments, the Acting Professor of Midwifery records his opinion as follows :—" I think the native lads are hardly up to their East Indian fellow-students ; they have good memories and work hard, but they are deficient in their knowledge of English, and have a tendency to learn a subject off by heart without understanding it. I doubt the expediency of putting them where they are." With reference to this remark, it may be observed that the admission of native lads to the Second Department of the College has been disallowed by the Government of India, under date the 17th April 1872.

5.—CONSTITUTION OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

A.—Senior Department.

At the commencement of the Session the Senior Department consisted of one Lane Scholar, two Private, and four Government Students. Of these, one Government Student, two Private Students, and the Lane Scholar are in their final year of study. One Government Student is in his fourth, and two Government Students are in their third year of College attendance.

Mr. Mathew John, a Stipendiary Student of the Travancore Government, appeared in July 1872 for the final examination for the degree of M.B. and

C.M., and, having passed the ordeal with credit, he was admitted to graduation at the Convocation held in April last. Mr. M. John is now in the service of the Travancore Government. In July 1872 Messrs. Wilkins and O'Hara, the former a Private and the latter a Government Student, passed successfully the First Examination of the University for the degree of M.B. and C.M. Mr. Pedroza, B.A., a Government Student, who failed at the Preliminary Scientific Examination in July 1871, appeared a second time in July last, and passed successfully.

Next month (July) three students of the Senior Department, Messrs. Nailer, Lancaster, and Warder, will appear for the final examination for the degree of M.B. and C.M. They are all earnest and intelligent students, and have secured the favorable opinion of their teachers. Mr. Macdonald, a Government Student, will appear about the same time for the first M.B. and C.M. Examination. Mr. Wilkins, a fourth-year student of the Senior Department, proceeded to England on the 30th of August 1872 to complete his medical education, and his example was followed, in February last, by the Lane Scholar Mr. Barren.

The students of the Senior Department have given their teachers satisfaction during the past Session.

The paucity of students in the Senior Department of the Madras Medical College shows that there is but little desire on the part of the educated youth of this Presidency to prosecute the higher branches of medical education. In this respect the experience of Madras contrasts very unfavorably with that of Calcutta and Bombay. Some great and potent reason must exist why the study of medicine should be eminently unpopular here, and eminently popular in the sister Colleges. That reason I believe to be essentially *a question of outlets*. What, then, are the outlets for professional exertion available to the members of the Senior Department of this institution? In the *first* place, there are the Indian Medical Departments which are open to Indian as to English candidates. This outlet is confessedly an important one, but the competitive examination is held in England, not in India, and the expense of a journey to England and of an uncertain residence there is a serious consideration, especially when weighed with the possible risk of ultimate failure. Not a few of our students have manfully faced these and other difficulties, and have returned to India with well-merited rewards of their abilities and courage, but the majority of our students, including all our native lads, possess neither the means nor the energy to make the bold attempt; consequently, as far as they are concerned, the outlet referred to does not exist at all. In the *second* place, outlets for educated medical men in the Government service of this Presidency are confined to a few ill-paid appointments to the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Previous to 1863 this grade was open to natives alone; since that date it has been thrown open to Europeans and East Indians as well as to Natives. Eighteen appointments of this class were sanctioned under the terms of G. O. G. No. 92 of 1847, and 18 districts were constituted as fields of professional employment. Of these 18 appointments, 6 were reserved for members of the Subordinate Medical Department, the remaining 12 being thrown open to students of the Senior Department holding the

diploma of the College or a degree in Medicine of the University. To show that this service possesses no remarkable attractions for educated men, it may be mentioned that the highest rate of pay is fixed at 200 Rupees per mensem, a remuneration only to be reached after a service of fourteen years. In the *third* place, the openings for medical men in the Madras Presidency, unconnected with the Government service, are, at present, both few in number and unsatisfactory in character. There is no law in India restricting the practice of medicine to duly qualified men; chemists and druggists not only compound and dispense medicines, but prescribe for their customers too; native hakeems, as ignorant as they are dangerous, secure the patronage of those among the native community who ought to know better, but who prefer economy to efficiency, and last, not least, to illustrate the spirit of the age, when medical men are wanted for the charge of Civil Dispensaries under Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, applications are solicited from pensioned Warrant Medical Officers, Hospital Assistants, and others who have received a medical education; in other words, from those principally, who, from age or infirmity, or both, have been forced to abandon the active exercise of their profession. To say the least of it, this is not a very encouraging state of matters for the higher medical education in this Presidency.

No one who takes an intelligent interest in these young men would, for a moment, desire that every student who takes his medical degree should be provided with Government employment; rather would the wise advice be given to scan, not India only, but all the East for fitting spheres of professional labour. At the same time it is but reasonable to expect that a certain limited number of appointments should be conceded annually to distinguished students, and that these professional outlets which circumstances, from time to time, create in this Presidency, such, for example, as appointments under Municipalities, should be reserved, as far as practicable, for those who have passed through a complete course of medical study, and who can present their University Degrees as evidences of their professional qualifications.

B.—*Second Department.*

At the opening of the Session the Second Department of the College consisted of 22 Hospital Apprentices, one student supported by the Singapore Government, and one Private Student, in their third year of study; of 10 Hospital Apprentices and one Singapore Student, in their second year; and of 10 Hospital Apprentices, in the first year of College attendance.

Senior Class.—Twenty-four young men, constituting the Senior Class, appeared before the Final Examination Committee on the 16th instant and following days as candidates for admission to the Apothecary grade; of these, 21 passed and 3 were rejected.

The tabular statement embodying the results of the examination shows that the class, as a whole, passed a creditable examination. The rejected students were natives. Apprentice Granger heads the list of successful candidates, a position which does him great credit. The conduct of these young men during the past Session has been good. The Final Examination Committee make the following remarks in connexion with these students:—

"Among the 22 Military Students, there were eight natives. Of these, three have failed to pass, three narrowly escaped rejection, and the remaining two discovered but little more acquaintance with their profession than was sufficient to pass them. As a rule, the attainments of the Native Students were considerably below those of the Europeans and the Eurasians, and the Board desire to give prominence to this statement of a fact, corroborated by their experience as medical officers in charge of hospitals. They do so because there seems a strong tendency in mofussil municipalities, from motives of economy, to appoint natives to the charge of dispensaries in preference to better-qualified, though more expensive, medical men. Such procedure involves, not only a premium on inferiority of qualifications, but also a sacrifice of health and even life to considerations of cheapness."

Second Class.—The usual annual examinations held by Committees of Professors at the close of each Session yield the following results in connexion with this class :—

In Anatomy the percentage of good marks is...		... 90
Physiology	do.	 85
Surgery	do.	 85
Medicine	do.	 75
Minor Surgery	do.	 100
Practical Pharmacy	do.	 100

These percentages are higher in the several subjects indicated than those gained by the corresponding class last year, which were respectively 85, 60, 63, 58, and 91.

This class is, upon the whole, an improving one. Students Weston, Whitwell, and Angus (a Singapore Student) are reported as somewhat deficient in intelligence. Hospital Apprentice D'Sylva, a member of this class, having quitted Madras without leave, was dismissed the service as a deserter in January last.

Junior Class.—At the beginning of the Session this class consisted of ten Hospital Apprentices, of whom two (*viz.*, G. France and G. Gopaulsawmy) having absconded, were removed from the service as deserters, the former in March and the latter in April 1873. Like D'Sylva of the second class, France had fallen into bad habits. Gopaulsawmy is believed to have left the service from a dislike to its discipline and duties. If we except the lads who have been dismissed the service as deserters, the conduct of the students of all the classes of the Second Department has been good. Most of these young men have laboured satisfactorily at their studies, and have been attentive to their hospital and other duties. It cannot be said this Session, as was said of the same and similar students last year, that they have exhibited a devotion to their amusements prejudicial to their studies, or that there exists among them a tendency to insubordination.

The following lads are recommended for discharge from the service on the ground of incompetency :—

Third-class Student J. Torpy.
Do. C. Currie.

The class examinations of the eight Military Students composing this class give the following results:—

In Anatomy the percentage of good marks is		... 93½
Chemistry	do.	... 87½
Materia Medica	do.	... 87½
Practical Chemistry	do.	... 75
Practical Pharmacy	do.	... 100

C.—*Junior Department.*

On the 1st October 1872 the Junior Department consisted of 23 Native, 2 Mysore, and 2 Private Students in their second year of study, and of 34 Native Pupils in their first year at College; total 61 students.

Senior Class.—Twenty-three Medical Pupils and two Mysore Students appeared before the Final Examination Committee on the 20th instant, and all passed the ordeal with success.

The Final Examination Committee makes the following remarks in connexion with the Junior Department:—"In accordance with practice hitherto the standard of examination of the Junior Department was pitched much lower than that of the Second. But even to this low standard the attainments of nearly a third of the students scarcely reached. In the opinion of the Board, these young men will require years of observation and experience before they can become qualified for independent medical charge of even a small detachment of sepoys." Attention cannot be too often directed to the fact that the medical education received by pupils of the Junior Department and fixed by Government is such only as fits them for the useful but humble duties of Hospital Assistants, not such as warrants their being placed in independent professional positions, involving the responsibility of human life. Taken as a whole, the Senior Class is a mediocre one, a moiety of the lads only being intelligent and industrious. Many of them have an imperfect knowledge of English, and labour under the disadvantage of having had a somewhat curtailed pre-collegiate training. On this latter point it may be remarked that the good results which were naturally anticipated from the institution and arrangements of the pre-collegiate course have not been adequately realized as regards pupils of the Junior Department in consequence of a curtailment of the two years' preliminary course, which curtailment has been operative in the case of the last three batches which have joined this department of the College. It is an open question whether, under existing practice, it would not be preferable to curtail the pre-collegiate course by one year, and to extend the collegiate course from two to three years, as suggested in the Order of the Government of India, No. 1,200, dated 27th December 1870.

Junior Class.—The Junior Class consists of 34 pupils. The following table gives the results of the Professors' annual examinations:—

In Anatomy the percentage of good marks is		 56
Physiology	do.	 94
Materia Medica	do.	 61
Practical Pharmacy	do.	 94
Minor Surgery	do.	 85

The corresponding percentages for last year are 77, 70, 100, 81, 88. This class, as far as can be judged of at present, is a very inferior one; the material is bad, the antecedent training insufficient, and the knowledge of English very imperfect. It is but just to the lads to add that they have joined College after a pre-collegiate training of only 15 months' duration. It is of equal importance to the interests of the public service and to the future prospects of these young men that their pre-collegiate course, upon which so much depends, should be complete and efficient. To reduce such a course from one of two years' duration to one of 14, 20, and 15 months, as has been done in the case of the last three batches, is to make failure in College almost a matter of necessity, and so largely to add to the expenditure of Government.

The following pupils of this department are recommended for discharge on the ground of incompetency :—

2nd-class	Student	L. Simon,	No.	1,049
Do.	do.	A. David,	„	1,051
Do.	do.	J. R. Rodrigues,	„	1,052
Do.	do.	M. A. Comarasamy,	„	1,042
Do.	do.	Poovadun Chatten,	„	1,053

6. *Medals.*—The Johnstone gold medal has been assigned to Private Student R. Warder, a young man of considerable promise, who has distinguished himself during his career at College by his industry, intelligence, and uniform good conduct, as well as by his success in the competition for prizes. The Government gold medal has been accorded to P. Verunnah Naidoo, No. 999, a student of the Junior Department, who has distinguished himself in his classes by his industry and intelligence.

7. *Library.*—Eighty volumes have been added to the Library since last report, bringing up the total number of volumes to 4,652. The catalogue of the library is being revised, and will shortly be sent to press.

8. *Museum.*—Forty-one specimens have been added to the museum. Most of these have been received from the General Hospital. The preparation of a catalogue of the collection has been entrusted to the Professor of Pathology.

9. *Assistants.*—The several Assistants of the College, whose names are indicated in the margin, have devoted themselves to their duties with their usual zeal and assiduity. Mr. Wilkins, Honorary Assistant Surgeon, has, moreover, given valuable assistance to the Principal in connexion with the special duties of his office.

Mr. R. Wilkins.
„ R. Harvey.
„ W. Karney.
„ W. Hamilton.
„ T. Cunnoosami Pillay.

The Clerk, Librarian, and Draughtsman have given satisfaction.

10. *Text-books.*—Certain text-books, as per margin, have been selected and sanctioned for the use of the Junior Department of the College.

Wilson's Anatomist's *Vade Mecum.*
Hilles' Essentials of Physiology.
Clarke's Manual of Surgery with Supplement on Bandages and Splints.
Milne's Manual of Materia Medica.
Tanner's Index of Diseases and their Treatment.
Meadows' Manual of Midwifery.

11. *Sickness.*—There has been little sickness, and no casualties have occurred among the students of the institution during the past year.

12. *Former Students.*—Mr. Rockwood, a native of Ceylon, who obtained the diploma of this College in 1866, appeared for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in July 1872, and having passed a most successful examination, received the said degree at the last Convocation of the University. Dr. Rockwood is in the service of the Ceylon Government. Information has been received that Mr. Gregory, a medical graduate of this University, and Mr. Lechler, a former student, have obtained the degree of M.B. at the University of Aberdeen; that Mr. Gray has obtained the double degree in Medicine and Surgery (M.B. and C.M.) of the Edinburgh University; and that Messrs. Wilkins and Mahoney have secured the double qualification in Medicine and Surgery granted by the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons of Edinburgh. The last-named gentleman has also obtained professional employment in connexion with the Liverpool African Association.

The Medical School of Madras, which has educated these young men and many others who have done and are doing good work in the world, is now in the 37th year of its existence. Its primary object was a limited but useful one, *viz.*, to provide properly-educated medical subordinates for the service of Government, an object which, to this day, constitutes the most important part of its vocation. The limited principle upon which the school was founded, and which dominates it still, did not altogether exclude the idea of a wider sphere of usefulness, but the idea was feebly expressed, and lacked that breadth and comprehensive foresight which led the committee appointed by Lord W. Bentinck, when constituting the Calcutta Medical College, to lay down the principle that its curriculum should be "ample, comprehensive, and worthy of a great Government, not intended merely to supply the wants of the State, but of the people, and to become a moral engine of great utility and power." In its more restricted field of usefulness this College has, since 1850, educated for the Government Service 1,147 medical subordinates, that is, 485 Apothecaries and 662 Dressers or Hospital Assistants. It is not too much to say, on behalf of this institution and of the able teachers who have preceded us, that the medical subordinates of Madras are not to be surpassed in India. From the very first the wise resolution was taken, and has been acted upon without intermission, to communicate all instruction through the medium of the English language; in consequence of this most wise resolve, the incubus of vernacular teaching has never been felt by this institution; a great stimulus, moreover, has been given in this Presidency to the acquisition of English, and the value of its medical subordinates to the public service has been thereby more than doubled.

In 1852 the Medical School became a College, a change which showed that the idea was taking root that this institution should occupy a wider field of usefulness, and that it should aim at being the centre of medical education—in the highest acceptation of the term—for the whole Presidency. The advanced views of Government, however, which included, on the

one hand, the provision of medical aid for the suffering millions of Southern India, and on the other certain outlets for native ability and exertion, have never been responded to with alacrity by the native public, nor has the native public, with one insignificant exception, come forward at any time to encourage, to help, or to endow this Medical School as has been done so nobly and effectually in Calcutta and Bombay. To this day Government remains the sole patron and supporter of the Madras Medical College.

Meantime the work done here is in the right direction, and the character of that work, if not appreciated by the public, is from time to time tested by the Universities, Colleges, and competitive examinations in England, by the ordeals of the Local University, and by the daily practical experience alike of Government and of the Heads of the Medical Departments in this Presidency.

13. Before concluding, a passing reference may be permitted to the admirable portrait of Dr. W. Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., C.B., and C.S.I., the late Inspector-General of the Madras Medical Department, which now adorns the walls of this hall. The College Council accepts this gift from the subscribers to Dr. Mackenzie's Testimonial with thanks and unfeigned satisfaction. Dr. Mackenzie was ever a warm and constant friend to this College. The portrait is a speaking likeness of one who, as a physician, a soldier, and a gentleman, secured, by his amiable and honorable character, the affection and respect of all with whom he came in contact, whether in the paths of official duty or of private life.

14. The Principal tenders his thanks to his colleagues and to the College Assistants for the cordial and efficient help they have rendered him during the past academic year.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
28th June 1873.

GEO. SMITH, M.D.,
Principal.

Report of the Board appointed by Government to examine the Senior Students of the Second and Junior Departments of the Medical College.

1. The Board assembled at 6 A.M. on Monday the 16th June at the General Hospital, and continued their labours either at the General Hospital, Eye Infirmary, or Medical College on every succeeding day until Friday the 20th June, inclusive.

2. *Twenty-two* Senior Military Students, a Singapore Student named A. Leicester, and a Private Student named W. J. Anderson, of the Second Department of the College, presented themselves for examination. And of the Junior Department, there were *twenty-five* youths, including *two* Mysore Students.

3. The results of the examination are given in detail in Tables I. and II. appended to this report.

4. Among the *twenty-two* Military Students, there were *eight* Natives. Of these, *three* have failed to pass, *three* narrowly escaped rejection, and the

remaining *two* discovered but little more acquaintance with their profession than was sufficient to pass them.

5. As a rule, the attainments of the Native Students were considerably below those of the Europeans and Eurasians, and the Board desire to give prominence to this statement of a fact corroborated by their experience as medical officers in charge of hospitals. They do so, because there seems a strong tendency in Mofussil Municipalities, from motives of economy, to appoint Natives to the charge of dispensaries in preference to better-qualified, though somewhat more expensive, medical men. Such procedure involves, not only a premium on inferiority of qualifications, but also a sacrifice of health and even life to considerations of cheapness.

6. In accordance with practice hitherto, the standard of examination of the Junior Department was pitched much lower than that of the second. But even to this low standard the attainments of nearly a third of the students scarcely reached. In the opinion of the Board these young men will require years of observation and experience before they can become qualified for independent medical charge of even a small detachment of sepoys.

7. Mr. Huntley was examined before the Board in Chemistry and Materia Medica, with a view to his obtaining a certificate of qualification as a Chemist and Druggist. He acquitted himself most creditably in both subjects.

(Signed) H. S. BURN, *Dy. Inspr.-Genl., I.M.D.* } President.

(„) W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,*
(„) J. M. JOSEPH, M.D., *Surgeon-Major,* } Members.

(True Copy.)

MADRAS,
21*st June* 1873.

GEO. SMITH, M.D.,
Principal, Medical College.

APPENDIX A.

No. IV.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

Session 1873-74.

The Session for 1873-74, which now terminates, commenced on the 1st of August last. There were then upon our rolls 173 students classified as follows:—

First Department	5
Second Department, First Class	28
Do. Second Class	61
Drawing Class	49
Surveying Class	30
Total ...	173

In the First Department two students joined in January and one in March.

In the Second Class, Second Department, one joined during the Session and one was transferred to it from the Drawing Class.

In the Drawing Class nine joined during the Session and one was transferred to it from the First Class, Second Department, one from the Second Class, Second Department, and one from the Surveying Class.

In the Surveying Class eleven joined during the Session, and one was transferred from the Second Class, Second Department.

In the First Department four obtained certificates of qualification for the grade of Assistant Engineer in December last.

In the First Class, Second Department, one was transferred to the Drawing Class, and one was dismissed for cheating at the Annual Examination.

In the Second Class, Second Department, twelve students passed for entrance, but did not join, and were struck off. Thirteen were dismissed or permitted to withdraw, of whom one was the holder of a scholarship. One was transferred to the Surveying Class and two to the Drawing Class. In the Drawing Class six students passed for entrance, but did not join, and were struck off. Five were dismissed or permitted to withdraw, and one was transferred to the Second Class, Second Department.

In the Surveying Class three passed for entrance, but did not join, and were struck off. Eight were dismissed or permitted to withdraw, and one was transferred to the Drawing Class.

Accordingly, our numbers now are—

First Department	4
Second Department, First Class	26
Do. Second Class	35
Drawing Class	50
Surveying Class	30
Total ...	145

Showing an increase of 28 students over the number on the roll at the end of the previous Session.

Changes in the Establishment.

During the past Session the following changes have taken place in the establishment of Masters :—

The Mastership of the Special Survey Class, vacated by Mr. Carny, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. J. B. Hennessy, an old College student, who resigned the Department Public Works a short time before the vacancy occurred.

When Mr. Schowry left the College in 1872, the appointment of Bricklaying Instructor became vacant; this vacancy has been filled up by P. Nadamoony, a Maistry formerly employed in the Department Public Works.

First Department.

At the Annual Examination of the First Department for certificates of qualification as Assistant Engineers the four students who comprised the class acquitted themselves very creditably, and all obtained their certificates.

I have to thank the following gentlemen for conducting the examination :—

Arithmetic	Rev. E. H. duBois.
Algebra	George Thom, Esq., M.A.
Euclid	George Bickle, Esq.
Mensuration	Capt. P. Montgomorie, R.E.
Trigonometry	J. V. Pope, Esq., M.A.
Statics and Dynamics	J. Moss, Esq., B.A.
Earthwork	S. Subroya Achari, B.C.E.
Strength of Materials and Hydraulics.	F. B. Hanna, Esq.
Building Materials, &c.	Colonel E. A. Foord, R.E.
Roads, Bridges, &c.	Colonel E. A. Foord, R.E.
Compass and Chain Surveying ...	Capt. R. Thompson, R.E.
Levelling and Theodolite Surveying...	Lieut. W. H. Coaker, R.E.
Traverse	Standish Lee, Esq.
Drawing	R. F. Chisholm, F.R.B.F.A.

With the exception of the papers on Hydrostatics and Estimating, the whole of the examination was conducted by these gentlemen, and I am happy to say that on the whole their report was exceedingly favorable.

Mr. duBois states that the results in Arithmetic were eminently satisfactory, the work in each instance excellently done, and the papers among the neatest he ever examined. Average marks 47.

In Algebra Mr. Thom reported the results as very satisfactory, average marks 65.

In Geometry Mr. Bickle remarked that the pupils were evidently capable of executing a paper of much greater difficulty. Average marks 78.

In Trigonometry Mr. Pope's report was not so satisfactory, but he spoke favorably of Rathna Sabapathy Pillay's paper. The average mark was, however, 45.

In Statics and Dynamics Mr. Moss regarded the papers as very creditable, especially those on Dynamics.

The Static paper was mentioned as not so good, but it was conceded that it was rather a severe one. Rathna Sabapathy Pillay was especially mentioned. Average marks 40 and 58 per cent.

In Compass and Chain Surveying Captain Thompson, R.E., and Lieutenant Coaker, R.E., report the results as satisfactory. Average marks 72 and 62 per cent.

In the examination on the Theodolite and Sextant Lieutenant Coaker reports the result as very satisfactory, the pupils evincing a thorough acquaintance with the instruments and their use. Average marks 66.

Traverse Mr. Standish Lee makes a similar report. Average marks 65.

In Earthwork Mr. Subroya Achari, B.C.E., reports the examination satisfactory. Average marks 56.

In Hydraulics and Strength of Materials Mr. Hanna, C.E., reports that the students possessed a fair general knowledge of the subjects. Average marks 46 and 43, respectively.

In Building Materials and Construction of Buildings and in Roads and Bridges Colonel Foord, R.E., complained that the sketches wanted neatness, and objected to the way in which some of the questions were answered, which did not give the required information in a sufficiently practical form. Average marks 48 and 46.

In Drawing from Specification Mr. Chisholm reports all the drawings good. Average marks 68.

At the University Examination for the B.C.E. Degree, I regret that only one of the class, Rathna Sabapathy Pillay, B.A., succeeded in taking his B.C.E. Degree. This student passed in the second class, and was very highly commended by the Examiners. He is the first student who came under the operation of the Order of Government, which rules that the most distinguished student of each year who takes his B.C.E. Degree shall at once be appointed to the upper grade, Department Public Works, and he was accordingly gazetted in January as a Probationary Assistant Engineer on a salary of 150 Rupees, and posted to the Tanjore District.

The remaining three students were appointed at once Overseers of the second class on a salary of 80 Rupees per mensem.

Second Department.

I regret this year the failure which, to a great extent, I have experienced in obtaining independent Examiners for the technical subjects, but it appears that the Civil Engineering College is not the only institution of the kind which labours under this difficulty; for, on consulting the calendar of the

largest Civil Engineering College in this country, I find that while the examination in pure Mathematics is entrusted to a great extent to independent Examiners, the papers on the technical subjects are always set by the College.

The reason of the failure is probably to be found in the circumstance that all the available Examiners were employed at the examination for Assistant Engineers in December last, and that these gentlemen naturally enough do not care to give gratuitously twice a year so much of their time and attention as these examinations require.

The only way to obviate the difficulty will be, instead of the Principal of the College having to importune gentlemen, as a personal favor, to supply examination papers, to have paid examiners in accordance with the custom which, I believe, prevails in the case of all other examinations for certificates of qualification for the Government service. That the absence of independent examiners has not rendered the examination an unduly easy one is shown from the fact of the average marks for many College papers being lower than that for independent papers.

It is worthy of remark that the results of the monthly College examinations usually furnish a very fair criterion of the position the students will gain in the final examination. In the present instance the average marks at the final examination only varied by 1 per cent. from the average of the monthly examinations. This was well illustrated at the examination for Assistant Engineers in December last, where there were 13 independent examiners, and the percentage of the grand total of full marks did not vary by more than 2 per cent. in the case of any student from the percentage of full marks gained by him at the monthly College examinations.

The gentlemen who kindly furnished examination papers for the first class are—

Arithmetic	... The Rev. E. H. duBois.
Algebra	... Captain R. P. Pennefather.
Euclid	... J. Moss, Esq.
Trigonometry	... J. V. Pope, Esq., M.A.
Earthwork and Strength of Materials	... F. B. Hanna, Esq.
Building Materials, Roads, Bridges, &c.	... Colonel E. A. Foord.
Compass and Chain Surveying	... Lieutenant W. H. Coaker.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF FIRST CLASS, SECOND DEPARTMENT.

MATHEMATICS.

The average marks on the whole subject is 45 per cent. of full marks, and no student has less than 25 per cent., a result which, I think, may be regarded as satisfactory.

In Arithmetic the average mark was 62 per cent. The Examiner reports the papers as excellent, and remarks that, having now examined both Departments of the College for the last two or three years in Arithmetic, he takes the opportunity of saying that he has seldom examined papers on this

subject which have afforded him so much pleasure as those of the students of this institution.

In Algebra the results are not so satisfactory, the average being only 36 per cent. Three papers are reported good, 11 fair, 8 indifferent, and 4 bad.

In Euclid the average mark is 47; the book-work is reported very good indeed, but the deductions a failure.

In Mensuration (a College paper) the average mark was 44, and the Examiner especially recommends Corporal Chapman's paper as a model of neatness and accuracy.

In Statics (a College paper) the average mark was 38.

Civil Engineering.

The examination on this subject is pretty satisfactory, the average mark being 43.

In Buildings the average is 40 and in Roads and Bridges 43. The Examiners on these two papers report that about one-half of the class have done very fair papers.

In Earthwork and Strength of Materials the average is 43, and the Examiner makes a similar report. Corporal Chapman's paper is marked excellent.

In Hydraulics (a College paper) the average mark was 50.

Surveying and Levelling.

In this subject the average was 55 per cent. Of the four papers, only one was set by an independent Examiner. The average mark gained on it was 56 per cent., and the Examiner reported that the answers were generally good and evinced a satisfactory knowledge of the subject.

Drawing and Estimating.

Both these papers were College papers, and the average marks were 60 and 53, respectively.

Language.

The papers on Tamil and Telugu were also College papers. The average marks were 60 and 70 per cent. respectively. The Military Students acquitted themselves very well in this subject. Corporal Tydeman obtained 75 and Corporal Chapman 72 per cent.

Corporal Chapman, of the 48th Regiment, is at the head of the class, with very nearly 75 per cent. of full marks. He gains the R.E. prize for the most distinguished student, the first prize for Engineering, first prize for Surveying, first prize for Drawing, second prize for Mathematics, prize for Telugu, and prize for monthly examinations.

It is much to be regretted that so distinguished a student should have most unaccountably failed to obtain the minimum mark of 35 per cent. in the Algebra paper, and therefore is only entitled to a certificate as a Taluq Overseer instead of the higher grade of Supervisor.

Raju Moodelly stands second, and gains the second prize in Engineering and obtains a Supervisor's certificate.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF FIRST CLASS, SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Sebastian Aseervadum (a Government Scholar) stands third, and gains first prize in Mathematics and obtains a Supervisor's certificate.

Corporal Tydeman, of the 18th Hussars, stands fourth, and gains the Tamil prize. He secures a Supervisor's certificate.

S. Vijiaragavooloo Doss stands fifth, and gains the second prize in Surveying and Taluq Overseer's certificate.

Mahomed Jaffir Hussain (a Government Scholar) stands sixth, gains the second prize in Drawing, and obtains a Taluq Overseer's certificate. He also gains a special prize of a silver watch and a silver pedometer presented by His Highness the Prince of Arcot.

Of the remainder of the 26 students, only 3 have failed to obtain Taluq Overseer's certificates. I regret to have to state that one student of this class was expelled from the College for fraud at the final examination.

The class at the commencement of its two years' course of study consisted of 53 students; of these, 27 have at various times been sent to other classes, have left of their own accord, or have been dismissed principally for incapacity. Of the 26 students now remaining, 23 have obtained certificates of qualification, so that less than one-half of those who originally competed have been selected as qualified for employment in the Department of Public Works.

SECOND CLASS.

The second class this year, which has 35 students, is a satisfactory one, the average marks obtained by them at the annual examination being 56 per cent.; and if the 6 students who have failed to obtain their promotion to the first class be omitted, the average marks of the 29 students passing from the second to the first class is 59 per cent., which is an exceedingly high mark.

M. Sooba Rau occupies the first place. He gains the first prize in Mathematics with 330 marks out of 400, and the first prize in Drawing and Estimating with 168 marks out of 200.

A. Mooroogasum Moodelliar (a Government Scholar) holds the second place, and gains the second prize in Drawing.

T. Gnanasumbunthum (also a Government Scholar) holds the third place.

H. C. Poole gains the first prize for Surveying and the prize for Telugu.

S. Manickum Chetty (a Government Scholar) gains second prize in Mathematics.

T. Vadanayagum gains the second prize in Surveying.

F. Taylor the prize for Tamil.

SURVEY CLASS.

The Survey Class consists of 30 students, of whom 14 are second-year and 16 first-year students.

Of the 14 second-year students, 2 have obtained first-class certificates, 3 second class, 8 third class.

Only one altogether failed at the examination.

Drawing Class.

This class comprises 50 students. Of the 22 students examined for certificates, 18 passed and 4 failed. Three first-class certificates, 4 second-class certificates, and 11 third-class certificates were granted.

Photographic Class

Consists of 6 students. Mahomed Juffer Hoossain takes the prize. The pictures which are exhibited on this occasion show that the study has been successfully pursued.

Civil Scholarships.

At the annual competitive examination held in the present month there were 35 candidates, of whom 23 were from Madras, the remainder from the Mofussil.

Of these, 5 passed and will join the Second Class, Second Department.

It is probable that many of those who passed a satisfactory examination and failed to obtain scholarships will join the Second Department as ordinary students.

Military Scholarships.

At the annual examination for scholarships held last May 6 Military candidates passed, and are now pursuing a course of instruction in the vernacular at Bangalore.

At the examination held in the present month 7 Military candidates competed, of whom 4 were successful.

The 10 Military Scholarships allowed by Government are in consequence filled up.

Sappers Scholarships.

As usual there has been no application this year from the Sappers and Miners, and, therefore, these 10 scholarships are vacant.

Entrance Examination.

For the Second Department there were 17 candidates, 12 from Madras and 5 from the Mofussil; of these 11 were admitted.

For the Surveying and Drawing Classes there were 37 candidates, 14 from Madras and 23 from the Mofussil; of these 25 passed the examination.

APPENDIX A.

No. V.

From W. R. KERSHAW, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Waltair, 30th May 1874, No. 454.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report on the state and progress of education in the 1st Division of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1874.

2. I took charge of this office on the 7th January last, and arrived within the limits of my division on the 16th, having been detained in Madras seven days on special duty. After the date of my arrival I made a tour of part of the Godavery Delta and of the whole of the Ganjam District, excepting the Gumsur Maliahs, which I had your permission to leave unvisited, as there was not sufficient time for me to inspect the Hill Schools before the end of the official year. The Deputy Inspector, however, made a tour on the Maliahs in March and examined 14 out of the 16 schools. One of the remaining two had been inspected last May by the late Deputy Inspector, so that all but one have been inspected during the year. Besides which the Special Assistant Agent of Ganjam examined the schools in December last.

3. In drawing up this report, therefore, I shall have to rely, in a great measure, upon the special examination reports of my predecessor and upon the annual reports of the several Deputy Inspectors of this division for the requisite details, &c.

4. There were in this division, at the close of the official year 1873-74, 1,255 schools, with an aggregate of 30,273 pupils as exhibited in Table I., showing an increase during the year of 130 in the number of schools under inspection and of 2,429 in the number of pupils. If to the above numbers the seven Army Schools of the 2nd, 7th and 12th Regiments Madras Native Infantry and their pupils be added, we have a grand total of 1,262 schools and 30,535 pupils. There is on the whole, then, an increase of 137 schools and of 2,691 pupils, not a large increase, but still not altogether discouraging.

TABLE I.

Kind of Institution.	Number of each.	Total Number of Pupils.	
State Schools.			
Provincial School	1	196	
Zillah School	1	198	
Normal Schools or Classes ...	3	60	
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	8	191	
Taluq Schools	(a) 12	462	
Mahomedan Schools	3	170	
Hill Schools	16	777	
			2,054
Private, Local Fund Board, and Municipal Schools.			
Salary Grant Schools	47	3,287	
Samasthanam Schools ...	9	403	
Local Fund Schools	178	3,803	
Training Schools	2	60	
Result Schools...	963	19,069	
Girls' Schools—Salary Grant and other Schools	10	877	
Result Schools	7	(b) 720	
			28,219
Total ...	1,255		30,273
Army Schools	7		262
Grand Total ...	1,262		30,535

(a) The practising School at Vizagapatam included.
(b) Girls reading in the Results' Boys' Schools included.

5. The subjoined Table No. II. will enable you to compare the progress made in the year by each district of the division as indicated by the numbers of schools and pupils at the end of the two years last past. The table shows a small advance in Ganjam and in Vizagapatam, an almost total stagnation in Godavery, and a small advance again in the Kistna District for the year under report.

TABLE II.

Districts.	On 31st March 1873.			On 31st March 1874.		
	Government Schools.	Other Schools.	Total Pupils.	Government Schools.	Other Schools.	Total Pupils.
Ganjam	23	221	5,400	23	257	6,191
Vizagapatam	8	175	5,312	8	213	6,066
Godavery	5	307	8,473	6	322	8,623
Kistna...	1	385	8,659	2	424	9,393
Total ...	37	1,088	27,844	39	1,216	30,273

6. *Ganjam District.*—In Table III. is exhibited the number of schools, &c., of the several classes in this district at the close of the last two years.

TABLE III.

Years.	Higher Class.	Pupils.	Middle Class.	Pupils.	Lower Class.	Pupils.	Special Class.	Pupils.	Total Schools	Total Pupils.
1872-73 ...	1	157	21	697	222	4,546	1	8	244	5,400
1873-74 ...	1	198	17	565	261	5,420	1	8	280	6,191

There has thus been an increase of 36 schools and of 791 pupils, the main increase being, as is to be expected, in the lower class. Higher and Middle-Class Schools are liable to little change from year to year. In the Higher-Class Schools there has been a small increase of 41 pupils, whilst in Middle-Class Schools there is a falling off both in schools and pupils.

The Berhampore Zillah School still continues the only institution of the higher class in Ganjam. The Onslow Institution has been endeavouring to rise to that class, but has not yet succeeded in securing its footing. The subjoined Table IV. gives the details of the Zillah School at Berhampore.

TABLE IV.

—	Strength of the Several Classes.						No. on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Fee Collections in	Total Cost in	Net Cost to Government.
	6	5	4	3	2	1	1874.	1873.			1873-74.		
State School. Berhampore Zillah School.	18	14	52	49	50	15	198	157	41	...	RS. 2,842	RS. 5,990	RS. 3,048

7. All the items in the above table are more or less satisfactory, and indicate a healthy condition. Of the 198 pupils in this school, 52 are Uriyas. In the three lower classes they form distinct divisions of each class, and receive the main part of their instruction through the medium of their own language. The smallness of the first class in comparison with the others is due to the fact that there is no Telugu first class; and as the school is already overcrowded, it will be desirable soon to lop off the Telugu second class as well.

8. I examined this school in March, and I consider the results were fairly creditable to all concerned. To the Matriculation Examination of last year six boys were sent up from this school, but only one passed, which is very poor in comparison with the preceding year. The Head Master, however, feels confident of much better success next December. It is satisfactory to notice in the table above that the school fees cover nearly half the annual cost of the school.

9. The following Table No. V. furnishes details of the *Middle-Class Schools in* Ganjam :—

TABLE V.

Locality and School.	Strength of the Several Classes.						Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Fee Collections.	Total Cost.	Net Cost to Government.
	6	5	4	3	2	1	1874	1873			1874.		
State Schools.											RS.	RS.	RS.
Chicacole A.- V. School ...	...	...	15	26	10	11	62	71	...	9	657	1,671	1,014
Russelkondah T. School ...	...	...	4	6	14	22	46	39	7	...	172	737	565
Tekkali do.	...	..	3	9	11	7	30	33	...	3	153	658	505
Ichchapur do.	...	...	13	8	4	...	25	25	...	...	127	535	404
Purushotmapur do.	...	...	...	6	7	14	27	22	5	...	71	600	529
Aided Schools.													
Chetterpore Onslow Institution.	8	8	10	13	17	16	72	73	...	1	660	2,582	846
Parlakimidi Z. School ...	...	...	...	12	15	24	51	33	18	...	227	1,527	591
Mandasa do.	...	...	11	4	8	7	30	33	...	3	185	1,452	582
Chikati do.	...	...	3	6	13	18	40	42	...	2	Grant temporarily withheld.		
S. B. S.													
Srikurmam B. S. School ...	...	...	11	3	18	...	27	25	2	...	Supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum.		
Result Schools.													
Chetterpore Pyal School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	30	...	10	...	...	124
Chicacole do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	22	5	...	...	...	113¾
Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	39	...	15	...	...	189
Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	29	14	...	...	...	194½
Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	35	...	18	...	...	72½
Nagari Katacum School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	18	...	7	...	...	87¾
Arsavulli do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	49
	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	569	64	68	...	...	...

10. Of these schools, I examined 15, and the remainder were examined by the Deputy Inspector. The Chicacole Anglo-Vernacular School should take a better position than it does among the State Schools of this class, but it will be seen from the table that it is only just able to maintain itself as a respectable Taluq School, and there does not seem much probability of its overstepping this limit. The reason of this is not far to seek. Most of the pupils wish merely to qualify themselves for passing the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, and the few who aim at the Matriculation Examination prefer going to one of the Higher-Class Schools at Berhampore, Vizagapatam, or Vizianagrum; hence no boy cares to stay here after he has reached the fourth class. This school has a special Elementary Mahomedan Class, but the number in it is only 13. Besides these there are 10 other Mahomedans dispersed among the other classes. The results of my examination in February were fairly creditable. The subject that was least satisfactory was Arithmetic.

11. All the Taluq Schools I examined in February and March. The Russelkondah School is the best attended, there being 46 boys on the rolls,

whilst in no other school does the number rise to 30. It has had a large accession of Uriya boys lately. It will be observed that the Purushotmapur School is below the standard of the other three Taluq Schools. In fact it is not a Middle-Class School. All these schools passed very fair examinations, the one at Russelkondah doing best.

12. Of the Salary Grant Schools, the Onslow Institution stands first. In fact, as I have said elsewhere, it has been making an effort to rise to the rank of a Higher-Class School, and has now a sixth class reading the Matriculation subjects. Last year two boys were sent up to the Matriculation Examination, but both failed. I am half afraid the Head Master is attempting something beyond his strength. The effort to raise the standard of his school is praiseworthy, and I shall not express any decided opinion against the attempt until I see how the school fares next December. But, if this school is to be raised permanently to the higher class, its teaching staff will require strengthening considerably, and I fear the resources of the institution would not bear much additional strain upon them. The Berhampore Zillah School is only 16 miles away from Chetterpore, and in my opinion the Onslow Institution would do better work in qualifying boys for the Matriculation Class in the Government School than in attempting to prepare boys for the Matriculation Examination, at all events for some time to come. The results of my examination were generally fair. The English reading was not good, but the copy-writing was very good as a rule.

13. I was sorry to find that the Kimidi School had gone down a step since I last examined it two years ago, the highest class being now only the third. The boys passed a creditable examination in the work brought up, but it is certainly not to the credit of the Head Master that his school should sink below the standard once attained. The new Secretary to the Managing Committee, Mr. Taylor, who has had many years' experience as an educational officer, will, I trust, exercise a beneficial control over the Head Master, so that the school may rise again to its proper position.

14. The Mandasa School did not do so well as it should do. Arithmetic, History, Geography, and English were all more or less unsatisfactory. The Srikurmam School, one of the Branch Samasthanam Schools supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, was in a most unsatisfactory condition. I am inclined to think that the Head Master neglects his work. The Chikati Zemindari School, though receiving no grant-in-aid for some time past, was examined by me, as I was not aware at the time that the grant had been stopped. The results of my examination were only just middling.

15. Of the seven Results' Schools of the middle class four are in the town of Chicacole. The highest grant obtained was Rupees 194½ ; the total amount expended in grants to this class of Pyal Schools was Rupees 830, about Rupees 130 on the average. I think it will be a great advantage to middle-class education when the principle is generally adopted that no results' grants should be given for English except in schools for English and East Indian children. Now Pyal Schoolmasters in many towns where there are good Middle-Class Government or Salary Grant Schools, as in Chicacole for instance, profess to teach the fourth-grade subjects, and, as a rule, they are utterly incompetent to teach the English, Arithmetic, and Geography of that

standard. By reason of the low fee, boys, who would otherwise migrate to a good Anglo-Vernacular School, are induced to remain to study English under these incompetent teachers. Thus the boys' time is wasted, the teachers neglect their lower classes, the Inspector's time is wasted in examining boys who are sure to be rejected, and the Government, or other school supported at Government cost, drags on a struggling existence, or declines altogether for want of pupils.

16. Excluding the Hill Schools, there are 261 *Lower-Class Schools* under inspection in this district, the great bulk of them being on the results' system. This class of schools is far too numerous for detailed mention. I will, therefore, confine my remarks to the Local Fund Board Salary Grant Schools at Calingapatam, Jalmur, and Somepeta, and the Municipal School at Berhampore. These are all most unsatisfactory schools. They were originally started as Middle-Class Schools by native managers, or rather mismanagers. When they were in the last stage of declension they were taken up by the Ganjam Local Boards and Berhampore Municipality, but though it is above a year since they were thus adopted, nothing has yet been done to improve them in any way, and they are all nearly as bad as they can be, the results of my examination being, as near as possible nothing. Some of them are drawing grants from two sources, whilst the income from school fees is about a rupee a month. Many of the pupils are young men. If Local Fund Boards and Municipalities take such schools under their wing, they should not be content with merely paying the teachers' salaries. The schools should be remodelled on some uniform plan; English should be struck out of the course of studies altogether; decent school-houses and furniture should be provided, and some supervision of the teachers should be maintained. All these schools are now expensive shams, and it would be far better to close them entirely than to tolerate their existence in a condition which is no benefit to any one, and which reflects no credit on the corporations that have taken charge of them, and thereby made themselves responsible for their efficiency. My own opinion is that the results' system is far more satisfactory for such schools than the salary grant system.

17. Of the Lower-Class Results' Schools, I examined 22, and the rest were examined by the Deputy Inspector. I consider that this class of schools is gradually improving. It will take time, of course, to bring them all up to that standard of excellence which is desirable, but every year sees some progress in the right direction. I think that these schools, and the system under which they are gradually growing into efficiency, are very often unfairly criticised and condemned. In this district several Uriya Schools are now under inspection, and many have received grants during the past year. The total amount assigned in lower-class results' grants during the year just closed is Rupees 5,266-8-0, against Rupees 3,914-8-0 of the previous year.

18. In my recent tour of inspection through Ganjam I was glad to observe indications everywhere that Uriyas were beginning to rouse themselves from the indifference they have hitherto shown to their children's education.

The recognition by Government of Uriya as one of the official languages of the district, and the various other concessions which have been made, seem to be producing the desired effect. There are now 100 Uriya pupils in Government Schools alone in Ganjam and 2,022 in Results' Schools.

19. In paragraph 11 of his letter on the condition of Ganjam, as given in the Proceedings of the Madras Government, "Revenue Department," of the 14th ultimo, the Deputy Collector of Chetterpore says: "The employment of Uriyas has not progressed to any appreciable degree. Scarcely any Uriya passes the requisite examination." It should be remembered that it is only about a year since Uriya became a recognized part of the requisite examination. In 1872, the first year I believe in which Uriya was admitted among the languages of the General Test Examination, I see two Uriya men passed in that language, and again in 1873 two more passed. One of the first two was an ex-pupil of the Taluq School at Russelkondah, and he received an appointment very soon after passing. This single appointment has caused a large influx of Uriya boys into the Taluq School there. A clear proof in my opinion that one of the main reasons why the Uriyas are open to the reproach of the Deputy Collector of Chetterpore, that "they have been hitherto contented to see all the offices in the country in the hands of the Telugus," is not indifference about, and inability to qualify for, such offices, but rather disgust and despair at having to compete with Telugus in Telugu. It is hard to fetter a man and then reproach him for not winning the race against a rival who has the free use of his legs.

20. Besides the institutions already noticed there are the schools of the 2nd Madras Native Infantry stationed at Berhampore, the Normal Class at Russelkondah, and the 16 Hill Schools in the Gumsur Maliahs. I examined the three schools of the 2nd Regiment in March. They passed a tolerably fair examination in the elementary subjects brought up, the Hindustani School acquitting itself better than the Telugu and Tamil Schools.

21. The *Normal Class* at Russelkondah consists of eight students, *all of whom* are young men from the Gumsur Maliahs. Two are Khonds, and the remaining six are Uriyas. It used to be the complaint in former years that Hill men could not be induced to join this class, but that difficulty seems to have passed away, and there are several young men ready to take the places of such of the Normal Students as shall pass out of the institution this year. During my visit to Russellkondah I held the Teachers' Certificate Examination for Uriyas. There were 16 fifth-grade and 4 fourth-grade candidates. This is a larger number than has ever before appeared for this examination, and is another satisfactory indication of the beginning of a better state of things among the Uriyas. It appears there should have been six candidates from the Hills besides, but no applications having been sent either to this or the Deputy Inspector's Office, no notice was sent to these men to be present at the examination.

22. Of the eight students of the Normal Class, four passed the examination. The Macdonald Prizemen are Prahalado Thiady of the plains and Saradhi Patro of the Hills, the latter a Normal Student, and the former a pupil of the Taluq School.

23. I examined the *Minors* of Parla Kimidi, Jalantra, and Sergada. They were all making some progress in their studies. The first two are now placed under the tuition of a European gentleman, and, no doubt, their progress will be more marked in future years than it has hitherto been.

24. *Hill Schools.*—All these schools, 16 in number, were examined by the Special Assistant Agent of Ganjam at the end of 1873. His report I have already forwarded to you. Many of the schools, judging from this report, seem to have risen somewhat in standard since I examined them in 1871. In addition to the examination by the Special Assistant Agent, 14 of these schools were inspected by the Deputy Inspector of Ganjam in March. His report is not quite so favourable as that of Captain Smith, but that may possibly be due to the fact that his examination took place in March, and the new classes had been formed only in February. Table VI. shows the strength of the several classes at the close of the last two years, from which it will be seen that there is a slight increase in numbers, but I am sorry to see that the increase is entirely in the lowest class. I may mention here that the Bissoye of Guma, in the Chinna Kimidi Maliahs, has applied to the Collector of Ganjam to have a school opened in his mootah, he promising to provide school-house, &c.

TABLE VI.

Showing the Strength of the several Classes in the Hill Schools at the close of the last two years.

Classes.	Pupils in 1872-73.	Pupils in 1873-74.
Fourth	46	45
Third	67	65
Second	100	102
First	536	565
Total ...	749	777

25. *Girls' Schools.*—There are two Girls' Schools in this district, both on the Results' system. One is a Hindu School at Berhampore, which did very fairly at my examination. A grant of Rupees 122 would have been assigned to the master, but he had been tempted to make false entries of attendance in his register to give the qualifying minimum of days to several girls, and by so doing forfeited his grant. There is not much encouragement for a man to start a girls' school on the results' system, for the parents will not pay any fee, and the girls attend so badly that there are very few that are qualified to be presented for examination in consequence. The other is a London Mission School at Chicacole. The former contains 26 girls and the latter 13; besides these there are 17 other girls at schools in the district, making 56 in all. The two Results' Schools are shown in Table VII.

TABLE VII.

Name of School.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Grant received from Municipal Funds.
	1874.	1873.			
					RS. A. P.
Hindu Girls' School at Berhampore ...	26	32	...	6	... ...
Mission Girls' School at Chicacole ...	13	21	...	8	25 0 0
Total ...	39	53	...	14	25 0 0

26. *The Vizagapatam District.*—The number of schools of the several classes, with their pupils, as they stood at the end of the last two years in this district, is shown in the tabular statement given below:—

TABLE VIII.

Years.	Higher Class.	Pupils.	Middle Class.	Pupils.	Lower Class.	Pupils.	Special Class.	Pupils.	TOTAL.	
									Schools.	Pupils.
1872-73...	3	427	25	929	154	3,924	1	32	183	5,312
1873-74...	3	517	24	932	194	4,581	1	38	222	6,068

The year's advance as shown in this table is only moderately satisfactory, and the Deputy Inspectors and the Inspecting Schoolmasters will be called upon to try if better results cannot be obtained in the current year. This district comes behind all the others of the division in the number of schools and pupils.

27. The table below, No. IX., gives the details of the three Higher-Class Schools of Vizagapatam:—

TABLE IX.

Name of School, &c.	Strength of the several Classes.						Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collected in	Total Cost in	Net Cost to Government.
	6	5	4	3	2	1	1874.	1873.			1873-74.		
Salary Grant Schools.											RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam London Mission School ...	21	21	28	64	26	72	234	158	76	...	1,785	4,221	1,708
Do. Hindu do. ...	11	12	14	30	41	26	184	145	...	11	1,174	5,167	2,213
Rajah's Vizianagrum High School ...	15	28	51	55	...	...	149	124	25	...	864	5,786	No grant from Government.
Total ...	47	61	93	149	67	98	517	427	101	11	3,823	15,174	3,921

The figures in this table are generally satisfactory, especially in the case of the London Mission School.

28. Of the London Mission School, Mr. Bowers reports: "In all material respects this school is, as has often been reported, well found: some of the teaching, as the results prove, is careful and successful; but it is evident that there is also some which is superficial and inefficient." In the late University Examinations this school did creditably, looking merely at the proportion of passed to unpassed candidates. One boy was sent up to the F.A. Examination and passed, taking a good position in the second class. Four were sent up to the Matriculation Examination and two passed in the second class. The school has increased considerably in strength during the past year, and the fee collection somewhat exceeds the Government grant. Of the three Higher-Class Schools this is the cheapest; but this of course is partly due to the fact that the Missionaries who devote a portion of each day to teaching in the school draw no grant from Government. A separate Mahomedan Class has been opened in this school lately.

29. Of the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School at Vizagapatam Mr. Bowers says: "The school has decidedly improved since I last examined it. The order of the classes was better, and there is more regularity of attendance. But for the great failure of the second class, this examination would have been a decided success." Nine pupils went up for the late Matriculation Examination and three passed. The Head Master informs me that three out of the nine went up without his approval. In our estimate, therefore, we should leave out these three, and then the proportion of passed men to failures is the same as in the London Mission School, 50 per cent. This is a great improvement on preceding years, and is so far creditable to Mr. Venkatanarsaya, under whose rule the school has made decided improvement during the last two years.

30. The High School at Vizianagrum, which is entirely supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum, appears to have satisfied Mr. Bowers at his annual inspection in August last. He says: "It is worthy of note that of the 124 scholars in this school, 93 are Brahmins. This circumstance helps to account for the generally satisfactory condition of the school." Mr. Bowers thinks it would be well if the Maharajah would agree to the raising of the present scale of fees, which is far below the Government scale, and I quite agree with Mr. Bowers. The fee collection now amounts only to about one-seventh of the cost of the institution. Seven pupils from this school appeared at the last Matriculation Examination, but only two passed, which is rather a poor percentage, especially in comparison with last year's results.

31. The following Table No. X. gives details of the Middle-Class Schools of this district:—

TABLE X.

Name of School.	Strength of the several Classes.					Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collected in	Total Cost in	Net Cost to Government.
	5	4	3	2	1	1874.	1873.			1873-74.		
State Schools.												
Bimlipatam Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	13	22	16	51	31	20	...	445	566	121
Palkondah Taluq School	...	12	14	...	...	26	29	...	3	288	632	348
Gunupur do.	...	4	9	6	...	19	12	7	...	87	574	487
Vizagapatam Practising School ...	14	12	16	13	...	55	69	...	14	347	414	67
Kassimkota Taluq School	...	9	9	8	29	55	29	26	...	270	809	539
Ankapalli do.	...	9	15	16	13	53	33	20	...	372	767	395
Chodavaram do.	...	...	7	6	21	34	36	...	2	177	533	356
Salary Grant Schools.												
Vizagapatam Orphan School ..	1	6	14	7	5	33	36	...	3	...	...	...
Rayavaram Anglo-Vernacular School	...	7	6	9	5	27	39	...	12	172	540	258
Bobbili Zemindary School	...	8	9	9	19	45	41	4	...	279	1510	522
Kottam Anglo-Vernacular School ...	...	...	5	6	13	24	33	...	9	63	619	250
The Maharajah's Schools.												
Chipurupalli Branch School ...	...	...	12	9	4	25	21	4	...	57	492	Supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagram.
Gajapatinagaram do.	...	...	7	13	10	30	27	3	...	57	511	
Thalavalasa do.	...	...	9	10	7	26	20	6	...	37	481	
Konada do.	...	...	7	9	7	23	31	...	8	73	486	
Jami do.	...	...	3	10	23	36	22	14	...	59	493	
Vaddadi do.	...	...	5	9	13	27	23	4	...	50	470	
Local Fund Board School.												
Parvatipur Union School.	...	...	5	11	20	36	35	1	...	40	547	L. F. B.
Results' Schools.												
Palkondah Pial School	...	...	...	...	...	8	34	...	26	...	...	67
Bimlipatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	60	68	...	8	...	...	76
Vizagapatam Bondavari Pial School..	...	...	...	...	...	42	53	...	11	...	...	110½
Gallapalam Pial School	...	...	...	...	...	69	56	13	...	...	...	159
Vizagapatam Kottapeta Pial School	...	...	...	...	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	252
Dimila Pial School	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	67	...	...	...	197½
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	932	839	189	96	...	...	...

As a rule there is a small increase in the numbers attending these schools as compared with the numbers of the previous year. The Salary Grant School at Rajam has been closed during the year. It seems to have been altogether a mistake to open a school of this class at Rajam. The Deputy Inspector says concerning it: "The establishment of a Middle-Class School at Rajam was a circumstance not well thought about, for Rajam is a village almost entirely inhabited by weavers, and there are only a few officials connected with the Munsiff's Court wishing to give a middle-class education to their children, but all the boys that could be collected from these officials always

stood below ten." The other pupils were Brahmins from other villages, fed by the Ranee of Bobbili; but when she stopped the supplies of food, the numbers in the school suddenly fell to zero.

32. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Bimlipatam was for a long time in a very unsatisfactory condition, both in numbers and standard. There has been no Head Master for about fifteen months, but the Second Master has been in charge, and under his management the school seems to be rising to a more satisfactory state. When the present arrangements were made there were only 15 pupils on the rolls; there are now 51. The standard, too, is gradually rising, but only slowly. It will be necessary soon to make definite arrangements about a Head Master.

33. The schools at Palkondah and Gunupur were not examined by the late Inspector during the year under review. Both these schools have long been most unsatisfactory ones, especially the one at Gunupur. Of the former, the Deputy Inspector says: "This school has remained for upwards of two years in a languishing state. There are only two classes, the fourth and third. These classes have worked for two years, and when the boys of the fourth class are compelled to leave the school after completing their studies in that class for two years, there will be in all probability only one class, for I believe not a single boy wishing to enter the school can be found in the whole village, which is inhabited for the most part by agricultural classes of people who want no such education as is given in a Government Taluq School." There are several very fair Results' Schools in the town, and those seem to meet the requirements of the population.

34. Of the Gunupur School, he says: "This is the worst of the three Government Schools in this circle, both with reference to its numerical strength and standard." "The results of my examination were as bad as they could be." No school-house and no furniture seem ever to have been provided for this school. Gunupur appears to be one of those places in which a *Middle*-Class School is utterly out of place, and absolutely not wanted.

35. Mr. Bowers examined the Taluq Schools at Kassimkota, Ankapalli, and Chodavaram. He does not speak very hopefully of the school at Kassimkota; however, since his inspection a large Mahomedan Class has been formed, and the Deputy Inspector at his recent inspection spoke favorably of the work of the school. The strength of the school at Ankapalli has risen from 33 to 53 during the year under the present Head Master. A clear proof, I think, that its former declension was due to the apathy and neglect of the Head Master. If the school is to be continued—and I see no reason now for closing it if it can maintain a strength of 50 boys—a new school-house ought to be one of the first considerations. I believe Rupees 900 have been collected for the purpose. Of the educational state of the school, Mr. Bowers says: "I cannot on the whole report favourably." Of the Chodavaram School, he says: "This Taluq School has never got beyond mediocrity, and I think it rather falls below that standard at present."

36. The four Salary Grant Schools are doing more or less fairly. Mr. Bowers says of the Protestant Orphanage: "Taking a general view,

I cannot say that the working of this institution is quite satisfactory. The educational outturn looks insignificant compared with the cost of producing it. It is only fair to remark that, notwithstanding the shortcomings which I have noticed, the girls' classes were in a more satisfactory state than the boys'."

37. Of the Bobbili School the Deputy Inspector thus reports: "Bobbili School is the best of its class. The teachers are all painstaking. I examined this school towards the end of January last. There were four classes. The highest class passed a fair examination in all subjects except English Composition and Translation, Arithmetic, and Geometry. The other classes acquitted themselves fairly on the whole. Arithmetic, however, was a subject of general failure.

38. He thus speaks of the Kottam School: "We cannot expect much increase in the strength in such a small village as Kottam. I examined the school in the middle of March last. The third class was the highest. The results of my examination were satisfactory."

39. Of the Rayavaram School Mr. Bowers says: "The tabular statement will show you that the several classes passed on the whole a creditable examination in all subjects." The great objection against this school is the wretched accommodation provided by the managers.

40. The six Branch Samasthanam Schools in this district are supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum. None of them seem to be very flourishing institutions. Those at Chipurupalli and Gajapatinagram are reported to be doing well. At Konada and Thalavalasa Mr. Bowers complains of the great neglect of Telugu. Since Mr. Bowers' examination the Konada School seems to have sunk considerably, which is due, I fancy, to the Head Master's neglect. The Jami and Vaddadi Schools appear to have suffered very much under the negligence and inefficiency of their late Head Masters, but both are improving under better men.

41. The Local Fund School at Parvatipur is said to be working satisfactorily. It is a subject of complaint, though by the Deputy Inspector, that "the sons of the ryots, for whom such schools are chiefly intended, do not attend the school. Those who benefit by the school are the few Government officials there, who get a middle-class education for their boys at little or no expense." My own opinion of the matter is that all Local Fund Board and Municipal Schools should be purely vernacular schools.

42. The six Middle-Class Result Schools of Vizagapatam received in the aggregate Rupees 862, or an average of Rupees 143½ about, the highest grant being Rupees 252.

43. All the Lower-Class Schools are Result Schools, except the Local Fund Salary Grant School at Merangi and the Primary School at Vizianagrum. Of the former the Deputy Inspector reports: "The boys of the highest class did well in their English and Arithmetic, but very badly in their Telugu and Geography." The teacher is evidently wasting time over the non-essential (English) and neglecting the essential (Telugu). The study of English ought certainly to be forbidden in Local Fund Lower-Class Schools, even if it be allowed in those of the middle class. The latter

school is a feeder to the High School, and is said to be in fair order; it is of course supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum.

44. In the Vizagapatam Circle 33 new schools have been brought under inspection and in the Narsapatam Circle 28, making a total for the district of 61, but the net increase is only 46. I do not consider that the progress of the past year in this class of schools is very satisfactory. Vizagapatam is now the most backward district in the division as far as elementary education is concerned. The total amount of grants for the two circles to Lower-Class Schools is Rupees 2,705-8-0 + Rupees 1,950-10-8, equal in the aggregate to Rupees 4,656-2-8, against Rupees 4,839-8-0 of the previous year; this is also an unsatisfactory result.

45. *Special Institutions.*—The only special institution in this district is the Normal School at Vizagapatam. This school was not examined during the past year either by the Inspector of Normal Schools or by the late Inspector of the division, so that I can only form an opinion of it by the results of the Departmental and University Examinations to which students were sent up. The following table will show how this school stands when thus measured:—

TABLE XI.

—	F. A. Examination.	Matriculation Examination.	Fourth-Grade Examination.	Fifth-Grade Examination.	Total.
Passed	...	1	9	4	14
Failed	2	6	3	4	15

The results can be said to be *decidedly* satisfactory only in the Fourth-Grade Examination. It should be stated, however, that the F.A. pupils had to rely chiefly upon their own exertions, as they received instruction from the teachers for only one hour per diem. During the year ten students from this institution have received appointments, permanent or temporary, varying in value from Rupees 15 to Rupees 30 per mensem. Of the Practising School I have no data on which to form an opinion.

46. *Army Schools.*—In August and September last Mr. Bowers examined the schools of the 12th and 7th Regiments M. N. I. In the former he thought that some improvement had been made since the previous inspection, especially in the Telugu School. Of the latter he says: "The Tamil School passed a much better examination than the Hindustani School." Mr. Bowers calls attention to the fact that, though there are 214 Telugu privates in the regiment, no provision is made to teach their sons Telugu.

47. *Government Wards.*—Of the Salur Minor Mr. Bowers remarks: "His chief deficiency is in Arithmetic. There is no doubt he is making some progress, though not fast."

48. *Girls' Schools.*—Table No. XII. gives certaim details of the Girls' Schools of this district.

TABLE XII.

Name of School.	Strength of the several Classes.					Number on the Rolls on 31 March		Increase.	Decrease.	By whom supported.
	5	4	3	2	1	1874	1873			
Vizianagrum Boarding School	...	...	45	48	61	154	143	11	...	Supported by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagrum.
Vizianagrum Day School.	...	...	13	14	24	51	51	...	...	
Bimlipatam do. ...	...	...	9	13	24	46	43	3	...	
Ankapalli do. ...	...	...	10	13	27	50	52	...	2	
Visagapatam do. ...	...	22	46	30	55	153	169	...	16	Mainly supported by Mr. G. L. Nursinga Row.
Do. Adult Girls' School.	...	...	...	9	11	20	15	5	...	
Chittivalasa School under Results' System ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	London Mission Society.
Total ...	...	22	123	127	202	489	473	34	18	

It might appear from this table that female education was unusually appreciated in this district, and that there was considerable cause for rejoicing in the establishment of so many well-attended girls' schools. I very much fear, however, that the above figures do not indicate in the slightest degree any desire for female education. In all these schools the girls receive either a direct monthly payment, ranging from one to half a rupee per mensem, or an indirect payment in the form of clothing, &c., for attendance, so that I believe there are not a dozen girls who are sent to these schools for the sake of the education offered, but simply for the sake of the douceurs so liberably bestowed. No doubt the gentlemen who thus spend so much money do it from the best of motives, and from a conviction that they are really furthering the cause of female education. My own private belief, however, is that not only is the principle utterly unsound, but mischievous; and that so far from furthering the object intended, it checks and retards it by degrading it. My Deputy Inspector states that it is only the daughters of poor Sudras that attend the Day Schools, and that they do so simply for the money; and I verily believe that if these payments were suspended to-morrow, in a week there would not be a girl in attendance, though all these schools have been now for some years in operation. It is the daughters of the educated and well-to-do natives that we wish to see at school, but Hindus of respectable means and position will not send their own daughters to school, though they will speak in favor of such schools and give money for them; but they will not set the example of educating their own daughters and nieces. And as long as they act thus, I consider that female education will be an impossibility. It must, in my opinion, begin from above and spread downwards.

49. Of the Boarding School at Vizianagrum Mr. Bowers appears to consider that the girls did fairly on the whole in Telugu, only poorly in Arithmetic, and unsatisfactorily in English. He considers that the time devoted to English by these girls is so much time wasted, and I quite agree

with him on that point. Of the three day schools at Ankapalli, Vizianagrum, and Bimlipatam, Mr. Bowers says: "I thought this school (the Vizianagrum one) rather better than the Girls' Day School at Bimlipatam but not equal to that at Ankapalli." I cannot find any report on the Girls' Schools at Vizagapatam, and am, therefore, unable to say any thing of their condition and working during the past year. The school at Chitivalsa is a very small and very elementary affair.

50. *Godavery District.*—The table given below shows the number of schools and pupils at the end of the last two years.

TABLE XII.

Years.	Higher Class.	Pupils.	Middle Class.	Pupils.	Lower Class.	Pupils.	Special Class.	Pupils.	TOTAL.	
									Schools.	Pupils.
1872-73 ...	4	632	28	1,104	277	6,663	2	41	311	8,440
1873-74 ...	4	453	35	1,509	287	6,611	2	41	328	8,614

The increase in the total number of schools is very small for the year under review, though the number of schools and pupils stands high. It is naturally to be expected that after the schools have reached a certain number, the increase of each year will be smaller and more regular than in the earlier years. There is a small increase in the number of pupils in the middle-class and a small decrease in the number of lower-class pupils, which latter is not satisfactory.

51. Details of the four Higher-Class Schools are given below in Table No. XIII.

TABLE XIII.

Name of School &c.	Strength of the several Classes.								Number on the Roll on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Fee Collection in	Total Cost in	Net Cost to Government.
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1874.	1873.			1873-74.		
State School.													RS.	RS.	RS.
Rajahmundry Provincial School...	5	7	30	28	126	...	...	...	196	219	...	23	4,536	11,019	6,483
Salary Grant Schools.															
Cocanada Hindu School	...	...	19	29	32	31	28	...	139	187	...	48	2,248	6,196	2,829
Elur C. M. School.	...	...	5	4	5	11	22	11	58	119	...	61	506	7,876	2,331
Narsapur Central School	...	..	...	10	29	14	7	...	60	95	...	35	945	3,159	1,724
Total ...	5	7	54	71	192	56	57	11	453	620	...	167	8,235	28,250	13,367

The figures here show a large falling off in the attendance in all four schools, which is a most unsatisfactory feature. One hundred and sixty-seven is a large decrease upon 620, but this is no doubt in some measure due to the abolition of the lower classes in some of the schools; and Mission Schools are always open to disturbing influences.

52. The Provincial School at Rajahmundry stands at the head of these Higher-Class Schools in all respects, and has now two First Arts Classes. They are small certainly, but it is a great step in advance, and I trust is the beginning of better things. Mr. Bowers does not appear to have examined this school during the last year. My estimate, therefore, of its progress must be taken from the results of the University Examinations of December last. As the F.A. Class had only been one year in existence, no pupils were sent up for that examination in December, but 23 boys appeared for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 14 passed, a very creditable proportion, and the largest number I believe that has ever passed in one year from this school.

53. The Cocanada School comes next in numbers and importance. This school was examined by Mr. Bowers in September, and he says: "On the whole, therefore, the school may be pronounced to be in a tolerably satisfactory condition, and to be deserving of the assistance it receives from Government." Eleven boys were sent up to the last Matriculation Examination and five passed, a very fair proportion, and so far creditable to the Head Master.

54. The Church Mission School at Elur was examined by Mr. Bowers, and on many points, Arithmetic especially, he expresses himself satisfied. There are other subjects again on which he expresses himself dissatisfied, Telugu for one. The great objection, however, which he makes against the school is the weakness of its higher classes, which, he says, "detracts from the educational importance of the institution." Four students appeared at the Matriculation Examination and two passed, a good proportion certainly, and that is all that can be said. The expensiveness of this institution, the small number on the rolls, the small outturn of higher-class education, and the disproportion of the fees to the whole cost and to the Government grant are all features that deserve notice, especially when compared with the two schools under Hindu management between which it stands. Some financial reform seems desirable in the schools of the Church Mission Society, for they are the most costly institutions in the division.

55. I examined the Central School at Narsapur in January, and I was very much surprised and disappointed to find how this school had declined from its former flourishing condition. I quote from my inspection report: "On the whole the results of the examination are not satisfactory. There is a painful contrast between this school now and when I last examined it in October 1872. It was then a credit to masters and managers; it was well attended, had a respectable Matriculation Class, and was generally in a flourishing condition. It is now apparently losing all vigour; the classes are mere shadows of what they were; the teaching staff has been reduced, and the examination results are very poor indeed." Six boys went up to the

Matriculation Examination from this school and two only passed. This is the poorest percentage of all the four schools. Now, I am sorry to say, there is no Matriculation Class.

56. The subjoined Table No. XIV. gives details of the *Middle-Class Schools* in the Godavery District.

TABLE XIV.

Name of School.	Strength of the several Classes.					Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Fees collected in	Total Cost in	Net Cost to Government.
	5	4	3	2	1	1874	1873			1873-74.		
Government Schools.										RS.	RS.	RS.
Viravasaram Taluq School ...	7	11	13	14	7	52	59	...	7	407	1,112	705
Amalapur do. ...	...	11	15	14	...	40	40	...	...	318	643	325
Salary Grant Schools.												
Pittapur Zemindary School...	...	13	15	20	56	104	52	52	...	385	2,110	834
Rajahmundry Town do. ...	...	...	51	29	36	116	77	39	...	603	932	427
Innespetta Subscription do. ...	...	...	4	7	12	23	36	...	13	126	736	367
Dowlaishweram Subscription School	...	13	19	15	18	65	46	19	...	461	1,134	454
Peddapur Subscription School	...	10	17	18	9	54	41	13	...	269	985	361
Coringa do. ...	...	...	17	7	29	53	30	23	...	100	382	191
Vella do. ...	...	7	7	8	17	39	32	7	...	209	705	352
Ramachendrapur do. ...	...	6	6	9	10	31	25	6	...	116	391	180
Kottapetta do. ...	...	13	13	21	26	73	43	30	...	227	870	262
Raghudevapur do. ...	...	...	12	5	12	29	25	4	...	114	599	288
Tanuku do. ...	...	8	8	11	3	30	30	...	...	172	346	158
Pennaconda do. ...	...	...	14	6	6	26	22	4	...	94	286	142
Tallapudi do. ...	...	6	8	11	12	37	40	...	3	92	605	285
Akuvidu do. ...	...	5	11	5	4	25	28	...	3	175	400	202
Local Fund Schools.												
Acanta Local Fund School ...	...	...	10	12	23	45	40	5	...	...	330	160
Palakol do. do. ...	...	8	12	11	36	67	50	17	...	...	418	240
Undi do. do. ...	...	...	2	17	19	38	31	7	...	...	184	80
Results' Schools.												
Bodasakurru Pial School ...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	111¾
Perura do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	142¾
Elur Church Mission School...	...	..	...	..	...	92	...	92	...	...	...	273
Palakol Pial School	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	...	...	138¾
Indupalli do.	...	...	...	...	...	27	30	...	3	...	...	133
Cocanada do.	...	...	...	...	...	82	75	7	...	...	...	328
Narasapur Town School ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	90	...	40	...	...	56¾
Jagannadapur Pial do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	90½
Hassenbada Pial do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41	...	...	...	185
Kapilesvarapuram do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	139
Kota do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	112
Relangi do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	92¾
Kotepalli do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	90
Pamarru do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	98¾
Cheyyeru do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...	1	...	...	133
Gorasa do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	31	...	8	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,509	988	599	78	...	...	...

From this it will appear that in this district most of this class of schools have increased more or less during the year under consideration. There is also an increase in the number of Middle-Class Result Schools.

57. I examined the two Taluq Schools in January, and the results were fairly creditable to the teachers. The Viravasaram School still maintains the lead, and is in fact of a higher standard than some Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

58. With respect to the numerous Salary Grant Schools of this class, Mr. Bowers considered the results of his examination satisfactory at the Innespetta, Dowlaishweram, and Rajahmundry Town Schools, but unsatisfactory at the Coringa and Peddapur Schools. Since his inspection, the last-mentioned institution seems to have improved under better management, the new Tahsildar having taken the school in hand.

59. The Salary Grant Schools at Pittapur, Vella, Akuvidu, Tanuku, Kottapeta, and Tallapudi, as well as the Middle-Class Local Fund Schools at Palkol, Acanta, and Undi are more or less favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspectors, whilst the Salary Grant Schools at Raghudevapur, Ramachendrapur, and Pennaconda are unfavourably spoken of.

60. Of the 16 Results' Schools of this class, many of them seem to have done well, judging by the amount of grant obtained. The highest grant received is Rupees 328, and the average is Rupees 142 about. The total amount assigned to middle-class grants being Rupees 2,123-8-0, against Rupees 1,000-8-0 of the previous year.

61. *Lower-Class Schools.*—There are 287 Lower-Class Schools in this district, *viz.*, 2 Government Mahomedan Schools, 4 Salary Grant Schools, 168 Local Fund Schools, 108 Result Schools, and 5 Girls' Schools. The Godavery District is distinguished from all the other districts by its number of Local Fund Schools, a very large number of them having been in existence as "Rate Schools" before they passed under the care of the Local Fund Boards of the district. Judging from the Deputy Inspector's reports the majority of these Local Fund Schools seems to be doing their work more or less satisfactorily. I give below a statement showing the numbers of pupils in the four kinds of Lower-Class Schools. Of the Mahomedan Schools at Elur and Rajahmundry, Mr. Bowers, at his inspection, considered they were both progressing satisfactorily, and they have both been favourably spoken of since by their respective Deputy Inspectors.

The total amount of Lower-Class Result Schools grants for the two circles is Rupees 3,579-8-0, *plus* Rupees 1,610-12-0, equal in the aggregate to Rupees 5,190-4-0, against Rupees 4,654-4-0 of the year before. Efforts will have to be made in the current year to check the decline in numbers as shown in the table. I shall direct the special attention of the Deputy Inspectors and their Inspecting Schoolmasters to this unsatisfactory state of things, and call upon them to endeavour to remedy it in the current year by greater zeal.

TABLE XV.

Lower-Class Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Government Mahomedan Schools ...	2	106
Salary Grant Schools	4	188
Local Fund Schools	168	3,507
Results' Schools	108	2,401
Total ...	282	6,202

62. *Girls' Schools.*—There are five Girls' Schools in this district—one at Rajahmundry, supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum; one at Cocanada, established and supported by the Rajah of Pittapur; the third is a "Caste Girls' School" at Elur, established under the auspices of the Missionaries of the Church Mission Society; the fourth is a Church Mission Christian Boarding School, Tangellamudi, near Elur, and the fifth is a small Results' Girls' School at Amalapur. It received a grant of Rupees 35½. The tabular statement below gives the particulars of these schools as to numbers, &c.

TABLE XVI.

Name of School.	Strength of the several Classes.					Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	By whom supported or managed.
	5	4	3	2	1	1874	1873			
Rajahmundry Girls' Day School	15	12	21	18	148	214	170	44	...	Maharajah of Vizianagrum.
Cocanada Girls' Day School	18	11	18	17	40	104	80	24	...	Rajah of Pittapur.
Elur Caste Girls' School.	...	5	7	12	13	37	33	4	...	Missionaries of Church Mission Society.
Tangellamudi Boarding School*	...	...	...	...	...	44	36	8	...	
Amalapur Girls' School ..*	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	Natives of the place.
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	409	319	90	...	

* Under Results' System.

Mr. Bowers seemed satisfied with the progress and condition of the "Caste Girls' School" at Elur, and the Deputy Inspector of the Cocanada Circle speaks favourably of the two schools at Rajahmundry and Cocanada. The "Caste Girls' School" received a salary grant from the Elur Municipality,

and a result grant of Rupees 250 was assigned to the Christian Girls' School, a boarding school on the Mission premises.

63. The only *special classes* in this district are the Normal Classes at Narsapur. These Normal Classes are in two sets as represented below, some students receiving scholarships from Provincial Funds and styled Government Normal Students, and the others receiving their stipends from the Local Fund Boards and styled Local Fund Board Normal Students. The subjoined table gives the numbers studying in each set for each grade :—

TABLE XVII.

—	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.
Government Normal Students ...	5	9
Local Fund Board Students ...	11	16
Total ...	16	25

Out of the entire number of students, 24 were sent up for the last Teachers' Certificate Examination—five passed for the fourth grade and 15 for the fifth grade, which is a very creditable proportion. During the year ten students have passed out of the institution to take up various appointments as teachers.

64. *Kistna District.*—The subjoined tabular statement gives the numbers of schools and pupils in this district for the last two years, the total increase in schools being 45 and in pupils 741.

TABLE XVII.

Years.	Higher Class.	Pupils.	Middle Class.	Pupils.	Lower Class.	Pupils.	Special Class.	Pupils.	TOTAL.	
									Schools.	Pupils.
1872-73... ...	2	441	18	881	361	7,157	1	180	382	8,659
1873-74... ...	2	484	22	1,031	401	7,852	1	33	426	9,400

The increase in the number of Lower-Class Schools is very small, very different from the previous year's increase; but of course a second rise of nearly 300 schools in a year could not be expected again. Endeavours will be made in the current year to improve upon the year under consideration.

65. The two *Higher-Class Schools* still remain the same, particulars of which are to be found in the subjoined table.

TABLE XVIII.

Name of School.	Strength of the several Classes.								Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Fee Collection in	Total Cost in	Net Cost to Government.
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1874	1873			1873-74.		
Salary Grant Schools.													RS.	A.	P.
Masulipatam Noble Institution ...	7	8	21	16	39	77	26	41	235	233	2	...	2,581	14,922	5,888
Masulipatam Hindu School ...	...	...	17	28	49	39	55	61	249	173	76	...	2,228	4,391	1,851
Total ...	7	8	38	44	88	116	81	102	484	406	78	...	4,809	19,313	7,739

The above figures are generally satisfactory, and especially so in the case of the Hindu School, the entire cost of which is moderate, and the cost to Government for so good a school very small. The fees cover fully one-half of the expenses, which is another good feature, and all the classes are strong. There is only one remark I have to make against the figures of the "Noble Institution," and that is with reference to a point which I have noticed before with respect to Church Mission Schools, *viz.*, the unusually expensive character of the institution and the disproportion between the fees and the Government grant. As far as one can judge, the Church Mission Schools seem to be the most expensively conducted of all the schools in the division.

66. Mr. Bowers made no formal examination of the "Noble High School," but he appears to have been generally satisfied with its working. He expresses an opinion on the unnecessarily large teaching staff, which seems to explain to some degree the excessive cost of the institution as pointed out above. This is the only institution at present in this division that sends candidates up to the F.A. Examination. Next year I trust it will share this distinction with the Provincial School at Rajahmundry. To the F. A. Examination in December last nine students were sent up and six passed, one being high up in the first class. Seventeen students appeared for the Matriculation Examination and nine passed. Both numbers are very creditable to the Head Master and his principal assistants. A pupil in this school (K. Seshayya) again carries off the Macdonald Gold Medal.

67. Of the Hindu School, Mr. Bowers remarks: "The school may, therefore, be said to have passed on the whole a creditable examination." Eight pupils from this school appeared at the Matriculation Examination and four passed, which is a very satisfactory ratio, and reflects credit on those responsible for the conduct and management of the school.

68. The following table supplies the usual details of the *Middle-Class Schools* in the Kistna District:—

TABLE XIX.

Name of School.	Strength of the several Classes.					Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Fee Collection in	Total Cost in	Net Cost to Government.
	5	4	3	2	1	1874	1873			1873-74.		
Government School.										RS.	A.	P.
Guntur Anglo-Vernacular School	...	12	49	17	...	78	72	6	...	857	1,508	639
sSalary Grant Schools.												
Bandar Practising School.	13	31	38	43	41	166	139	27	...	146	1,207	135
Bandar Church Mission Branch School	...	...	12	27	44	83	61	22	...	348	1,656	944
Beswada Church Mission School	...	9	25	25	34	93	65	28	...	36	1,564	166
Beswada Hindu School ...	9	22	22	8	30	91	94	...	3	500	1,871	715
Vallur Zemindary School.	...	...	6	11	35	52	62	...	10	166	965	420
Kaikalur Local Fund Salary Grant School ...	...	...	6	7	17	30	48	...	18	30	508	231
Local Fund Schools.												
Nizampatam Local Fund School	...	...	...	8	22	30	22	8	...	49	336	167
Avanigadda Local Fund School	...	4	9	9	13	35	47	...	12	37	446	...
Chinna Ganjam Local Fund School	...	...	8	6	11	25	24	1	...	...	...	...
Nandur Local Fund School	...	...	7	10	2	19	...	19	...	...	...	...
Results' Schools.												
Tenali Pial School ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	153½
Guntur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	44	...	7	...	...	296
Kollur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	133
Kavalur do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	77
Nandigama do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	42	25	17	...	...	...	139
Bapatla do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	44	17	27	...	...	...	220
Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	56	...	36	...	...	92½
Pamarru do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	22	1	...	...	...	133½
Gudúr do. ...	..	...	...	...	...	21	26	...	5	...	...	84½
Nuzividu do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	39	1	...	...	...	191½
Purushottapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	122½
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	863	259	91	...	...	...

69. Of the above schools, Mr. Bowers examined the Government School at Guntur and says, the "results of the examination are satisfactory. The classes were generally very fairly prepared, and I consider the teachers deserve credit for the pains they must have taken." The results of the examination of the Church Mission Training School at Bandar appear to have been generally satisfactory. With reference to the Practising School, the remark is: "The boys had been well taught in most of their lessons, the chief failures occurring in subjects left to the Normal Students." In the Mahomedan Branch "the boys on the whole did fairly, and the teachers

seemed men competent for their work." Of the Church Mission Branch School at Bandar the report is that the results of examination are "by no means satisfactory," particularly in Telugu. Of the Hindu Branch School, too, it is said, "the results cannot be pronounced satisfactory. In Telugu especially the classes all round did badly."

70. Of the Hindu School at Bezwada it is said, "on the whole the results are satisfactory." The Church Mission School at Bezwada was not in a very satisfactory condition when the late Inspector visited it; he seemed to think, however, that there was now a prospect, under the new manager, of the school emerging from the depths of inefficiency to which it had previously sunk. The school is now chiefly a Mahomedan institution. Of the schools at Vallur, Nandur, Chinna Ganjam, Kaikalur, Nizampatam, and Avanigudda the reports are generally more or less satisfactory.

71. The twelve Middle-Class Result Schools seem to have done pretty fairly. The maximum grant gained was Rupees 296, the average being Rupees 144½, and the total amount to this class of schools Rupees 1,734, against Rupees 1,586-12-0 of the previous year.

72. There are 402 *Lower-Class Schools*, the great bulk being Results Schools: One is the Government Mahomedan School at Masulipatam, of which Mr. Bowers says: "On the whole I am quite satisfied with the start that the school has made. I think it is likely to grow popular with the respectable inhabitants of Bandar." Of the Salary Grant Schools of this class, the one at Repalli is very ill-reported on by the Deputy Inspector, whilst those at Masulipatam seem to be working pretty well. There is an increase of 41 only in the total number of Lower-Class Schools for the two circles. The total amount assigned for grants and sanctioned is Rupees 3,575, against Rupees 4,468 of the previous year. A very large proportion of this, however, is not paid from want of funds. The greatest evil of the present mode of paying result grants is the insufficient provision made by Local Boards and Municipal Commissions. Thus for the Masulipatam Circle Rupees 2,000 were provided in the budget. Of this Rupees 685 were due for the previous year's grants; thus there was available for the year just closed Rupees 1,315, wherewith to pay Rupees 3,575, the total amount sanctioned for lower-class grants. So again in the Masulipatam Municipality an insufficiency of funds led to the rejection of certain schools that were otherwise qualified for examination. This state of things is of frequent occurrence, and does much to check the spread of improved elementary education.

73. *Special Institutions.*—There is only one institution of this class, the Vernacular Training School of the Church Mission Society at Masulipatam. As English is now taught in this institution, Mr. Bowers objects to the distinctive title of "Vernacular Training Institution." When he examined it twelve students formed the fourth-grade class, and there were twenty-four others, part of whom had completed their training for the fifth grade, and part were under training. Of this school Mr. Bowers thus reports:— "The Normal Branch of this school was reopened last August twelvemonth, and with regard to ordinary instruction it is now in good working order. The

students by turns teach in the classes of the Practising School, but beyond this they have hitherto had no strictly professional training whatever. Excepting five or six, all are Christian Pariahs sent in by the Missionaries from the surrounding villages to be educated for the work of Village Schoolmasters."

TABLE XX.—(*Girls' Schools*).

Name of School.	Strength of the several Classes.			Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.
	3	2	1	1874.	1873.		
Church Mission Caste Girls' School, Beswada ...	5	12	31	48	37	11	...
Under Result System.							
Hindu Caste Girls' School, Beswada	...	...	...	34	...	34	...
Church Mission Caste Girls' School, Bandar ...	...	...	...	48	50	...	2
Do. do. Chemmanagiripetta.	...	...	...	65	39	26	...
Total ...	...	...	...	195	126	71	2

74. *Girls' Schools.*—There are four Girls' Schools in this district, all in the Masulipatam Circle—two at Beswada, and two at Masulipatam. Three of them are Mission Schools and one a Hindu School; but all are "Caste Girls' Schools." The Mission School at Beswada has always been, and still continues, in an unsatisfactory condition, though the Deputy Inspector says that at his last visit there was a "slight improvement." The Hindu Girls' School at Beswada is also said not to have produced quite satisfactory results, and the other two seem to be doing pretty well. The last three are on the results' system. Mr. Bowers, I see, in his report on the Mission School at Beswada considers that that too should be placed on the result system. The difficulty of securing regular attendance is a constant complaint from every one connected with Girls' Schools. In many cases it is necessary for the teacher to go from house to house to assemble his pupils, otherwise they would never make their appearance at all. In other places a servant is retained for the special purpose of going round the town to bring the girls to school. This is due to the indifference of the parents, who, in most cases, I believe, leave it entirely to the girl's own pleasure to attend or not.

75. In the interval of two years since I last reported on this division there has been a considerable advance, but the share of this advance to be attributed to the past year is very small in comparison with that of the previous year; I think, though, that the division is making fair progress. The number of pupils in the Higher and Middle Class Schools shows a fair increase; there is an increase, but not a large one, in the number of lower-class pupils; the number of passed University Examinees is larger than has been known before, though there is still nothing to boast of in comparison with other divisions; the number of girls at school is somewhat greater than

heretofore; the number of Uriya students is a promising sign; and the number of Mahomedan students is another encouraging feature; the number of Elementary Schools under inspection is gradually increasing, and from what I have recently seen. the general quality and character of the Pial Schools I think is without doubt improving. I do not mean to say that we have advanced much beyond the threshold, but there is enough progress in the right direction to give encouragement, and I think that many of the cries and complaints one often hears of the little or no improvement in Pial Schools are unreasonable and mischievous.

76. Table No. XXI. shows the number of Higher-Class Schools, the number of passed University examinees, and of girls, Uriyas and Mahomedans, at school in each district.

TABLE XXI.

Districts.	Number of Higher-Class Institutions.	Number of Passed University Examinees.		Number of		
		Matriculation.	F. A.	Girls at School.	Uriyas.	Mahomedans.
Ganjam	1	1	...	56	3,257	187
Vizagapatam	3	8	1	638	...	218
Godavery	4	23	...	523	...	517
Kistna	2	13	6	316	...	611
Total ...	10	45	7	1,533	3,257	1,533

77. The two Northern Districts in my division are, I presume, the most educationally backward of all in the Presidency, but there are special considerations which should enter into all estimates of their progress; the Vizagapatam District stands lowest in the number of schools and pupils.

78. As to the subordinate Inspecting Officers of the division I cannot speak very positively of the way they have discharged their duties during the year under consideration, as I took charge of the division only in January last, but I think they might have done more than they have done.

79. The Vizagapatam Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters have been called on particularly to try and bring more energy to bear on that district, in order that it may not stand at the bottom of the list in the number of Elementary Schools under inspection, as it now does, and be so far behind the other districts. I trust it will be possible, now that the Deputy Inspectors are paid entirely out of Provincial Funds, to equalize the work of the two Deputies of the Vizagapatam District. At present one has ten taluqs and the other only four to inspect. If two taluqs were detached from the Vizagapatam Circle Deputy Inspector and placed under the Narsapatam Circle Deputy Inspector, it would be a great advantage. A second Inspecting Schoolmaster might then be placed under the Narsapatam Deputy Inspector, his six taluqs being divided into two ranges of three taluqs each, and then in the other circle each Inspecting Schoolmaster would have only four instead

of five taluqs to visit. It is impossible for one man to do his duty to the indigenous schools in five taluqs. I should anticipate a considerable improvement in this district if these arrangements could be carried out in the current year.

80. But the Ganjam District calls still more for a larger inspecting agency. One Deputy Inspector cannot do efficiently the work that is to be done in Ganjam and the Gumsur Maliahs. The Government long ago sanctioned two officers of this grade, and one was afterwards disallowed merely because the Ganjam Local Fund Boards could not meet the expenses of two Deputies, not because there was not work enough for two men. In my letter on the subject, dated 27th May 1872, No. 497, Government admitted the force of my arguments in favour of the appointment of an additional Deputy, and now that no extra burden would, by such an appointment, be thrown on the Local Boards of Ganjam, I trust that a Deputy Inspector for the Southern Circle will soon be appointed, so that the present man may devote more of his time to the development of Uriya education than he can possibly do now.

81. The Godavery District has heretofore shown a large increase each year in its elementary branch of schools, but for the past year there seems to have been a general stagnation in this particular. The only increase in pupils is shown in the Middle-Class Schools, but a decrease in those of both the higher and lower classes. The Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters have been addressed on this unsatisfactory state of things.

82. The Kistna District made a most rapid advance in 1872-73 in the spread of elementary education, and it shows but a very small increase for 1873-74. The Deputy Inspectors and their subordinates will be called on to show more zeal during the current year.

83. The increase in Ganjam is also smaller than usual, but I cannot attribute any blame to any one in the smallest degree, for the district is insufficiently supplied with officers. There is one Deputy Inspector and three Inspecting Schoolmasters for that large district, with some 280 schools and 6,000 pupils. Most of these schools have to be examined three times a year. To do the work properly another Deputy Inspector and an Inspecting Schoolmaster are immediately needed.

APPENDIX A.

No. VI.

From H. Fortey, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, to E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Ramandroog, 25th June 1874, No. 210.

Submits Report.—I have the honor to report on the state and progress of education in the 2nd Division for the official year 1873-74.

2. *Number and distribution of Pupils.*—The following table shows the number of pupils in schools of each class at the beginning and close of the year:—

Name of District.	Number of Pupils under Instruction in														
	Higher Class.				Middle Class.				Lower Class.			Total.		
	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873.	1874.	Increase.	1873.	1874.	Increase.
Bellary ...	535	516	...	19	740	662	...	78	7,802	9,473	1,671	9,077	10,651	1,574
Kurnool...	123	155	32	...	314	385	71	...	3,961	5,606	1,645	4,398	6,146	1,748
Cuddapah.	166	161	...	5	341	225	...	116	5,808	6,155	347	6,315	6,541	226
Nellore ...	298	322	24	...	905	1,044	139	...	5,887	5,700	D.187	7,090	7,066	D. 24
Total ...	1,122	1,154	32	...	2,300	2,316	16	...	23,458	26,934	3,476	26,880	30,404	3,524

3. The table includes the pupils in all schools under inspection, whether supported by Government, aided or unaided.

4. *Higher-Class Schools.*—It will be seen that the increase in attendance at schools of the higher class is only thirty-two, or about three per cent. All the schools of this class in the division have now been in existence for many years, and much fluctuation in the attendance is not to be expected. It is, however, to be regretted that there should be even a small decrease in the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts. The only two schools of the higher class in Bellary are the Government Provincial School and the London Mission Institution. In the former the numbers have increased by ten, but in the latter there is a decrease of twenty-nine. In the Cuddapah District the Government Zillah School is of this class, and the attendance has diminished by five.

5. *Middle-Class Schools.*—The numbers in Middle-Class Schools have remained almost stationary, the increase being only sixteen, or less than one per cent. The falling off in the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts is rather more than counterbalanced by the increase in Kurnool and Nellore.

6. These Middle-Class Schools throughout the division are in a more or less unsatisfactory state. The course of study does not reach the standard of the Matriculation Examination, and thus the schools want the stimulus of public competition. In the Nellore District the Local Fund Board have done something to remedy this defect by the institution of an annual educational durbar, but in the other districts the schools are so widely scattered as to render a competitive examination of the scholars almost impracticable.

7. In the Madanapalli Circle two or three schools of this class have been closed. The Local Fund Board applied to Government for permission to take them over, but this proposal was not sanctioned.

8. In declining to allow these Middle-Class Schools to be supported from Local Funds, the Government no doubt acted on principle, but as the schools in some towns in the northern taluqs are thus supported in virtue of their having been Rate Schools under the Act of 1863, it seems hard that the towns-people in the sub-division should not enjoy the same advantage.

9. The diminution in the attendance at these schools is not, however, a matter for unqualified regret, for, as you recently remarked in a letter to Government, "several of the so-called Middle-Class Schools are really not required, are badly conducted, and the results they afford are very unsatisfactory."

10. *Lower-Class Schools.*—In schools of the lower class it will be seen that there has been an increase of pupils from 23,458 to 26,934, or nearly 15 per cent.

11. The greatest increases are in the Bellary and Kurnool Districts, while that in the Cuddapah District is very slight and in the Nellore District there is actually a slight decrease. But these figures taken alone, without any distinction between Aided and Unaided Schools, give a very imperfect idea of the progress made. I shall return to this subject when speaking of the Aided Schools and the number of pupils passed for results' grants.

12. *Increase in Number of Pupils.*—The total number of pupils in schools of all classes under inspection has increased during the year from 26,880 to 30,404, or about 13 per cent.

13. *Race or Religion of Pupils.*—The following table shows the number of boys and girls of each race, religion, or nationality in schools under inspection :—

—	Government Schools.		Private Schools.		Total Schools.	Total Attendance.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Total.
	Number of Schools.	Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Attendance.									
Boys ...	12	795	1,500	28,957	1,512	29,752	...	102	408	26,544	2,622	76	29,752
Girls ...	...	...	10	652	10	652	4	93	229	301	4	21	652
Total ...	12	795	1,510	29,609	1,522	30,404	4	195	637	26,845	2,626	97	30,404

14. *Europeans.*—The four European girls are pupils in the Christ Church School, Nellore.

15. *East Indians.*—Of East Indians there are 102 boys and 93 girls. People of this class are for the most part to be found in the chief towns of the districts, and parents who are not very poor can in each of these towns give a fair education to their children. In Bellary twenty-two East Indians attend the Government School, where the monthly fee varies from 1 to 3 Rupees according to the class. Twenty-eight boys and forty-three girls attend the Protestant Orphanage. About half this number are orphans who are boarded and educated without charge, and the rest pay fees varying from 8 Annas to 1 Rupee. In the Roman Catholic Asylum there are sixteen boys and twenty-three girls, of whom some are orphans and the rest pay fees of 4 to 8 Annas, and there is also an Elementary Roman Catholic School in the Native Infantry Lines, in which there are eleven East Indians who pay a fee of from 1 to 4 Annas a month. In Bellary, therefore, the poorest class of Roman Catholic East Indians can obtain an education of some sort at a smaller cost than the Protestants. If the measure were suggested to them, perhaps the Committee of the Protestant Asylum would be willing to admit free, or at a reduced charge, the children of East Indians known to be very poor. In Kurnool there was formerly a Church School, but this was closed some years since. Only one East Indian attends the Government Zillah School. I should think there must be a few more growing up in a state of ignorance. At Cuddapah the Government Zillah School is attended by seven East Indians. And there is also an Elementary Municipal School in which I observed two or three East Indian children, but from which I have received no returns. At Nellore there is a special school for East Indian girls, in which, however, the lowest rate of fee is 1 Rupee; this is attended by twenty-seven East Indians and four Europeans, and there are eight East Indian boys in the Free Church Mission School. On the whole I think that the East Indians have fair opportunities for educating their children, but some arrangement might perhaps be made by the Committees of the Schools at Bellary and Nellore to meet the wants of those who are almost destitute.

16. *Native Christians.*—Of Native Christian pupils there are 408 boys and 229 girls. The proportion of girls to boys is very fair, and evidences an appreciation of female education.

17. *Hindus.*—Of Hindu pupils there are 26,544 boys and only 301 girls. There is a Municipal Girls' School at Nellore and a Local Fund Girls' School at Naidupet in the Nellore District; but these are the only Girls' Schools in the division except those maintained by Missionary Societies. I understand, however, that the Nellore Local Fund Board at a meeting in March last resolved to ask the sanction of Government for the establishment of Girls' Schools at Venkatagerry, Gudur, and Cavali. I trust that this enlightened policy will meet with the success it deserves. In the Kurnool District, in which the opening of 163 Lower-Class Schools has been sanctioned, there is not a single girls' school in the list.

18. *Mahomedans.*—Of Mahomedan pupils there are 2,622 boys and 4 girls. I am informed, however, that the Mahomedans of Gudur in the Nellore

District have recently petitioned for the opening of a Hindustani Girls' School in that town. Of the boys only 944 are reading Hindustani, the rest being scattered in other schools where that language is not taught. The Government Mahomedan Schools opened at Kurnool, Adoni, and Cuddapah have not been a great success. The aggregate number of pupils in these three schools is sixty-seven, and in the school at Cuddapah the attendance is eleven only. I consulted the Cazi at Cuddapah Town as to the reason why the attendance there was so small, and he told me that Telugu should be taught in addition to Hindustani and English, and the fees reduced in which case he thought the numbers would increase. I pointed out to him that the fees were only half those in the corresponding classes for Hindus, and that the teaching of three languages in an Elementary School was not practicable, but that if the pupils preferred Telugu to their mother tongue they might resort to the Elementary Municipal School, in which the fee is very small.

19. *Pariahs.*—The Pariahs, ninety-seven in number, are most of them reading in Village Schools in the Nellore District attended by that class only. I may remark that most of these schools have obtained results' grants, an evidence that the teaching has been to some extent improved. In the Kurnool District, where the opening of 163 Lower-Class Schools has been sanctioned by Government, the Local Fund Board have resolved that Pariahs are not to be classed with other pupils, but that "separate accommodation will be provided wherever necessary." I doubt, therefore, whether the Pariahs will in practice derive any benefit from these schools as at present constituted.

20. *Languages taught.*—The following table shows the languages taught and the number of pupils studying each :—

—	Studying English.	Studying Tamil.	Studying Telugu.	Studying Canarese.	Studying Sanskrit.	Studying Hindustani.	Studying Persian.	Studying Arabic.
Boys ...	2,972	81	24,759	4,010	26	944	10	8
Girls ...	102	76	363	108	...	4	...	...
Total ...	3,074	157	25,122	4,118	26	948	10	8

21. *Telugu and Canarese.*—The prevalent vernacular is Telugu, but in the western taluqs of Bellary Canarese is spoken and taught in the schools.

22. *Sanskrit.*—The 26 boys set down as reading Sanskrit constituted a class opened by the Municipal Commissioners at Anantapore. The expenditure of the Municipal Funds for this purpose has been put a stop to from the close of the year.

23. *Hindustani.*—I have already noted the fact that of the 2,626 Mahomedan pupils, 948 only read Hindustani.

24. *Persian and Arabic.*—The 10 boys reading Persian and 8 reading Arabic are the children of camel-drivers at a Commissariat station in the Bellary District. This school is of the lower class, and the study of Arabic is limited to the recitation of verses from the Koran without any comprehension of their meaning.

25. *Cost of Government Schools.*—Turning now to financial consideration, I give in the next table the cost of the Government Schools in the division, and the proportion paid by Government and realized by school fees.

Names of Schools.	Districts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Realized from School Fees.	Percentage of Total Cost.	
					Paid by Government.	Realized from Fees.
		RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
Provincial School ...	Bellary ...	12,793	7,666	5,127	60	40
Anglo-Vernacular School, Adoni	Do. ...	950	678	272	71	29
Mahomedan School, Adoni.	Do. ...	518	433	85	83	17
Anglo-Vernacular School, Anantapore	Do. ...	1,310	839	471	64	36
Zillah School, Cuddapah..	Cuddapah ...	6,678	4,155	2,523	62	38
Mahomedan School, Cuddapah	Do. ...	837	786	51	94	6
Zillah School, Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	5,803	4,200	1,603	72	28
Mahomedan School, Kurnool	Do. ...	847	738	109	77	13
Taluq School, Koilguntla..	Do. ...	513	431	82	84	16
Do. Nandikotkur	Do. ...	355	238	117	67	33
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ongole	Nellore ...	960	476	484	50	50
	Total ...	31,564	20,640	10,924	65	35

26. It will be seen that the total cost of these institutions amounts to Rupees 31,564; but, as the sum realized by school fees is Rupees 10,924, the actual cost to Government is Rupees 20,640. Thus speaking roughly the fees cover one-third of the cost and the Government pay the other two-thirds.

27. *School Fees.*—The amount of the fees is, I think, satisfactory in the Bellary Provincial and Cuddapah Zillah Schools, but not so good at Kurnool. In the Mahomedan Schools half rates only are charged, and the school fee collections are consequently very small.

28. *Cost of Private Schools.*—I next give the expenditure on Private Schools of all classes, aided and unaided, showing the amount contributed from Provincial Funds, Local Funds, and other sources.

—	Higher Class.				Middle Class.				Lower Class.				All three Classes.			
	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.	Provincial Funds.	Local Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bellary Municipality	2,395	...	5,903	8,298	5,363	...	5,400	10,763	...	1,091	2,151	3,242	7,758	1,091	13,454	22,303
Ghooty do.	...	...	...	...	309	180	123	612	...	170	61	231	309	350	184	843
Adoni do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264	...	1,264	...	1,264	...	1,264
Anantapore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	3	1,503	...	1,500	3	1,503
Kurnool do.	...	...	...	...	154	...	282	436	...	206	877	1,083	154	206	1,159	1,519
Cumbum do.	...	...	...	...	346	306	224	876	...	61	140	201	346	367	364	1,077
Cuddapah do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	838	973	...	135	838	973
Nellore do.	4,029	...	4,702	8,731	250	656	2,005	2,911	...	1,195	523	1,718	4,279	1,851	7,230	13,360
Bellary Circle	...	...	...	...	1,491	1,457	874	3,822	120	4,632	14,568	19,320	1,611	6,089	15,442	23,142
Ghooty do.	...	...	...	...	300	744	118	1,162	...	2,255	7,335	9,590	300	2,999	7,453	10,752
Pennakonda Circle	...	...	...	...	...	705	111	816	...	1,574	7,522	9,096	...	2,279	7,633	9,912
Kurnool do.	...	...	...	...	928	2,026	346	3,300	...	5,505	8,080	13,585	928	7,531	8,426	16,885
Cuddapah do.	...	...	...	...	1,006	2,281	649	3,936	...	2,711	12,574	15,285	1,006	4,992	13,223	19,221
Madanapalli do.	...	...	...	...	120	274	54	448	...	1,535	9,696	11,231	120	1,809	9,750	11,679
Nellore do.	...	...	...	...	3,559	4,280	871	8,710	2,071	5,115	18,611	25,797	5,630	9,395	19,482	34,507
Total ...	6,424	...	10,605	17,029	13,826	12,909	11,057	37,792	2,191	28,949	82,979	114,119	22,441	41,858	104,641	168,940

29. Of the cost of Higher-Class Schools the Government pay from Provincial Funds about 38 per cent., the remaining 62 per cent. being made up from private sources.

30. In the case of Middle-Class Schools the percentages paid from Provincial Funds, Local Funds, and private sources are 37, 34, and 29, respectively.

31. It will be seen, therefore, that the proportion of the total cost of these schools met from fees and other private sources is decidedly less than that in the Government Schools.

32. In the Lower-Class Schools the percentages are as follows:—Provincial Funds 2, Local Funds 25, Private sources 73.

33. The Government have, as a rule, declined to make grants from Provincial Funds for lower-class education since the new Local Funds and Municipal Acts have been passed. The sum of Rupees 120 on account of a school in the Bellary Circle arises from arrears due, but not paid before the beginning of the year. I do not know why two thousand odd rupees have been debited to Provincial Funds for lower-class education in the Nellore Circle; but this amount appears in the returns sent to me and signed by the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury at Nellore, and I am, therefore, inclined to think that the Government must, as a special case, have made a grant to the circle on account of the difficulties in which the Board was placed owing to the unforeseen abolition of the house-tax.

34. It will be seen that the proportion of expenditure from Local Funds to that from private sources is much higher in the Kurnool Circle than in any other part of the country, and this disparity will be much more striking this year than it was in the last; for up to the close of last year the whole number of schools sanctioned by Government had not been established, and most of those which had been opened had been in existence only for a few months.

35. *Education in the several Circles.*—I shall now give some account of the state of education in each of the circles, and to prevent multiplication of headings I shall include in each circle the municipalities it contains.

BELLARY CIRCLE.

36. *Higher-Class Schools.*—The Government Provincial School at Bellary was under the management of Mr. Runganatham Mudaliyar for the greater part of the year, but for about a month before Christmas Mr. Kershaw resumed charge of it, and in the month of March Mr. Runganatham, who had been appointed to act as Professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College, handed over charge again to Mr. Hensman, the Second Master.

37. At the late University Examinations three pupils passed the F.A. test and fifteen the Matriculation, one of the latter being placed in the first class; these results may be considered satisfactory.

38. When I examined this school at the close of the official year there were 241 pupils on the rolls, divided into classes as follows:—

Classes.	No. of Pupils.
Eighth	7
Seventh	7
Sixth	49
Fifth	60
Fourth	75
Third	43
Total ...	241

The sixth and fifth and third classes were each divided into two sections and the fourth into four.

39. The eighth and seventh classes were not examined, as the pupils in the former will go into the next F.A. Examination, and those in the latter had just passed the Matriculation Examination.

40. The sixth and fifth classes were examined in English, Mathematics, and Telugu by means of written question papers.

41. In English the sections of the sixth class had read very little of their text-books since the beginning of the year, and I, therefore, gave them a *general* paper. Section B gained on an average 45 per cent. of the total marks and Section A 30 per cent. The former may be considered satisfactory, but the latter is not so. Many of the pupils in Section A spelt badly, and had very little command of English.

42. The papers on Mathematics included Arithmetic, two books of Euclid, and Elementary Algebra. Section B gained 51 per cent. of the marks and Section A 42 per cent. The former result may be characterized as very good, and the latter as fair.

43. The sections of the fifth class had read a few of Cowper's shorter poems and a small portion of Irving's life of Goldsmith. In the paper I gave them Section B gained 25 per cent. of the marks and Section A 18 per cent. Both these results are unsatisfactory. On inquiry I found that these boys had not up to the date of my inspection had any paper work. This ought to have been commenced as soon as the classes were formed.

44. In Mathematics they were examined in Arithmetic, Algebra to Greatest Common Measure, and the First Book of Euclid, and Sections B and A gained 48 and 36 per cent. of the marks respectively. The former result is good and the latter tolerable. To this class the Deputy Inspector gave a paper on Telugu, and he reports the result to be an utter failure.

45. The four sections of the fourth class were examined *vivâ voce* in English, Telugu, Arithmetic, and Geography. Section D answered fairly in all subjects. Section C was good in Telugu and Arithmetic, but poor in English and Geography. Sections B and A were both good in English and Telugu, but failed deplorably in Arithmetic and Geography.

46. In the two sections of the third class I found the English very poor, some of the boys read very badly. One boy could not read at all, and on inquiring how it was that he came to be in the class, I was told that the Head Master had admitted him on probation. The spelling was also very

bad. In Arithmetic the results were rather better. In Geography the portion read was so small that I did not examine on it.

47. On the whole I cannot say I was satisfied with the condition of this school. It seems to me that, although two or three of the senior classes have been well taught, sufficient supervision has not been exercised over the teaching in the lower classes, nor is the attendance so regular as it might be. The absentees in the College and School Departments during the past year were 33 and 12 per cent., respectively, while in the year 1870-71 (the last year that Mr. Kershaw was in charge) they were 14 and 7, respectively.

48. *London Mission School.*—This is a large and important school. On the 31st of March last there were 275 boys on the rolls, divided into classes as follows :—

Classes.	No. of Pupils.
Sixth	21
Fifth	22
Fourth	57
Third	60
Second	38
First	77

Most of the classes are divided into two or more sections.

49. At the late Matriculation Examination three boys from this school succeeded in passing.

50. To the sixth and fifth classes the same papers in English and Mathematics were given as to the corresponding classes in the Provincial School, the answers being written out simultaneously by the pupils in both schools. The sixth class obtained 35 per cent. of the marks in English and 48 in Mathematics, results intermediate between those of the two sections of the sixth class in the Provincial School. The fifth class gained 27 per cent. of the total marks in their English paper, which was better than the work of either section of the fifth class in the Government School; and 38 per cent. of the marks in Mathematics, which was rather better than the fifth class A in the Government School, but not nearly so good as the fifth class B. In the fifth class a paper on the Telugu language was set by the Deputy Inspector, and he states that the answers were unsatisfactory.

51. The fourth class answered fairly in all the subjects in which they were examined, that is to say in English, Telugu, and Arithmetic.

52. The sections of the third class answered tolerably on the whole. But in section A the reading in English was not good, and the meaning was imperfectly understood; and in section B the boys who had been reading about the three kingdoms of nature were unable to say whether a wooden ruler was a vegetable or a mineral.

53. The classes below the third do not call for particular remark. They all passed a fair examination.

54. On the whole, notwithstanding the defects I have noted, I consider that the Rev. Mr. Haines has done his best to improve this school. Of course the results cannot be expected to be equal to those in the Provincial School, where the teaching staff is stronger and better paid.

55. *Middle-Class Schools.*—The above are the only two Higher-Class Schools in the Bellary Circle. I subjoin a list of those of the Middle Class.

Names of Schools.			No. of Pupils, 31st March 1874.
Protestant Orphanage, Boys'			28
Do. do. Girls'			43
Catholic Orphanage, Boys'			44
Do. do. Girls'			24
London Mission, Girls'			37
Anglo-Vernacular School,		Cowl Bazaar	60
Do.	do.	Harpunhulli	30
Do.	do.	Hoovinhadgalli	50
Do.	do.	Hospett	31
Do.	do.	Kudlighee	25
Do.	do.	Narayandevakerry	24
Do.	do.	Royadroog	35
Do.	do.	Kumpli	19
		Total	450

56. The first six of these schools are in the town of Bellary.

57. The Protestant Orphanage Schools are under good management. The mistress of the girls' school, Miss Carlier, holds a certificate of the first class. The master of the boys' school has passed no examination, but he is about to leave. Both boys and girls acquitted themselves fairly, except in Arithmetic. The children were well behaved, and good order seemed to prevail.

58. The standard reached by the pupils in the Roman Catholic Orphanage is rather low, but the boys in the highest class read pretty well, wrote tolerably from dictation, and could answer questions in the four Compound Rules in Arithmetic. The girls had reached about the same standard.

59. The London Mission Girls' School is attended by Native Christians. It was examined for a results' grant and earned Rupees 221-4-0. Six pupils were presented for examination under the fourth standard, and all but one passed under several heads. Other pupils were presented for the third and first standards with satisfactory results.

60. The Anglo-Vernacular School, Cowl Bazaar, is well attended, the number of pupils on the rolls being 60 on the 31st of March. The Head Master is an East Indian who has passed the Matriculation Examination. When the pupils were examined they passed a fair examination except in Arithmetic and Telugu.

61. The other schools in the list are Middle-Class Local Fund Schools in the circle. In none of them has a high standard been reached, and the claims of some to be reckoned in the middle class are doubtful. It is much to be wished that they could be brought into competition with one another, as this would be a stimulus both to masters and pupils. In addition to English and Telugu, Canarese has been added to the course of study in order

to meet the wants of the people, but the experiment has not been very successful.

62. *Village Schools.*—The number of pupils in Village Schools, aided and unaided, under inspection was 3,957 at the beginning of the year and 3,834 at its close. There has, therefore, been a slight decrease. But the number of pupils passed under the several standards has increased considerably, for the results' grants for the year 1872-73 amounted to Rupees 2,107, while for 1873-74 they have risen to Rupees 4,990.

63. The following table gives the numbers passed under one or more heads of each standard.

Standard.	Number of Pupils passed in			Total.
	Reading only.	Reading and Writing only.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
I.	22	157	365	544
II.	4	95	352	451
III.	2	89	97	188
IV.	1	24	4	29
Total ...	29	365	818	1,212

64. It will be seen that comparatively few pupils passed in Reading only, and that the number passed under all three heads is considerably greater than that passed in Reading and Writing only.

Ghooty Circle.

65. *Middle-Class Schools.*—In the Ghooty Circle there are no Higher-Class Schools, but there are Middle-Class Schools at Ghooty, Tadpatry, Anantapore, and Adoni, those at the two last-mentioned towns being supported by Government.

66. The Municipal School at Ghooty is getting on pretty well. I found 42 boys divided into three classes. The highest class read and wrote fairly both in English and Telugu, and worked examples in the four Compound Rules of Arithmetic.

67. In the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Anantapore there were at the date of inspection 50 boys on the rolls, of whom not even one was absent. The school is divided into four classes. In the fourth or highest class the boys read and explained the meaning of their English Text-book very fairly, but could not give their explanations in English, having little or no command of the language. They were weak also in Arithmetic. The other classes passed a fair examination in all subjects.

68. The Government School at Adoni has never thriven so well as that at Anantapore. When inspected in March last there were 42 boys on the rolls, of whom 11 were absent. The school is divided into three classes, of which the two lower passed a poor examination ; the results in the highest class were, however, tolerably satisfactory.

69. The Local Fund School at Tadpatry is of a purely elementary character, being divided into two classes only. A number of pupils in the lower class read Telugu only.

70. *Lower-Class Local Fund Schools.*—Of the Lower-Class Schools in this circle six are Local Fund or Municipal Schools, four of which have been opened in the year under review. Of these the Deputy Inspector remarks: "In some instances certain flourishing Result Grant Schools which had passed 30 per cent. of their pupils for two consecutive years, and in other cases utterly unimproved and backward pial schools have been taken up by the Local and Municipal bodies and made permanent by giving fixed salaries to the masters." I reported on the schools of this class in the Anantapore Municipality some months since, and pointed out that the masters were utterly inefficient, and the results unsatisfactory.

71. *Village Schools.*—Some progress has been made in improving the village schools of the circle. The number of pupils in schools of this class, aided and unaided, under inspection was 2,048 at the beginning of the year and 2,524 at its close.

72. The following statement shows the number of pupils passed under one or more heads of each standard.

Standards.	Number of Pupils passed in			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing alone.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First	3	25	209	237
Second	4	13	151	168
Third	...	5	72	77
Fourth	...	5	8	13
Total ...	7	48	440	495

73. The amount paid in results grants during the year was Rupees 1,759. If therefore those pupils only are considered to have made some progress who have passed under all the three heads it will be seen that they have cost the Local Fund Board about Rupees 4 each.

PENUKONDA CIRCLE.

74. *Middle-Class Schools.*—There are no Higher-Class Schools in the Penukonda Circle, and only one of the Middle Class, the Local Fund School in Penukonda town. When I inspected it I found 33 boys on the rolls, of whom 28 were present. The boys in the third or highest class read English fairly, but understood the meaning imperfectly. In Arithmetic they could work examples in the four compound rules.

75. *Lower-Class Hindustani School.*—A Lower-Class Hindustani School has been opened at Penukonda since the date of my visit. It has not yet been inspected. The number of pupils on the rolls was 32 at the close of the year.

76. *Village Schools.*—At the beginning of the year the total number of pupils in schools of this class under inspection was 1,045 and at its close 2,254.

77. The following table gives particulars in regard to pupils who have passed the several standards.

Standards.	Number of Pupils passed in			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing alone.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First	1	67	145	213
Second	1	11	153	165
Third	...	2	50	52
Fourth	...	6	7	13
Total ...	2	86	355	443

78. These results are small, but much greater than for the year 1872-73. One Deputy Inspector has charge of both the Ghooty and Penukonda Circles. If each circle were a separate charge, I have no doubt the progress would be more rapid.

Kurnool Circle.

79. *Higher-Class Schools.*—The Government Zillah School is the only Higher-Class School in this circle. Three pupils from this school passed the Matriculation Examination in December last. My inspection was in February, and I reported that the state of the school was creditable to Mr. Elliot the Head Master, and his Assistants. The sixth class was examined in English, Telugu, and Mathematics. In English they had been carefully taught, and answered questions on their text-book satisfactorily, but none of them had any idea of the meaning of a passage from the "Prisoner of Chillon" given to them to paraphrase. This inability to make out the meaning of a passage not previously studied is not, however, peculiar to the boys at Kurnool, but is common to the other higher-class schools, whether Government or private, and I notice it because I think there is a defect in our teaching of the language. We ought, I think, to encourage the pupils to read at home portions of prose or poetry far longer than those which they study minutely at school. This would undoubtedly increase their vocabulary, a very important point.

80. The fifth class passed a fair examination in all subjects.

81. The fourth class was not good in English; the boys read indistinctly.

82. The third class was poor in Geography and their Arithmetic was unsatisfactory.

83. The second and first classes passed a good examination.

84. *Middle-Class Schools.*—In the Government Taluq Schools at Koilguntla and Nandikotkur I found that the teaching had been tolerably efficient, and

the results of my inspection were fair. At Koilguntla, however, there were only twenty pupils, fifteen in the first class and five in the second; and in the school at Nandikotkur there were only ten pupils, divided into three classes containing three, four, and three boys, respectively. It seems to me that there is not a strong desire for an English education in these towns, and those who wish their children to learn Telugu only, send them to the Local Fund Schools where the fees vary from 6 Pice to 2 Annas a month. The school at Nandikotkur was closed on the 31st of March last.

85. The other Middle-Class Schools in the circle are the following:—

Names of Schools.			No. of Pupils.
Anglo-Vernacular School,		Yeldurty	29
Do.	do.	Nurnoor	40
Do.	do.	Peapully	53
Do.	do.	Nandial	54
Do.	do.	Pattikonda	36
Do.	do.	Cumbum	40
Do.	do.	Kurnool	55
Do.	do.	Mutialpad	50
		Total ...	357

86. The schools at Kurnool and Mutialpad were examined for results' grants; the former received Rupees 154-8-0 and the latter Rupees 173.

87. Of the remaining six, five are Local Fund and one a Municipal School. Four of these schools I have examined and reported on, the other two have been examined by the Deputy Inspectors. In all these schools the standard attained is low, and, although English is taught, it is not taught to all the pupils, and the extra cost of entertaining an English master is incurred for the benefit of the children of a few of the more wealthy people. This circumstance was brought to your notice when the schools were inspected, and you advised the Board to discontinue the teaching of English in one or two of the schools where that language was studied by a few boys only, but your suggestion was not acted on.

88. *Mahomedan School.*—The Government Mahomedan School at Kurnool was inspected in February last. There were thirty-six boys on the rolls, all in the first class. This class was divided into two sections, A the lower and B the higher. The pupils in Section A, twenty-eight in number, could read simple words in Hindustani, but could not write them from dictation. About half of these boys could work examples in the four Simple Rules of Arithmetic. The pupils in Section B, eight in number, read the Second Book of Urdu, and half of them wrote fairly from dictation. They also read in English a portion of the Second Book of Lessons, and three of them wrote English fairly from dictation. In Arithmetic they *professed* to know the four Compound Rules, but could not work any of the sums I gave them.

89. *Lower-Class Local Fund Schools.*—The Local Fund Board have, with the sanction of Government, converted 133 village schools into Local Fund

Schools during the past year. On the 31st of March last the aggregate number of pupils on the rolls of these schools was 3,076. I have received no reports on any of these schools from either of the Deputy Inspectors between whom the circle is divided.* It seems that many of them were only just started at the close of the year, for the Deputy Inspector of the Cumbum Range says: "I could not hold the formal examination of these schools, as all my time was occupied in organizing and bringing them into working order; which latter work, not having as yet been completed, requires my exertions in that direction for some time longer." Of the sixty-six schools of this class in the Kurnool Range sixteen are village schools which have received results' grants, and fifty village schools which have *not* received results' grants. The Deputy Inspector of this range writes as follows:—"Sixty-six elementary schools have been newly opened in my range, and their attendance is 1,669 pupils. The salaries of the schoolmasters range from 5 to 10 Rupees a month. Most of the schoolmasters were Curnams thrown out of employ, and, according to the instructions given by the President of the Local Fund Board, selections have been made only from amongst the Gyremissal Curnams or existing teachers of the same village . . . . The Local Fund Board have given permanency to sixty-six institutions, and it remains to be seen in the next year what steps the Board will take to improve the schools by training schoolmasters. As the Inspecting Schoolmasters will have to look after about 200 schools that have come under my notice this year, and as there is a likelihood of organizing and bringing under the results' system thirty or forty schools more in the next year, it cannot be expected that they will be able to visit Local Funds Schools often for the special purpose of training the masters."

90. As soon as I became aware of the measures which the Board proposed to adopt in giving effect to the orders of Government, I wrote to you and pointed out that to take a large number of ignorant and untrained men and give them fixed salaries as village schoolmasters would be an expensive and, at the same time, utterly inefficacious method of improving elementary education. If the system of results' grants does not commend itself to the Board, they might gradually supersede it by appointing as schoolmasters men who have been properly trained, or who have at least passed some educational test (the Fifth Grade Teachers' Certificate Examination seems to me a very

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* Since writing the above, I have received copies of some returns furnished by the Deputy Inspector, Kurnool Range, to the President of the Local Fund Board, from which I learn the following particulars. On the 31st of March there were in the four taluqs constituting that range 66 Local Fund Schools of the lower class, with a total attendance of 1,566 pupils. The following are the numbers paying each rate of school fee:—

245 pay 2 Annas a month.
514 do. 1 Anna do.
783 do. ½ do. do.

The total fee collections for April amounted to Rupees 94-9-6, or rather less than Rupees 1-8-0 for each school. The Deputy Inspector, in his letter to the President of the Board, sent with the returns, says: "the advance in studies shown by most of the schools is *incredibly slight*."

suitable one), but the course they are now pursuing seems to me likely to effect no good whatever.

91. *Village Schools (Results' Grants Schools).*—The number of schools receiving results' grants has of course diminished during the year, partly owing to the educational officers having been much engaged in organizing the Local Fund Schools above mentioned, and partly owing to the conversion into such schools of many of the village schools previously under inspection. In the year 1872-73 there were 133 Aided Schools under inspection, with an aggregate attendance of 2,590 pupils, and 106 Unaided Schools, with an attendance of 1,351. For the year under review the numbers are as follows:—Aided Schools 58, with 980 pupils; Unaided Schools 83, with 1,280 pupils. It will be seen that the decrease is almost entirly in *Aided* Schools.

92. The following table gives the number of pupils who have passed the several standards.

Standards.	Number of Pupils passed in			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing alone.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First	38	75	234	347
Second	17	46	97	160
Third	1	29	57	87
Fourth	1	17	29	47
Total ...	57	167	417	641

93. In this statement are included the pupils of 16 schools in the Kurnool Range, which have since been taken up by the Local Fund Boards. In regard to the number of Aided Schools in the Cumbum Range which have become Local Fund Schools, I have no information.

Cuddapah Circle.

94. *Higher-Class Schools.*—The Zillah School is the only school of the higher class in this circle. I do not know how many pupils from this school appeared at the late Matriculation Examination, but I regret to say none succeeded in passing. This is a great falling off, for in the examination held in December 1872 nine boys passed. The late Head Master, Mr. Taylor, then resigned his appointment, and was succeeded by Mr. Perrett, who was transferred from Cuddalore, but during the latter half of the year 1873 this gentleman was absent on leave, so that he is only partially responsible for the progress or want of progress during the year.

95. The school was inspected by me in October last. I did not examine the sixth or highest class, as they were about to appear at the Matriculation Examination, at which, as I have already remarked, they all failed. The fifth

class was examined in English and Mathematics by means of written question papers and *vivâ voce* in Geography. In English they answered questions on their text-book very well, but had no command over the language. In Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, and Euclid Book I, the results may be characterized as barely tolerable, but in Geography the answering was much better. The fourth class answered pretty well in English, but their knowledge of Arithmetic was superficial. The third class also were good in English and Geography, but poor in Arithmetic. The second class passed a fair examination in all subjects; this is the lowest class, as the first class was abolished a year or two since. On the whole the results of my examination were tolerable, although not particularly satisfactory. During the four months preceding my inspection I found that the percentage of absentees had been about 15½. I have since framed strict rules for the guidance of the Head Master in regard to this matter, and the percentage of absentees during the last three months of the official year had fallen to nine.

96. *Middle-Class Schools.*—The Middle-Class Schools are supported by the Local Fund Boards. The following is a list of them :—

Names of Schools.			No. of Pupils.
Anglo-Vernacular	School,	Proddatore	36
Do.	do.	Jammalamadugu	38
Do.	do.	Sidhout	34
Do.	do.	Budwail...	51
		Total ...	159

97. The teaching staff of these schools is more expensive than in the corresponding schools in the Kurnool Circle, and they must, therefore, be judged by a higher standard. I have already sent you detailed reports on three out of the four, and shall only add, here, the results in the case of the Jammalamadugu and Sidhout Schools were satisfactory, but in the Proddatore and Budwail Schools meagre and poor.

98. *Mahomedan School.*—The Government Mahomedan School at Cuddapah was inspected in October last. The number of pupils on the rolls was only thirteen, of whom ten were present—two in the second class and eight in the first. The two boys in the second class read Hindustani fluently, wrote fairly from dictation, and worked examples in the four Simple Rules of Arithmetic. They also read sentences in the First Book of Lessons in English, but their pronunciation was very bad. The first-class boys could read Hindustani, but only three could write it. One boy read a few sentences in English. None of them could work examples in Arithmetic, as they were ignorant of numeration.

99. *Village Schools.*—In the year 1872-73 the total number of pupils in Village Schools, aided and unaided, under inspection was 4,118, while for the last year the number is 3,709. This decrease is, I believe, partly due to the negligence of the late Deputy Inspector who was dismissed for malpractices

in November last, and partly to the fact that there was a considerable interval between his dismissal and the appointment of a successor.

100. The following statement shows the number of pupils in schools of this class who have passed during the year under the several standards :—

Standards.	Number of Pupils passed in			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing alone.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First	35	59	413	507
Second...	17	71	320	408
Third	2	13	77	92
Fourth	...	3	1	4
Total ...	54	146	811	1,011

MADANAPALLI CIRCLE.

101. *Middle-Class Schools.*—There are no Higher-Class Schools in this circle, and at the close of the year the only Middle-Class Schools were the private schools at Madanapalli and Royachoty, the former attended by 48 pupils and the latter by 18. A school at Voilpad, which was inspected in September last and then found to be in a declining state, was closed before the end of the year.

102. When I inspected the school at Madanapalli in September last there were only 22 pupils on the rolls divided into two classes, and the single teacher in charge (who had been third master when the school was in a more prosperous state) did not know much more than his pupils. The school has, however, apparently revived considerably since that date, and there are now 48 pupils taught by three masters. The Deputy Inspector's last report, dated the 23rd of March, is on the whole favourable.

103. The school at Royachoty also seems to have improved a little since my inspection, but its existence is precarious, as the greater part of its income is derived from the rent of the former school-house now occupied by an officer in the Revenue Survey. If this gentleman leaves and the house is untenanted the school must collapse.

104. *Proposed Schools.*—A proposal of the Local Fund Board to establish four Vernacular Schools in the cusba towns of this circle was not sanctioned by Government, on the ground that the course of study intended was not sufficiently elementary.

105. *Village Schools.*—The number of Village Schools, aided and unaided, under inspection, was for the year 1872-73 1,668 and for 1873-74 2,066, showing a considerable increase.

106. The following is the statement of pupils who have passed under the several standards :—

Standards.	Number of Pupils passed in			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing alone.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First	7	60	232	299
Second	1	13	164	178
Third	...	...	5	5
Fourth	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	73	401	482

107. With the exception of five boys, the highest standard reached is the second; but this is not surprising, as education has hitherto been very backward in this part of the country.

108. *Hindustani Village Schools.*—The following extract from the Deputy Inspector's Report, relating to Lower-Class Hindustani Schools, will probably interest you:— "In the course of the year under consideration I have had opportunities of inspecting a few Hindustani Schools sparingly scattered in a few spots of this circle, in which young lads are made to learn Arabic and Persian authors without any attention whatever to minor works suiting their intelligence. Writing is very much neglected in these schools, and Arithmetic is not taught, the boys not knowing how to write down figures either in Telugu or Hindustani. I organized eleven schools, introduced the printed First Book of Lessons, and explained both to the parents and the teachers the principles of the Grant-in-Aid Rules. The progress in these schools will be specially reported, as I take opportunity to inspect them in the present year."

Nellore Circle.

109. *Higher-Class School.*—The Free Church Mission School in the town of Nellore is the only institution of the higher class in this circle. At the close of the year the number of pupils on the rolls was 322, divided into classes as follows:—

Classes.	No. of Pupils.
Sixth	27
Fifth	40
Fourth	55
Third	87
Second	38
First	75
Total ...	322

110. Six pupils of this school passed at the Matriculation Examination in December last, one of them being placed in the first class. At my inspection last Christmas the sixth-class pupils were not examined, as they were then undergoing the Matriculation Examination. To the fifth class I gave papers

on English and Mathematics. In the former paper the results were rather poor. The boys possessed a fair knowledge of Grammar, and their Spelling was good, but they had very little idea of English Composition. In Mathematics the results were good in Arithmetic, but much progress had not been made in Euclid and Algebra.

111. In the fourth class the boys answered fairly in Arithmetic and Geography, but were poor in English.

112. The third class wrote English fairly from dictation, but their Reading was very indistinct.

113. The second and first classes passed on the whole a fair examination.

114. The Deputy Inspector of Schools who examined in Telugu concludes his report thus: "Summing up the results it may be said that while the third and fourth classes answered satisfactorily, the rest did otherwise.

115. *Middle-Class Schools.*—The following is a list of the Middle-Class Schools in this district:—

Names of Schools.	Under what Management.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1874.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ongole	Government	...
Christ Church Girls' School	Private	34
West School	Municipality	96
Runganaikpett	Do.	68
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kavali	Local Fund Board ...	38
Do. do. Allur...	Do. do.	42
Do. do. Kaligiri	Do. do.	39
Do. do. Gudur	Do. do.	65
Do. do. Rapur	Do. do.	77
Do. do. Duvur	Do. do.	74
Do. do. Kandukur	Do. do.	95
Do. do. Varigonda	Do. do.	58
Do. do. Venkatagiri ...	Do. do.	78
Do. do. Buchireddypolem ...	Do. do.	53
Do. do. Naidupet	Do. do.	89
	Total ...	901

116. It will be within your remembrance that before I had proceeded north of Nellore I received a summons from you to attend a conference of the Inspectors of Schools in Madras to commence on the 12th of January. I was, therefore, obliged to relinquish my tour in this district, and did not inspect the schools in the Northern taluqs. But the Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Mackenzie, was kind enough to visit the Government School at Ongole, and all the other Middle-Class Schools have been inspected either by myself or by the Deputy Inspectors.

117. I give some extracts from a letter with which Mr. Mackenzie favoured me in regard to the state of the school at Ongole:—"The Head and Second Masters who have lately come here from the Godavery District seem to be working this school well. The boys in the third class were all up to the mark, and as a class answered better than any class of that standard I ever saw. I mean that there were no stupid or backward boys in the lot; as much pains

appeared to have been taken with the bottom of the class as with the top. The same applies to the second and first classes. I think the school would have stood a good examination if you had come this month. They had evidently been well prepared. The Head Master seems to be a good man—plenty of discipline."

118. In the Christ Church Girls' School at Nellore there were 30 pupils, divided into three classes. The third class read Lovery's Reader No. 3. They read and explained the meaning to my satisfaction, and wrote remarkably well from dictation. In Arithmetic they knew the Compound Rules, but were rather poor in Geography. The second and first classes do not call for particular remark. The Schoolmistress, Mrs. Small, holds a first-class certificate, and seemed well qualified for her work.

119. *Educational Durbar.*—The third, fourth, and fifth classes of the Middle-Class Local Fund Schools in the circle were subjected to a competitive examination at Nellore. But of the eleven schools set down in the list, three did not rise to this standard, the highest class in them being the second, and therefore eight schools only sent up boys to the examination.

120. As this Educational Durbar seems to me to have been more or less a success, and as the publication of the scheme of the examination and its results may perhaps induce other Boards to follow the lead of that at Nellore, I shall make no apology for quoting in *extenso* my address to the Chairman at a public meeting held for the purpose of distributing rewards to the most successful masters and pupils.

" At the beginning of the present year I pointed out to you that schools of this class were disadvantageously circumstanced when compared with either Higher or Lower Class Schools, as they wanted the stimulus arising from open competition. The relative merits of the Higher-Class Schools have been in some degree ascertainable by comparing the results obtained in the University Examinations, and the Lower-Class Schools have been tested by a uniform standard—that supplied by the system of payment for results. Up to this time, however, it has been impossible to form an exact estimate of the relative efficiency of Middle-Class Schools.

" To remedy this defect and infuse a spirit of emulation amongst both masters and pupils, the Local Fund Board determined to institute a competitive examination, at which the pupils in the third, fourth, and fifth classes of all the Middle-Class Schools should be required to attend.

" A uniform scheme of study was prescribed for all these schools, and text-books, or portions of text-books in which the pupils of each class would be examined, were distinctly laid down in a notification published in the Local Gazette on the 23rd of August last.

" The examination commenced on the 22nd of this month, and was carried on during the whole of that and the two following days. The pupils were examined under three different standards, and all those examined for the same standard were grouped together and asked the same questions, so that the relative merit of the different schools in regard to these standards has been ascertained with very considerable accuracy.

" The results are exhibited in a tabular form in two statements annexed

to this report. Statement A shows the relative proficiency of the different classes, and Statement B (here suppressed) the order of merit of the individual boys examined. The former statement will probably be most interesting to the masters and the latter to the pupils, and both may, I think, with advantage be published in the Local Gazette.

"In the fifth class (or highest standard of examination) the pupils had read the following subjects.

Subjects.	Text-books.	Portion for Examination.
English—		
Prose	Life of Oliver Goldsmith	5 chapters.
Poetry	Parnell's Hermit and Gray's Elegy.	The whole.
Grammar	Bain's	119 pages (large print).
Telugu—		
Prose	Nitichandrica	98 pages.
Poetry	Balakandam	128 verses.
Grammar	Chinniahsury's	49 pages.
Arithmetic	Barnard Smith's	To Discount.
Algebra	Todhunter's for Beginners ...	65 pages.
Geometry	Euclid	Book I.
Geography ...	Hughes'	Europe and Asia.
	Duncan's India	The first half.
History	Collier's England	7 chapters.

"In the fourth class the subjects were—

Subjects.	Text-books.	Portion for Examination.
English—		
Prose	Supplement to Fourth Book ...	50 pages.
Poetry	Selections No. I.	The first half.
Grammar	Bain's	62 pages (large print).
Telugu—		
Prose	Nitichandrica	85 pages.
Poetry	Udiyagaparvam	100 verses.
Grammar	Venkiah's	2 chapters.
Arithmetic	Colenso's	Decimal Fractions.
Algebra	Todhunter's for Beginners ...	40 pages.
Geometry	Euclid	Book I., to Proposition 26.
Geography ...	Hughes'	Asia.
	Duncan's India	12 chapters.

"In the third (lowest) class the subjects were—

Subjects.	Text-books.	Portion for Examination.
English—		
Prose	Moral Class Book	40 pages.
Poetry	Selections No. I.	One-fourth.
Grammar	Morell's Essentials	46 pages.
Telugu—		
Poetry	Nalacharitra	One-half.
Grammar	Savundranayagam Pillay's ...	81 pages.
Arithmetic	Colenso's	Vulgar Fractions.
Geography	Manual	50 pages.
History	Morris' India in Telugu	5 chapters.

"The fifth class was represented by two schools only. Those at Venkatagiri and Naidupet, and the number of pupils examined was only ten—three from the former school and seven from the latter. In English the Naidupet boys beat those from Venkatagiri, neither school, however, obtaining a very satisfactory average. But in Telugu and Mathematics the pupils from Venkatagiri were decidedly ahead of those from Naidupet, and on the whole in this standard the former school stands the higher, gaining 43 per cent. of the maximum marks, while the latter gains 38 only.

"The fourth class was represented by three schools, the two already mentioned, and Gudur. Under this standard the Gudur School ranks by far the highest, the pupils passing a satisfactory examination in all subjects, and gaining an average of 53 per cent. The boys from Venkatagiri were poor in Geography, and failed altogether in Mathematics, an important subject.

"The third or lowest class examined was represented by six schools, those at Allur, Cavali, Buchireddipalem, Varigonda, Naidupet, and Kaligiri. Of these schools, that at Allur ranks decidedly the highest, the pupils gaining a good average in all subjects and 60 per cent. of the total marks.

"The second and third schools in point of rank are those at Cavali and Buchireddipalem; but these sent up only three boys each to the examination, and I fear, therefore, either that the lower classes have been neglected, since so few have been found fit for promotion to the third, or that if there are more pupils on the rolls some of the most backward have been allowed by the masters to absent themselves lest their unsatisfactory answering might reduce the average. Either of these alternatives, if accepted, diminishes very much the credit due to the teachers. The Varigonda School, which stands fourth in rank, sent up ten boys, who acquitted themselves fairly; and I think that more credit is due to the masters of this school than to those of either of the schools last mentioned. Under this standard I am sorry to find that the Naidupet School, with a highly-paid teaching staff, stands fifth or last but one; but I understand that an additional teacher is required, and to this want the low rank of its third class may perhaps be attributed. The last school is that at Kaligiri, the pupils in which answered unsatisfactorily in Arithmetic, and failed altogether in Geography.

"There are many defects in the teaching of different subjects which I have no time at present to point out; but they will be sufficiently obvious on a careful inspection of Statement A, showing the average marks gained by each of the classes in each school in the various subjects of examination, and if this statement is, as I have suggested, published in the *Nellore Gazette*, I trust it will be carefully studied by the masters of schools concerned.

"It is now my pleasing duty to mention the names of such of the masters as I consider especially deserving of encouragement and reward. I beg to recommend that certificates be given to each of the under-mentioned teachers, and that in addition each receive the present in money set down opposite to his name :—

Name of Master.	Appointment.	Reward.
		RS.
N. K. Arunajuda Iyer	Head Master, Gudur ...	20
A. Nadamuni Naidoo	Telugu Assistant Master...	15
D. Sundaresiah	Head Master, Allur ...	15
D. Sambiah	Asst. do. do. ...	15
S. Hanoomuntha Row	Head Master, Varigonda..	10

"On the whole I am of opinion that this competitive examination has been of great benefit both in stimulating the teachers to increased exertion and in clearly bringing under the notice of the Board the points in which each school is deficient, and I hope that the example thus set will be followed in other circles.

"In conclusion I beg to say that both the Educational Department and the Board are under an obligation to the Rev. Mr. Macmillan for his kindness in allowing us to conduct the examination in the spacious hall of the Mission School. The simultaneous examination of so many pupils could not have been carried on in any other building in Nellore."

STATEMENT A.

Name of School.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Percentage of Marks gained in					General Percentage.	Rank.
		English.	Telugu.	Mathematics.	Geography.	History.		
Third Class.								
Allur School ...	9	58	76	61	35	64	60	1
Cavali do. ...	8	74	55	44	38	47	54	2
Buchireddipalem School ...	3	63	43	50	14	80	50	3
Varigonda School.	10	57	45	47	14	40	43	4
Naidupet do....	9	48	42	33	32	53	42	5
Kaligiri do....	11	48	45	26	9	49	37	6
Fourth Class.								
Gudur School ...	5	63	56	44	40	...	53	1
Naidupet do. ...	7	48	40	31	54	...	44	2
Venkatagiri do....	6	47	40	13	35	...	31	3
Fifth Class.								
Venkatagiri School	3	30	64	43	46	...	43	1
Naidupet do. ..	7	38	41	31	48	...	38	2

121. There will be another examination next Christmas conducted in the same way as that of which an account has just been given.

122. *Municipal Schools.*—The relative efficiency of eight schools supported by the municipality was similarly ascertained; the only difference being that,

as the pupils had not to be brought in from a distance, *all* the classes were examined. The results are given in the subjoined table.

Results of Examination of Municipal Schools, Nellore, December 1873.

Name of School.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Percentage of Marks gained in				General Percentage.	Rank.
		Telugu.	English.	Arithmetic.	Geography.		
Fourth Class.							
Runganaikpett	6	54	53	10	42	43	1
West School	12	31	30	23	15	26	2
Third Class.							
Stonehousepett	11	58	78	56	25	59	1
Mulapett	11	62	56	58	50	57	2
Nabobpett	12	53	65	60	31	55	3
Runganaikpett	11	54	61	50	24	51	4
Parcherry	5	45	12	47	77	40	5
East School	6	53	8	42	56	38	6
West do.	25	33	39	55	17	37	7
Futtikhanpett	4	48	...	38	33	29	8
Second Class.							
Nabobpett	11	70	...	59	...	66	1
Futtikhanpett	9	55	...	73	...	61	2
Parcherry	7	59	...	61	...	60	3
Runganaikpett	18	69	...	39	...	58	4
West School	23	57	...	43	...	52	5
Mulapett	14	52	...	47	...	50	6
East School	6	48	...	33	...	43	7
Stonehousepett	4	34	...	25	...	31	8
First Class.							
Nabobpett	8	69	...	79	...	73	1
Futtikhanpett	11	62	...	70	...	65	2
Parcherry	19	58	...	61	...	60	3
Runganaikpett	15	68	...	44	...	59	4
Mulapett	13	63	...	35	...	52	5
West School	14	42	...	70	...	52	6
Stonehousepett	7	37	...	43	...	39	7

123. *Lower-Class Local Fund Schools.*—In addition to the schools already mentioned, the Local Fund Board support twenty-three schools of the lower class, with an aggregate attendance on the 31st of March last of 619 pupils. I have received reports on several of these schools from the Deputy Inspector in charge of the Nellore Range, and these are some of them satisfactory and some otherwise. The schools are, however, not so many as to escape inspection, and incompetent masters are from time to time dismissed and replaced by better men. Perhaps if the masters received payment partly by fixed salaries and partly by results' grants, more work would be done. This plan is suggested in the Deputy Inspector's Annual Report.

124. *Village Schools.*—The total number of pupils in Village Schools, aided and unaided, in this circle is for the year under review 4,799.

125. I give, as in the other circles, the numbers passed under each standard.

Standards.	Number passed in			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing alone.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First	94	168	386	648
Second	31	80	203	314
Third	1	27	60	88
Fourth	1	16	5	22
Total ...	127	291	654	1,072

126. *General Remarks.*—Having now concluded my review of the state and progress of education in the several circles, I venture to add one or two remarks of a more general nature.

127. *Higher-Class Education.*—In regard to higher-class education, the districts composing this division are far behind those in the south of the Presidency. The moderate results for instance obtained by the Provincial School at Bellary are in no way comparable to the brilliant successes achieved year after year by the College at Combaconum. Now I admit that the latter institution is under excellent management, and that the teaching staff is superior to that at Bellary, but I do not think that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the difference in the results is attributable to this superiority. I believe that the people in the south are naturally gifted with greater energy and intelligence than those in this part of the country. The fact that the south has always been the great field of Missionary enterprise corroborates my opinion, for the Missionaries naturally prefer to instruct those who are the most susceptible of culture.

128. *Middle-Class Education.*—The quantity of what is called middle-class education is considerable in this division, but the quality is very indifferent, and improvement is likely to be slow. The closing of the worst schools and employment of the funds thus set free in improving the efficiency of the rest might be productive of some good.

129. *Primary Schools.*—It is very desirable that some settled policy should be determined on in regard to primary education. There are, of course, different opinions as to the efficiency of the system of payment for results in improving the common Village Schools. In this division the only Local Fund Board strongly opposed to it is that of the Kurnool Circle. An influential member of that Board, Mr. Gopaulakristnama Chetty, wrote a minute on the subject, which I had an opportunity of reading, and it appeared to me that his strongest argument against the system was founded on the want of *permanency* in the Aided Schools. It seems that schools of this class are continually closing and being succeeded by others which are closed in their turn. This is no doubt a serious evil, but perhaps some measure might be devised to mitigate it. The system has, in my opinion, so much to recommend it that I would not counsel its abolition, unless the defects are

found to be so important as to counterbalance the advantages, and so ineradicable that no means can be found to get rid of them. I am by no means opposed to the gradual opening of a moderate number of Lower-Class Schools to be supported by the Local Boards. Indeed such schools if properly conducted would not only benefit the people in whose villages they were started, but also serve as models to the masters of private schools. But I would not attempt to multiply them to such an extent as altogether to supersede the private schools, nor would I open *any* schools of this kind unless masters could be found who had passed some moderate but well-defined educational test. In the Annual Report of Mr. Kotia Chetty, the Deputy Inspector of the Nellore Range, you will find some well-considered remarks on this subject.

130. I give here without comment a table showing the total number of pupils who have passed the results' grants standards under one or more heads during the year.

Standard.	Number of Pupils in the 2nd Division passed in			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing alone.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First	200	611	1,984	2,795
Second	75	329	1,440	1,844
Third	6	165	418	589
Fourth	3	71	54	128
Total ...	284	1,176	3,896	5,356

131. *Action of Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*—The Local and Municipal Boards generally are doing much to advance the cause of education, and my correspondence and personal intercourse with them has been of the most satisfactory character. At Nellore, in addition to the attempt which has been made to improve the Local Fund and Municipal Schools, attention has been given to the subject of female education.

132. *Army Schools.*—In conclusion I must say a word or two about the Army Schools inspected. They are those attached to the 4th Light Cavalry and the 21st Native Infantry. In these schools the masters are so ill paid that efficiency is out of the question. I found the boys in the higher classes able to read and write fairly in their respective vernaculars, but none of them had made any progress in Arithmetic or Geography.

APPENDIX A.

No. VII.

From J. T. FOWLER, Esq., F.S.A., Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Madras, 10th July 1874, No. 787.

I HAVE the honor to send on my general report for the official year 1873-74.

2. There were in the division, at the end of the year, 1,360 schools with 45,192 pupils.

Of the 45,192 pupils—

319	are	Europeans.
2,927	"	East Indians.
1,962	"	Native Christians.
36,865	"	Hindus.
2,362	"	Mahomedans.
757	"	Pariahs.

3. Of the entire number—

15,782	receive instruction in	English.
33,699	"	Tamil.
7,002	"	Telugu.
1,316	"	Hindustani.
239	"	Persian.
17	"	Arabic.
458	"	Latin.
12	"	Greek.
196	"	Sanskrit.
13	"	French.
12	"	Hebrew.

4. Of the 1,360 schools—

23,	with	1,655	pupils, are	Government for general instruction.
4,	"	58	"	" Normal Schools having Practising Schools attached.
37,	"	5,746	"	Mission Schools.
31,	"	4,047	"	other than Mission Schools.
85,	"	4,152	"	Village and Elementary Mission Schools.
1,164,	"	28,634	"	Village and Elementary non-Mission Schools.
2,	"	285	"	Schools supported partly from Provincial and partly from Local Funds.
14,	"	615	"	entirely supported from Local Funds.

5. Classifying the schools differently—

4 are Normal Schools.
3 have a Collegiate Department.
19 are of the first class.
66 „ second class.
1,268 „ third class.

6. Out of the whole number of 45,192 pupils, 5,021 are girls, of whom—

133 are Europeans.
1,413 „ East Indians.
430 „ Native Christians.
2,944 „ Hindus.
101 „ Pariahs.

7. The following figures compare the last four official years in some important particulars :—

—	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1. Total number of pupils	23,026	25,841	33,527	45,192
2. Number of Europeans	315	303	295	319
3. Do. Native Christians ...	1,450	1,482	1,683	1,962
4. Do. girls	4,039	4,292	4,329	5,021
5. Number learning English	12,847	12,899	13,663	15,582
6. Do. Latin	349	311	235	458
7. Do. Telugu	3,093	3,615	4,557	7,002
8. Do. Tamil	16,525	13,529	25,297	33,699
9. Do. Hindustani ...	493	595	599	1,316

8. The financial particulars for the Government Schools in the division for four years are shown by the following figures :—

—	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total expenditure	76,100	76,370	74,687	62,656
Received from Government	68,419	71,623	71,323	59,854
Receipts from fees and fines	11,885	13,277	13,057	11,986

9. The following figures are for schools receiving, and preparing to receive, aid from Government :—

—	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Total outlay (including grants)... ...	3,56,253	3,34,736	4,20,571	4,13,850
Grants from Government and Local and Municipal Funds	1,06,901	1,08,374	1,22,983	1,42,768
Total outlay by Managers	2,49,351	2,26,362	2,97,587	2,71,087
Receipts from fees and fines	90,262	1,07,869	1,30,801	1,52,998

10. A comparison of the figures of preceding paragraphs with one another, and with others of previous years, shows the following points of note :—

(*a.*) The total number of pupils under instruction on the 31st March 1874 had increased by 11,665 on the number at the close of the preceding official year.

(*b.*) The increase in the number of girls during the same period was only 8 short of 700, of whom 400 were Hindus of caste.

(*c.*) While the increased numbers reading Tamil and Telugu respectively have been 8,402 and 2,445, the *ratio* of increase has been much the greater in the case of the Telugus. The same was the case the previous year.

(*d.*) The number of pupils studying Hindustani has considerably more than doubled, having risen from 599 to 1,316. This is satisfactory, and shows progress in a direction where it is much needed. It has, however, to be remarked that the total increase of 717 is exceeded by the increase in the town of Madras, where it amounts to 758,* so that there has actually been a slight decrease in the remaining portion of this educational division.

(*e.*) The expenditure on Government Schools fell by more than 12,000 Rupees, or by about a sixth of the whole expenditure in 1872-73, due to the abolition of one school, a reduction in the number of masters in the Madrissa owing to the lowering of its standard, and partly to the absence on leave of two masters of the Madras Normal School, and the absence in acting appointments of others.

In fee receipts there was a falling off of rather more than a thousand rupees, the total amount, Rupees 11,986, having fallen nearly back to what it stood at for 1870-71, *viz.*, Rupees 11,882.

(*f.*) The total outlay on private schools (paragraph 9) has fallen off by nearly Rupees 7,000, while the grants from Provincial, Local, and Municipal Funds to the same schools have increased by nearly Rupees 20,000. This increase has been almost, if not entirely, in connexion with elementary education.

(*g.*) The total outlay by Managers shows a decrease greater than the increase in the grants; but I imagine these figures are not reliable, affecting, as they do, a very large number of Elementary Schools.

(*h.*) The increase in the receipts from fees, amounting to over Rupees 22,000, may be noted with satisfaction.

11. I notice now, more in detail, Elementary Schools on the system of payment for results. The statement on the next three pages gives details for the whole division. I remark on it in the order therein adopted.

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* See a succeeding statement on pages 187—189.

12. *Statistics of Result Schools in the Presidency Division for the Official Year* 1873-74.

Circle.	Range.	Deputy Inspector.	Inspecting Schoolmaster.	Class of School.	Schools under Inspection on the 31st March 1873.	30th June 1873.	30th Sept. 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	31st March 1874.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1873.	30th June 1873.	30th Sept. 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	31st March 1874.	Increase during the year. Schools.	Pupils.	Amount of Grants sanctioned during the year.
Madras Municipality.	*Madras Municipality.*	P. Vijiarungam Mudelliar.	Mission Agencies...	E.	1	...	...	...	5	32	...	...	...	312	4	280	
				A. V.	6	...	...	...	19	420	...	...	...	1,104	13	684	
				V.	20	...	...	...	18	1,008	...	...	...	758	—2	—250	
	Madras Municipality Black Town ...		Abdoor Razak Saib..	A. V.	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	50	51	91	3	91	
				V.	...	...	29	32	41	...	...	534	537	667	41	667	
	Triplicane ...		P. Parthasarathy Iyengar	A. V.	5	5	20	23	36	320	320	784	891	1,579	31	1,259	
				V.	6	6	29	40	37	221	221	958	1,174	1,184	31	963	RS. A. P.
			A. V. Parasuramiah	A. V.	5	5	4	5	12	413	413	111	252	819	7	406	Provincial Funds. 1,496 0 0
				V.	5	5	30	35	35	103	103	808	1,058	1,058	30	955	Municipal Funds. 7,348 4 0
		Total for the Madras Municipality			48	21	114	137	206	2,517	1,057	3,195	3,963	7,572	158	5,055	Total ... 8,844 4 0
Saidapetta.	*Chingleput Dist.* Trivellore ..	G. Vedanta Charry.	M. A. Janakiramayyar	A. V.	18	22	22	24	28	375	592	652	686	880	10	505	
				V.	86	78	83	91	99	1,932	1,637	1,834	1,917	2,142	13	210	
	Ponneri ...		R. Arunachellam Pillai	A. V.	8	8	2	3	5	140	140	28	54	126	—3	—14	
				V.	54	54	35	45	47	901	901	788	872	980	—7	79	
		Total for the Saidapetta Circle...			166	162	142	163	179	3,348	3,270	3,252	3,529	4,128	13	780	Local Funds ... RS. A. P. 3,810 12 0

Statistics of Result Schools in the Presidency Division for the Official Year 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Circle.	Range.	Deputy Inspector.	Inspecting Schoolmaster.	Class of School.	Schools under Inspection on the 31st March 1873.	30th June 1873.	30th Sept. 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	31st March 1874.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1873.	30th June 1873.	30th Sept. 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	31st March 1874.	Increase during the year. Schools.	Pupils.	Amount of Grants sanctioned during the year.
	Chingleput Dist.—(Contd.)																
Chingleput.	Conjeveram ...	P. Venkatara-miah.	M. Iyasawmi Iyer.	A. V.	13	14	12	9	10	491	535	402	327	399	—8	— 92	RS. A. P.
				V.	73	73	76	82	90	1,781	1,864	1,779	2,175	2,379	17	598	Provincial Funds. 529 8 0
	Chingleput ...		P. Arunachella Moodelliar ...	A. V.	7	8	9	8	9	186	195	238	162	186	2	...	Municipal Funds, Town of Conjeveram 1,145 0 0
				V.	44	45	48	58	61	1,103	1,200	1,078	1,413	1,611	17	508	
	Madurantakum.		P. Narainasawmi Iyer	A. V.	3	2	3	5	8	99	81	98	178	235	5	136	Local Funds, Chingleput Circle 6,065 4 0
				V.	49	51	45	58	70	1,086	1,165	1,070	1,327	1,635	21	549	
		Total for the Chingleput Circle.			189	193	193	220	248	4,746	5,040	4,665	5,582	6,445	59	1,699	Total ... 7,739 12 0
		Total for the Chingleput Dist.			355	355	335	388	427	8,094	8,310	7,917	9,111	10,573	72	2,479	Total ... 11,550 8 0
	South Arcot Dt.																
Cuddalore.	Cuddalore ...	C. Elaiyatambi Pillai.	C. S. Rungasawmi Pillai	A. V.	34	35	36	34	38	948	940	994	973	1,241	4	293	
				V.	75	77	89	109	112	1,771	1,769	1,964	2,614	2,615	37	844	
	Villapuram ...		M. Murugesa Pillai.	A. V.	10	11	10	10	10	185	240	240	265	250	...	65	RS. A. P.
				V.	77	81	88	93	104	1,493	1,616	1,770	1,954	2,204	27	711	Provincial Funds. 472 12 0
	Trikalore ...		C. Appana Iyengar.	A. V.	12	14	14	15	18	268	284	306	339	459	6	191	Municipal Funds 1,174 8 0
				V.	58	67	86	94	107	1,306	1,405	2,087	2,253	2,587	49	1,281	Local Funds ... 6,185 4 0
		Total for the Cuddalore Circle.			266	285	323	355	389	5,971	6,254	7,311	8,398	9,356	123	3,385	Total ... 7,832 8 0

Virdachellum.	Virdachellum..	C. Appiah Sastry.	K. Krishna Iyer ...	A. V.	22	25	23	23	21	608	720	560	460	498	—1	—110			
				V.	48	69	77	77	78	901	1,365	1,675	1,604	1,615	30	714		RS.	A. P.
	Chidamberam.		S. Narayanasamy Iyengar	A. V.	18	19	19	19	17	548	599	625	641	547	—1	— 1	Provincial Funds.	589	8 0
				V.	63	70	72	72	65	1,339	1,508	1,550	1,564	1,366	2	27	Local Funds ...	3,462	0 0
		Total for the Virdachellum Circle			151	183	191	191	181	3,396	4,187	4,410	4,269	4,026	30	630	Total ...	4,051	8 0
		Total for the South Arcot Dist.			417	468	514	546	570	9,367	10,441	11,721	12,667	13,382	153	4,015	Total ...	11,884	0 0
		Grand Total for the Division ...			820	844	963	1,066	1,203	19,978	19,808	22,833	25,741	31,527	383	11,549	Grand Total ...	32,278	12 0

13. The general result is an increase of 383 schools and 11,549 pupils during the year, the number of schools under improvement at its close having been 1,203 and the pupils in these 31,527.

14. Operations with Elementary Schools, other than those supported by Churches or Missions within the municipal limits of Madras, *commenced* within the year.

The schools may be roughly placed in three classes—

1st.—Those managed and supported by the different Missions. With these the Inspecting Schoolmasters have but little to do. Their supporters manage them, and they are examined by myself or the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

2nd.—Those of the "pial" character taught by Hindus as a means of livelihood. These have no separate management. They are visited frequently by the Inspecting Schoolmasters, and examined by the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

3rd.—*Mussulman Schools.*—These differ from those in class 2nd: first in their language; secondly in being, as a rule, less advanced.

The advance made during the year in the number of schools under improvement within the Municipality will be seen from the following analysis.

Numbers.		Mission.	Mussulman.	Hindu.	Total Increase for the Year.
On the 31st March 1873...	Schools ...	27	None.	21	
	Scholars...	1,460	None.	1,057	
On the 31st March 1874...	Schools ...	42	44	120	
	Scholars...	2,174	758	4,640	
Increase during the year...	Schools ...	15	44	99	158
	Scholars...	714	758	3,583	5,055

The employment of Inspecting Schoolmasters by the Municipality has, of course, given a much greater impetus to Native than to Mission education; and the fact that 44 Elementary Mahomedan Schools, with 758 pupils, were brought under improvement during the part of the year that Abdoor Razack Saib was at work, considering that this branch of the work had to be started *de novo*, cannot, I think, but be regarded as satisfactory and promising.

The advance in connexion with Hindu education is more than double that in Mahomedan in the number of schools, and little less than five times as great in the number of pupils. There is still a vast deal to be done, for a good deal of which additional agency will be required, but the progress made may, I think, be regarded as decidedly promising.

15. The town of Madras has been better provided for during most of the past year than it ever was before, having one Deputy Inspector of Schools and three Inspecting Schoolmasters with it alone as their field of operation. The following was the apportionment of work to the latter. One, a

Mussulman, Syed Abdoor Razack Saib, was directed to visit and improve all Mahomedan Schools of the lower class in the town.

Another, Parthasarathy Iyengar, was put in charge of Black Town, containing two of the most important Municipal Divisions, and nearly 41 per cent. of the Elementary Schools in the Municipality.

The third, Parasuramiah, was instructed to begin work in the 7th Division, containing the populous suburbs of Triplicane and Chintadripetta, and gradually to extend his sphere of operation to the other divisions.

16. On the 1st April 1873 there were 48 Elementary Schools, with 2,517 pupils under inspection. Of these, twenty-seven belonged to Mission agencies, eight were superintended by Committees, and the remaining thirteen were Indigenous Pial Schools. On the 31st March 1874 the number of schools under inspection which had either received, or were preparing to receive, grants under the results' system had risen to 206, and the number of pupils to 7,572, showing an increase during the year of 158 schools and 5,055 pupils. The distribution of these schools among the different agencies employed is shown below.

Agency.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Remarks.
Mission Agencies	42	2,174	
Syed Abdoor Razack Saib, Inspecting Schoolmaster for Mahomedan Schools	44	758	Appointed on the 1st August 1873.
P. Parthasarathy Ayengar, Inspecting Schoolmaster, Black Town Range	73	2,763	Appointed on the 13th August 1873.
A. V. Parasuramiah, Inspecting Schoolmaster, Triplicane Range	47	1,877	Appointed on the 27th August 1873.
Total ...	206	7,572	

Of these 206 schools, five, giving instruction to 562 pupils, were of the middle class, and received grants, therefore, from Provincial Funds. Of these five Middle-Class Schools, two were managed by Mission Agencies and the remaining three by Hindus. The grant paid by Government on account of these five schools during the year amounted to Rupees 1,496. Deducting from this amount the sum of Rupees 189-8-0 drawn by one of them for the preceding year, the actual sum paid for the year under report amounted to only Rupees 1,306-8-0, making an average grant to each school of Rupees 265-1-4; and the average annual cost to Government of educating each pupil in these five Middle-Class Schools come to Rupees 2-3-8.

17. The number of Lower-Class Schools under improvement in the Municipality on the 31st March 1874 was 201, with 7,010 pupils. Of these, 116 schools, or nearly 58 per cent., with 4,889 pupils, were aided during the year from Municipal Funds, and the remaining 85, containing 2,121 pupils, were preparing for examination under the system of payment for results.

Classifying the schools differently, there were 40 Mission, with 2,026 pupils, and 161, with 4,984 pupils, under other management. Of the 40 Mission Schools, 33, with 1,815 pupils, received grants, and seven, with 211 pupils

received no grants. Of the 161 non-Mission Schools, 83, with 3,074 pupils, received grants, and the remaining 78, with 1,910 pupils, received no grants. The amount of grants sanctioned for these 116 schools from Municipal Funds was Rupees 6,742-4-0, of which only Rupees 5,297-4-0 was paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,445 to be paid during the current year. But as the sum of Rupees 2,051 was paid as a portion of the grant sanctioned for the preceding year, the actual sum paid by the Municipality in results' grants to Lower-Class Schools during the year 1873-74 amounted to Rupees 7,348-4-0. Add to this the sum of Rupees 4,841-5-10 paid during the year in salary grants to twenty-five Lower-Class Schools and the total amount paid by the Municipality in grants to Lower-Class Schools amounted to Rupees 12,189-9-10.

18. Of the 206 Results' Schools in the town of Madras—

154 were for boys.
15 „ girls.
37 „ boys and girls.

Again, 5 taught English.
50 „ Tamil.
27 „ Telugu.
25 „ Hindustani.
22 „ English and Tamil.
17 „ English and Telugu.
8 „ Tamil and Telugu.
19 „ Hindustani and Persian.
31 „ English, Tamil, and Telugu.
1 „ English, Tamil, and Hindustani.
1 „ English, Tamil, Hindustani, and Persian.

19. Of the 7,572 pupils studying in these 206 schools,

6,576 were boys.
996 „ girls.

Of the boys,

4,748 were Hindus.
894 „ Mahomedans.
318 „ Native Christians.
180 „ East Indians.
436 „ Pariahs.

Of these,

2,410 learnt English.
3,499 „ Tamil.
2,120 „ Telugu.
789 „ Hindustani.
156 „ Persian.

20. Of the girls,

606 were Hindus.
155 „ Native Christians.
14 „ Europeans.
109 „ East Indians.
112 „ Pariahs.

Besides the above, 58 Mahomedan girls were said to receive instruction in the schools brought under inspection; but, as they did not appear before the Educational officers, they have not been brought into the returns.

Of these girls,

149 learnt English.
515 „ Tamil.
239 „ Telugu.

21. As already mentioned, 121 out of the 206 schools under inspection, or nearly 58 per cent., were examined for grants on the payment-for-results system.

Of these 121,

17 taught up to the Fourth Standard.
24 „ Third „
33 „ Second „
47 „ First „

The number of pupils presented for examination was 2,537 out of 7,572 on the rolls, or about 34 per cent. Of the total number presented—

154 appeared for the Fourth Standard.
323 „ Third „
714 „ Second „
1,346 „ First „

22. Among the pupils who were examined for the different standards, there were 321 girls.

Of these,

49 appeared for the Fourth Standard.
36 „ Third „
81 „ Second „
155 „ First „

23. The following table shows the number of pupils who passed in the different subjects and under the several standards.

Standards.	Vernaculars.					English or Extra Language.		
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.
First ...	908	1,058	1,063	...	...	...	...	...
Second ...	479	561	488	...	...	...	...	...
Third ...	169	234	160	129	118	91	175	...
Fourth ...	66	129	83	60	60	31	73	23
Total ...	1,622	1,982	1,744	189	178	122	248	23

24. From the above figures it will be seen that fair progress was made during the year under report in the improvement of elementary education in the town of Madras. The agency employed is far from adequate to the wants of the town. Out of 577 Elementary Schools within the Municipal

limits, according to the census taken in the beginning of 1872, only 201, or 35 per cent., have been as yet reached by the agency now available. The early appointment of at least two more Inspecting Schoolmasters is a desideratum.

25. The part of the table in paragraph 12 referring to the *Chingleput District* shows there to have been 427 schools, with 10,573 pupils, under improvement at the close of the official year, against 355 schools and 8,094 pupils at its commencement, the increase during the year having been of 72 schools and 2,479 pupils.

26. Of this district, the Saidapetta Circle had a nominal increase of only 18 schools and 780 pupils; the increase was, however, much greater in reality, as it was found soon after the close of the official year 1872-73 that the figures of one of the Inspecting Schoolmasters were unreliable, and a number of schools which he had entered were not to be found after his dismissal.

The supervision which could have allowed such a state of things was, of course, to blame, but the Deputy Inspector of Schools who had the town of Madras had also the Saidapetta Circle, and his heavy work in the town made it simply impossible for him to attend to the circle, the Inspecting Schoolmasters were thus left too much to themselves. The appointment of a separate Deputy Inspector for the circle had been long before represented as essential. It has now been made, and the circle should be efficiently worked. The new Deputy Inspector takes, however, rather a gloomy view of the prospects of education in his range, writing as follows:—

"The Saidapetta Circle is unhappily the most backward of the circles in the 3rd Division, both in its extent and population (not to compare it with others, even in which case it is still so). The vicinity of the circle to the Presidency Town and seat of learning leaves very little room for the advance of education in the taluqs, and baffles all attempts to make the existing state of education steady and progressing. The parents of the ryot class of the population, as is mostly the case everywhere, cease at their children's advancing to a fixed stage; and almost all the others, being either officials or merchants, send their children to Madras as soon as they have gained a knowledge of the alphabets and some spelling, or an ability to read pretty fairly.

"This state of circumstances is unfortunately not what I expected, but quite the reverse. I was under the full impression that the circle, from its vicinity to Madras, would be an easy field for good labour, and the produce noteworthy and deserving of praise. But the state of lower education, the ignorance of the mass of the population, their prejudiced objection to the use of printed books and slates, and their addictedness to old customs and manners, are the same, if not worse, as those I found them to be in the remotest part of the Presidency; and only a *very arduous task* will produce a *little advantage*."

I have myself been struck with the primitive state of the country only a short distance from Madras; and the Government Talúq Schools so situated have shown no advance during many years, so that I am not surprised at the Deputy Inspector's disappointment with his new field of labour. Our

object must be to remove the reproach; and the additional agency now at work must do, at least, something in this direction during the current official year.

27. The following are some particulars regarding the Results' Schools in the Saidapetta Circle :—

Number of Schools according to Standards for 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

—	Number of Schools having				Total.
	4 Standards.	3 Standards.	2 Standards.	1 Standard.	
For 1872-73	4	25	38	107	174
For 1873-74	4	38	58	79	179

28. The following is the number of Lower-Class Schools examined for grants during the year, and of those not examined, but working up for results' grants, with the total amount of grants recommended :—

—	Schools examined.	Schools not examined.	Total.	Amount of Grants recommended.
				RS. A. P.
For 1872-73	89	85	174	3,229 12 0
For 1873-74	124	55	179	3,810 12 0

Though the increase in the number of schools during the year was very small, *the ratio* of the number examined and awarded grants to the number not examined is far more satisfactory than in the previous year. The average grant per school was, however, lower, as most of the new schools examined contained only pupils of the first or lowest standard.

29. The following remarks of the Deputy Inspector on the feeling of the people as influencing the teaching in the schools may not be without interest:—

"Not only in one particular, but in almost all their customs and manners, the Hindus addict to old usages, and are fondly opposed to any thing new. They are quite satisfied with what passes on for a length of years, and will not follow or adopt any new suggestion, even if it may be very simple and plainly advantageous. You are aware that wooden slates are in use in many schools; and I was astonished to find that in the whole of the Saidapetta Circle (and I believe it may be found to be so in others) a distinction is made between Telugu and Tamil schools, from the very use of the above wooden slates. Telugu schools alone *should* use the slates and Tamil schools *should not* use them; and the curiosity becomes great when in the same school both the languages are taught, the teacher writes out the next day's lessons of his Telugu pupils on the above slates, and on palmyra

leaves for his Tamil students. The curiosity becomes greater still when the same boy that reads Telugu and Tamil uses the wooden slate for his Telugu purposes, and for his Tamil the palmyra leaves. But whenever I went I tried to show the above blind foolishness, and in many Tamil schools I succeeded in introducing the wooden slates, which can be more readily procured or got made in villages than our slates, for the purchase of which the lads or their parents have to go to other places far or near. It must not be omitted to be mentioned here, as another stronger instance of mere addictedness to the old custom, that an utterly useless, unused, and a confusing table of measurement is zealously taught in the Tamil schools, merely because that in ancient days the account was current and the parents had learnt them, though to no advantage.

"The very way of teaching the Tamil or Telugu alphabets is quite erroneous, and unnecessarily the lads are made to learn a more difficult set of letters than the alphabets themselves, spending over it about a month or even more, அ, ரி, ந, மோ, த், து, சி, த்த, து, ம், is taught instead of அரி, ந, மோ, ஸ்து, ஸி, ச்த்தம; and ఓ, న, మః, శి, వా, యః, సి, ధం, న, మః, instead of ఓం, న, మః, శి, వా, య, సిద్ధం, న, మః, and both are quite unnecessary since they only mean, may God give success. Again, much time is spent and more confusion created in teaching the boys அ, ஆ. இ, ஆவன்னா, &c., instead of merely அ, ஆ, &c. The above way of teaching the alphabets, the practice of rote-work from the beginning, the want of all attempt to infuse a knowledge of the letters by asking the lads as they learn them 'What is this letter,' and 'what is that letter,' and the practice of the teacher first and the pupil next are the most primary things which have to be got rid of in pial schools. But to do this the teacher must first be pointed out the above absurdities, and the parents of school-children are the next authority to sanction the deviation from the custom, the bad effects of which, though they see plainly pointed out, still they consider the usage a stronger reason to uphold to it. Thus, even in our so-called improved Results' Schools, the wrong beginning is made, and the rote-work fully practised, so that not a boy becomes able to distinguish the alphabets, unless he has been taught like a parrot some two or three books or even more.

"Whether rightly or not, the Inspecting Schoolmasters under me have been fully instructed to try to introduce our method of teaching alphabets, making boys to know the letters they read, and of being asked to read out first before the master does it himself. They have been directed to spend hereafter two and sometimes three days with new schools, and a shorter period with old ones, so that the Results' School may not work its own rotten way, but improve gradually in the character of the instruction imparted therein.

"But most of the pial school teachers are untrained, and some incapable of any improvement. It is by them are nourished the above complained of bad mode of teaching, the absence of all form of discipline, and an utter want of attempt to form classes and facilitate work. There are some whom I have met with who wish to place themselves under training in a

Normal School, if they are sent back to their own villages as teachers. I believe, therefore, that if the Normal Schools admit such as these the schools in villages will make the best desirable advance."

30. Of Local Fund Schools seven were started in the Saidapetta Circle during the year as follows :—

Village Name of the School.	Attendance when the School was first started.	Attendance in May 1874.	Remarks.
Siruvaloor	8	33	Opened 23rd December 1873.
Tiruvattiyoor	21	84	Do. 5th March 1874.
Aminjicarai	52	63	Do. 25th December 1873.
Parithiputtu	4	42	Do. do.
Vellavedu	(No record.)	48	Do. 24th December 1873.
Tripassore	30	55	Do. 25th December 1873.
Paukum	45	71	Do. 1st January 1874.

Column 3 is given to show the progress in point of numbers, though the dates are not quite within the official year.

31. As these schools were open for so small a portion of the official year, I shall not, in this report, go into any detail as to their working.

I venture, however, to remark generally that I am by no means convinced of the wisdom of the policy that would open a large number of elementary schools supported entirely from Local Funds. Such schools should not, and will not, differ in the subjects and standards of instruction from the better class of the schools that are being raised under the stimulus applied by the system of payment for results, while these latter cost but a fraction of what the former do. A Local Fund School can hardly cost less than between Rupees 20 and 30 per mensem, say Rupees 25 on an average, or Rupees 300 a year, while a results' grant of Rupees 100 for a year proves sufficient to keep going a very good elementary school. I shall revert to this subject in speaking of the Cuddalore Circle, and I now proceed to the other, namely, the Chingleput Circle of the Chingleput District.

32. *Chingleput Circle Results' Schools.*—On the 31st March 1873, there were under inspection 189 schools with an attendance of 4,746 pupils ; 92 schools containing 3,115 pupils came newly under inspection during the year, while 33 schools with 1,416 pupils were withdrawn during the same period. Thus, on the 31st March 1874, there were connected with the department in the circle 248 schools giving instruction to 6,445 pupils. The Deputy Inspector writes :—

" About 50 schools more might have been brought under inspection during the year under report, if we had been disposed to take all the schools indiscriminately. We admitted only such as showed signs of permanency. Even with so much caution on our part, the number withdrawn might appear somewhat large. This cannot be helped in the case of indigenous schools."

This exercise of some judgment is in accordance with my instructions. There would appear to be room for more discrimination still.

33. Of the 248 schools,

6 are under Mission agents.
1 is under a Committee of Native gentlemen.

In 241 all their teachers are also the Managers.

Of the whole number

6,294 are boys.
151 „ girls.

Of the boys,

5,967 are Hindus.
99 „ Mahomedans.
169 „ Native Christians.
59 „ Pariahs.

Of the girls,

108 are Hindus.
43 „ Native Christians.

Of the entire number under instruction,

607 learn English.
5,494 „ Tamil.
1,077 „ Telugu.
3 „ Hindustani.

34. Of the schools under inspection, 169, against 97 last year, were examined during the year, and grants aggregating to Rupees 7,739-12-0 were awarded from Provincial, Local, and Municipal Funds. Only two of the schools secured a place in the middle class.

35. The subjoined table, showing the amounts paid to these schools from different sources, compares the progress made by the results' system during the last two years.

Number of Schools examined.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Provincial Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.	Average Grant per School.
During 1872-73.						
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
97	1,645	230 8 0	1,022 12 0	2,871 12 0	4,125 0 0	42 8 6
During 1873-74.						
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
169	2,722	529 8 0	1,145 0 0	6,065 4 0	7,739 12 0	... ...

36. The Deputy Inspector gives the following clear details :—

"The 169 schools examined in 1873-74 sent up 2,722 pupils, of whom

1,550, 757, 354, and 61 were for the first, second, third, and fourth standards, respectively. There were also 32, 18, and 4 girls in the first three standards, respectively.

"In the first standard 1,296 passed in Reading, 1,255 in Writing, and 1,262 in Arithmetic. The success in the three subjects seems to be nearly of the same degree, and may be regarded satisfactory.

"In the second standard 535 were successful in Reading, 702 in Writing, and 601 in Arithmetic. Here the boys were deficient in answering questions on explanations in Prose.

"In the third standard 245 passed in Vernacular Reading, 340 Vernacular Writing, 250 in Arithmetic, 177 in Grammar, 197 in Geography, 43 in English Reading, and 54 in English Writing. The small percentage of pupils passed in Grammar is to be attributed to the difficulty of the subject, and the usual deficiency of the boys in applying the rules thereof to their reading books. Only thirteen schools sent up pupils for English in the third standard, and, as might be naturally expected, they were not able to translate sentences similar to those they have read in their books.

"The results of the fourth-standard examination are not very creditable. The Arithmetic and English of the standard continue to be bad, though there is some improvement over last year. I am of opinion that the portion prescribed in Arithmetic is rather too much, the difference between the third and fourth standards being very great; while the former might easily learn the four Compound Rules, the latter has to go through Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Vulgar Fractions, and Proportion. In addition to this the fourth standard has to work problems on paper—an exercise somewhat difficult for the village schoolboys to perform. In this subject Kitcheri School passed six, Old Swaram two, Okkaprandan, Madrantakum, and Sripermatur each one. In English Grammar the pupils, though said to have learnt the whole of Etymology, were utterly unable to give the construction of words selected from the Second Reader.

"The results detailed above may be pronounced satisfactory on the whole, except for the fourth standard, whose failure need not much be regretted, as it does not come within the province of elementary education.

"I now proceed to give some account of the school-house, furniture, &c., of the village schools aided during the year. To give permanency to a school it must have a building, black-board, map, &c., of its own. With this object I always advise the masters to have separate buildings for their schools. Accordingly some of the masters, chiefly those who received grants once or twice, have built neat little sheds, or secured separate houses, and in some cases the teachers succeeded in getting houses gratis to hold their schools in. Of the 169 Aided Schools,

56 are held on pials.
21 on pials with pandals in front.
6 in godowns.
1 in a room.
34 in separate houses.
42 in separate sheds.
2 in choultries.
3 in temples.
4 in mantapams.

"In most of these schools the boys sit on the floor on small palmyra mats platted by themselves, in some on benches, and in a few on pials of mud raised along the sides of the walls. Almost all the boys under inspection are now supplied with slates and pencils to write on, and in some of the improved schools the boys are able to write neatly on paper too."

37. I have pleasure in quoting the preceding, as it enables the authorities interested to see with some clearness what is being done, and what improvement has been made. Venkataramiah next offers the following:—

"*General remarks upon the working of the results' system.*—No system is so economical as this and calculated to promote education among the rural population. Of the several advantages, the most important is that the teacher, when once profited, takes, of his own accord, real interest in the attendance and progress of the pupils, as by securing these alone he can qualify them for results' grant. Further, the amount of grant being in proportion to the number of boys trained, he tries his best to increase the number under instruction, and thereby contributes to the general extension of education.

"Another advantage of the results' system is that it has effected a change for the better in the personal appearance of both the pupils and the masters. The boys, who formerly used to attend the school with dirty clothes, and even almost naked at times, are now dressed neatly and appear decent in their person. The discipline also of these schools has much improved. Boys who used to sit down promiscuously without any distinction of class are now seated according to their respective divisions, and are able to obey the orders of the examining officers readily.

"The system had also another beneficial effect upon the village schools. In some it has given rise to a sort of manual work. The Tamil School at Idayarpackam, about eight miles from the High Western Road, in the Conjeveram Taluq, affords an instance. Here the boys are mostly of Pulli (பள்ளி) caste—a class of people that was much neglected, and that had no easy access to schools, but much profited by the results' system. They were formerly in the habit of reading from cadjan books, which they used to carry home tied up in bundles. But, since the printed books came into use, they found some difficulty in preserving them from the effects of the sun and rain, so one of the boys hit upon the following plan:—He made a small box of the tender leaves of palmyra, with a lid secured by a kind of latch; this box being of close texture, is proof against water, and so answers the purpose for which it was designed. This attracted the notice of another boy his friend, then another, and another, and so on, till at least each boy in the school managed to get a box of the above description made to keep his books in. Moreover, other boys have also learned the work, and in process of time the boxes found their way to the schools in the neighbourhood. The boy who first made the box was the master's son who passed in the third standard. As this manufacture, if encouraged to continue, appeared to me to prove remunerative, each box being worth about an anna, I advised the master to turn it to advantage by setting apart an hour or so daily for the

work, and when a number of boxes are made, to offer them for sale in some fairs or market-places during the season of Hindu festivals. The sale proceeds, I said, was to be distributed among the boys who took part in the manufacture."

38. *Drawbacks.*—" With all these advantages many difficulties have been met with in the working of the system, the following being from my own experience.

" *First.*—Its tendency to diminish the fees paid to indigenous schoolmasters by their pupils. There have been complaints all over the circle that the fees in village schools have fallen to a greater or less extent since the payment of results' grant. The rates of fees are according to the circumstances of the parents, and are generally from 2 to 4 Annas, though in some cases they rise to 8 Annas and 1 Rupee. People show themselves unwilling to pay the schooling, only after the receipt of one or two grants by the master. Wherever the people are civilized and are in a position to appreciate the value of education, and wherever the parents are Government officials, there the fees are paid more regularly than elsewhere. In out-of-the-way villages, that is in places remote from large towns and cities, the people pay the master in kind, and that too very irregularly. As the time of the examination draws near, the payment becomes more and more irregular, till at last, by the time the school is actually examined, the idea of paying the arrears of fees is altogether abandoned. To add to this the parents could not even send the boys regularly to school, unless specially requested to do so by the master in person. Here and in places where there are two schools, the master does not think it proper to press his pupils for fees, lest they should stop away or seek admission into other schools at such an important time. In some cases, at Mamandur and Perambaukum for instance, the people even went so far as to claim a portion of the grant, on the ground that it was paid on account of their boys only. If, with a view to avoid this state of things, the Director's policy, that 'it will be necessary for the officers of the department to see that the scale of grants is not unduly high,'* be carried into effect, either a large number ready for examination in such schools ought to be rejected, or a deduction should be made of the sum the master is lawfully entitled to under the results' system. Either way the master will be a great loser, and, should he come to know how his grant was reduced, which no doubt he will, because he is furnished with the results of the examination in each subject, he is sure next time to overstate his income and give false account. All these difficulties arise from an impression the people are under, that Government have undertaken to pay the masters *in toto*, and that they are consequently relieved of all responsibility to their payment. We have endeavoured, and are still endeavouring, to remove this false idea from their minds, and hope to secure their appreciation in due course of time. Meanwhile it becomes necessary for us to devise some plan by which school fees, either in cash or otherwise, might be regularly paid.

* *Vide* Report for 1872-73, page 77.

39. " The following two plans suggest themselves to me :—

" (*a.*) By introducing such subjects into the scheme of village school studies as are much liked by the people, and thereby rendering our instruction as popular as possible.

" (*b.*) By making some arrangement for the collection of arrears of fees.

" As regards the first point. It is by following the tastes and inclinations of the majority of the people that we can prevail upon them to adopt our improved method. The Hindus are peculiarly fond of poetry, and all their literature and works on science are poetical; they consider that the reading of mere prose, like our readers, is no reading at all, and, in the evenings, when the boy begins to read his lessons by the lamp, if the parents do not find him reciting any verses from the poetical works that are in ordinary use, they do not attach much value to the master's ability. But on the other hand, if the boy reads some such books as ஆத்திசூடி, கொன்றை வேந்தன், மணவாள நாராயண சதகம், அருணகிரி அந்தாதி, கிருஷ்ணன் தூது, &c., no matter how he reads, whether with any understanding, or with numerous mistakes, the parents are almost transported to ecstacy. To familiarize, therefore, the villagers to our system, I beg to propose that some work, similar to Tamil Minor Poets used in Government Schools, may be included in the results' system lessons, commencing from the second standard, an additional grant being awarded to the same. The other subject they seem to take much interest in is the Multiplication Tables, both integral and fractional, usually known by எண்சுவடி, சிருகுழி, பெருகுழி, &c. Whatever may be the skill of a boy in the four simple and compound rules, and however expeditiously he might work problems involving them, the parents will pay very little regard to this knowledge, if he fails in answering one or two fractional tables as 30 times $\frac{3}{16}$, 10 times $\frac{1}{8}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ into $\frac{1}{2}$. As a knowledge of these tables is not only pleasing to the parents, but also very useful to the village people in their daily transactions, I am of opinion that the Arithmetic Examination of the third and fourth standards may be made to have some bearing on these portions also.

40. " With regard to the second point. All the results'. schools may be divided as follows :—(1), those schools which devote only a part of the time for the results' system lessons, but have not as yet given up any of their old customs; (2), those that have, since the introduction of the system, given up the old practices for the improved method of classification and teaching; (3) those that have, from the beginning, been working according to the new method, *i.e.*, those established on the model of Government schools. In the first of these, the fees are regularly paid as those subjects also that are much valued by the parents are taught along with the results' lessons. Neither has any complaint been made by the schools of the third class, as the masters of them have the firmness of dismissing those that failed to pay the fees in time. It is in the case of the schools of the second class that irregularity prevails in the payment of fees. Even in these, when instruction becomes popular by the introduction of Tamil Poetry and Fractional Multiplication Tables, fees are likely to be paid regularly. For the benefit of those schools in which the irregularity

complained of, might continue even after the proposed change is effected, I beg to suggest that the Village Munsiff, who is already invested with the power of deciding civil cases below Rupees 10, be authorized by the district authorities to assist the master in collecting the arrears due.

41. "The next difficulty in the working of our system is, the want of a number of trained teachers. I have alluded to this in my last report, and expressed a hope that the establishment of training institution would smooth the way. But, as no action seems to have as yet been taken in the matter, I had recourse to a plan of my own to train the existing pial schoolmasters. I have directed the Inspecting Schoolmasters, while on tour, to collect a number of village teachers in some school occupying the central position, and there to give a model lesson in any particular subject and instruct them as to how they should follow the same in their daily teachings. They are also taught to work Arithmetic according to the English method, to keep registers, and to prepare returns. As regards the passed young men, I may here state from my own experience that they are not of much service to village schools, as they are quite ignorant of village life, and do not know how to conduct themselves towards the inhabitants. Moreover, they are not contented with their humble position and the small and ever-varying income of a village school.

42. "Lastly want of a series of chief elementary books, corresponding to the portions prescribed for the several standards of the results' system, stands in the way of extending primary education. Under the present arrangement, a boy reading for the first standard has to buy a part of the book intended for the second also, and, as it will take two years before he comes to read that part, the book could not be preserved till then, and the consequence is that the same boy has to buy another copy in the second year. The same may be said of the one reading for the second standard. If the books now in use are divided into parts, and made to contain those portions only that are required for each standard, and the price reduced, more copies of each will be sold, and a large number, who now hold themselves aloof from the mere inability to buy books of 1, 2, and 3 Annas, will freely avail themselves of the advantages of education offered to them. I therefore beg permission to make the following proposals, hoping that they will meet with your approval.

Names of Books to be printed.	Portions to be contained.	Price. RS.	A.	P.
First Standard Reader	...First Part of the First Book of Lessons.	0	0	6
Second Standard Reader	...Second Part of the First Book and the first 25 lessons in the Second Book...	0	1	0
Third Standard Reader	...From the 26th Lesson in the Second Book of Lessons to the end ...	0	1	6
Fourth Standard Reader	...First half of the Third Book of Lessons	0	2	0
Third Standard Grammar	...Etymology from Pope's First Grammar.	0	0	6
Third Standard Geography	.Each district separately from the Short Account of the Madras Presidency...	0	0	3

Names of Books to be printed.	Portions to be contained.	Price. RS.	A.	P.
First Standard Arithmetic	...Notation, Addition, and Tables up to 5 times 5	0	0	6
Second Standard Arithmetic	...First four Simple Rules and Multiplication Tables up to 12 times 12 ...	0	0	9
Third Standard Arithmetic	...Reduction, Compound Rules, Multiplication Tables of Fractions, and Tables of Ordinary Weights and Measures	0	1	0
District Map	...	0	12	0

43. "I give below a list of books sold by the Inspecting Schoolmasters during the year.

English.

	No. of Copies.
First Book of Lessons	171
Second do.	27
Morgan's Grammar	35
Bradshaw's Standard Arithmetic	10
Vocabulary	12

Tamil.

First Book of Lessons	2,441
Second do.	749
Third do.	12
Pope's First Grammar	237
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part II....	5
Do. do. I.	56
Bradshaw's Standard Arithmetic	38
Short Account of the Madras Presidency	8
Map of the Chingleput District	14

Telugu.

First Book of Lessons	276
Second do.	63
Third do.	6
Venkiah's Grammar	9
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I.	11
Short Account of the Madras Presidency	2"

44. I have quoted these remarks at some length, as being those of an intelligent observant officer interested in his work.

The suggestion that poetry and native tables should be added to the subjects recognized in the scheme of examination on the system of payment for results was made by me in an annual report some years ago, and received the approval of Government; but the scheme has not since been revised, so

no change has been made. I venture to repeat the suggestion as worthy of consideration whenever the revision of the scheme is taken in hand.

45. Venkataramiah's remarks regarding fees bear on a point to which Government some time since drew attention and called for opinions. He classifies the schools receiving aid as follows :—

First.—Those that retain their old customs and have added on what the results' system requires.

Second.—Those that have given up the old for the new.

Third.—Those started under the new system.

If borne out by facts, his statement, that only in schools of the second class has the payment of fees fallen is of considerable importance, and gives great weight to the suggestion just referred to in paragraph 44.

46. The suggestion that the Village Munsiff should interfere is, I fear, hardly a practical one.

47. In paragraph 41, the Deputy Inspector gives it as his opinion that " the passed young men are not of much service to village schools, as they are quite ignorant of village life, and do not know how to conduct themselves towards the inhabitants. Moreover, they are not contented with their humble position and the small and ever-varying income of a village school." This might have been expected. It seems to point to the necessity of training schools established with the special object of improving the present teachers, and their sons or relatives, who might take up the village school as their permanent occupation. The "passed young men," in some cases at least, just set up a school for a few months, obtain a grant, and then disappear. Even this may do some little good, but it is not the system to be looked to for making elementary education sound and general, or to be encouraged.

48. The suggestion as to publishing books in parts at a very small price seems a very good one, and worthy of early consideration, for which I beg to recommend it. The greater the cost of elementary education is reduced, the faster will it spread and improve.

49. *South Arcot.*—In the district of South Arcot there were under improvement, at the close of the year, 570 schools, with 13,382 pupils, against 417 schools, with 9,367 pupils, at its commencement, showing an increase during the year of 153 schools and 4,015 pupils. The total sum assigned as grants was almost the same as in the Chingleput District, *viz.*, 11,884 Rupees. In Chingleput it was Rupees 11,550-8-0.

Of the two circles in the district, that of Cuddalore is the more important. It had 389 schools at the close of the year, of which three were "Middle" and the others "Lower" Class. Of these 389, two hundred and one were awarded grants, totalling Rupees 7,832-8-0.

50. The Deputy Inspector remarks as follows :—"In villages rather removed from, the cusbah towns education is not valued much. The inhabitants in general stick up to the old style of instruction, which, instead of doing good to the scholars, does them injury. It is through the exertions of the Inspecting Schoolmasters that certain remedy is sought for to root out the above evil. The officers, after some hard task, prevail upon

the villagers and get printed books and slates introduced into the schools of the old stamp. It is only after the first examination and the receipt of the first grant that the remote Village Schoolmaster becomes convinced of the utility springing from systematic education, and the people see that the Government take an active and parental part towards the mental culture and civilization of the rustics also."

51. The second circle in the South Arcot District is that of Virdachellum. The number of schools and pupils in them for the past two years are as follows.

	Schools.	Pupils.
31st March 1873	151	3,396
Do. 1874	181	4,026
Increase ...	30	630

The increase was small. For extended operations further agency was required, and an additional Inspecting Schoolmaster has recently been appointed.

52. I quote the following from the Deputy Inspector's report.

"The number of Village Schools examined for grant this year was 125, slightly over twice the number examined in the previous year. Of these, the grant for one school, Malipaloor, was withheld by the Director of Public Instruction at my recommendation on account of some fraud in the attendance register. Rejecting this the total grant for 124 schools amounted to Rupees 4,051-8-0, which gives an average Rupees 32-10-9 for each school; also dividing the total amount by the number of pupils presented for examination, the average for each pupil amounts to Rupees 2-5-10.

"The subjoined tables will show the number examined in each standard and the number passed in each subject.

IV. Standard.

52	out of 106	pupils passed in	Telugu Reading.
101	do.	do.	Telugu Writing.
19	do.	do.	English Reading.
14	do.	do.	English Writing.
44	do.	do.	Arithmetic.
36	do.	do.	Telugu Grammar.
6	do.	do.	English do.
39	do.	do.	Geography.

III. Standard.

60	out of 114	pupils passed in	Telugu Reading.
97	do.	do.	Telugu Writing.
9	do.	do.	English Reading.
10	do.	do.	English Writing.
48	do.	do.	Arithmetic.
21	do.	do.	Telugu Grammar.
32	do.	do.	Geography.

II. Standard.

231	out of 374	pupils passed in	Telugu Reading.
316	do.	do.	Telugu Writing.
276	do.	do.	Arithmetic.

I. Standard.

744	out of 1,117	pupils passed in	Telugu Reading.
854	do.	do.	Telugu Writing.
860	do.	do.	Arithmetic."

53. The following quotation from Appiah Sastri's report may be given.

" The teachers in many cases were not competent to discharge the duty they took upon themselves, and replacing them by better ones was out of the question, because the old teachers were the pets of the villagers, and the new teachers would not be decently paid. Besides some of the teachers, after passing their students for the second standard, found that they were not equal to teaching them for the higher standards ; and as no new teacher could be introduced there, these succeeded in withdrawing their schools from our supervision, which they considered irksome.

" The scarcity which prevails in several parts by no means tends to improve the condition of these schools. There is a great fall in the number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the range, but, as far as I know, the people who were anxious to have Anglo-Vernacular Schools in their villages, owing to the novelty of the thing, subsequently thought that English was difficult to learn, and that a smattering of it was useless ; so in the interior, as far as I can see, there are only a few who desire Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Even in their best days the Anglo-Vernacular Schools were mere sham ones, and there are very few that can teach any English well.

" The Results' Schools in this range cannot be said to have assumed that permanency of character which it is desirable they should assume, but are gradually becoming more stable. The people see that our system is very useful, and teaches the boys to read and write pretty well without much difficulty, and that too within a very short time ; still they can never get rid of the prejudice which they have in favour of books made of huge bundles of cadjan leaves, and their old mode of writing the characters on the sand for months together, and such other things."

54. The following tables give general results regarding Results' Schools in the whole division for the official year.

A.—*Table of Results' Grants sanctioned in* 1873-74.

Circle or Municipality.	Number of Schools for which grants were sanctioned during the Year.	Attendance in these Aided Schools during the Year.	Number of Schools under Inspection, but not aided during the Year.	Attendance in these Unaided Schools during the Year.	Amount of Grants sanctioned during the Year. From Provincial Funds.	Amount of Grants sanctioned during the Year. From Municipal Funds.	Amount of Grants sanctioned during the Year. From Local Funds.	Amount of Grants actually drawn during the Year. From Provincial Funds.	Amount of Grants actually drawn during the Year. From Municipal Funds.	Amount of Grants actually drawn during the Year. From Local Funds.
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Municipality of Madras ...	121	5,451	85	2,121	1,306 8 0	6,742 4 0	... ...	1,496 0 0	*7,348 4 0	... ...
Saidapetta Circle	124	2,880	60	1,253	... ...	... ...	3,731 8 0	... ...	... ...	†3,810 12 0
Chingleput do.	169	4,503	84	1,706	529 8 0	1,145 0 0	5,988 4 0	529 8 0	1,145 0 0	6,065 4 0
Cuddalore do.	201	5,348	188	4,008	472 12 0	1,174 8 0	6,179 0 0	472 12 0	1,174 8 0	‡5,154 0 0
Virdachellum Circle	125	2,599	70	1,390	589 8 0	... ...	3,462 0 0	180 0 0	... ...	3,422 0 0
Grand Total for the Division...	740	20,781	487	10,478	2,898 4 0	9,061 12 0	19,360 12 0	2,678 4 0	9,667 12 0	18,452 0 0

* These items include the sums of Rupees 189-8-0 and Rupees 2,051, respectively, paid on account of grants for the preceding year.

† Includes Rupees 70-12-0 + Rupees 8-8-0 of 1872-73.

‡ This includes the amount of Rupees 33-12-0 sanctioned on behalf of Pullipoodupett School for 1872-73 and drawn during the official year 1873-74.

B.—*Summary of Results' Grants sanctioned for* 1873-74.

Circle or Municipality.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance in these Schools.	Amount of the Grants sanctioned.	Average Grant per School.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Municipality of Madras	121	5,451	8,048 12 0	66 8 4
Saidapetta Circle...	124	2,880	3,731 8 0	30 1 6
Chingleput Circle	169	4,503	7,662 12 0	45 5 6
Cuddalore Circle	201	5,848	*7,826 4 0	38 15 0
Virdachellum Circle	125	2,599	†4,051 8 0	32 10 9
Grand Total for the Division ...	740	20,781	31,320 12 0	... ...

C.—*Statement showing the Number of Pupils who passed under each Standard during* 1873-74.

Circle or Municipality.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernaculars. Reading.	Vernaculars. Writing.	Vernaculars. Arithmetic.	Vernaculars. Grammar.	Vernaculars. Geography.	English or Extra Language. Reading.	English or Extra Language. Writing.	English or Extra Language. Grammar.	Number of Girls presented for Examination.
Madras Municipality ...	I.	47	1,346	908	1,058	1,063	...	...	...	...	...	155
	II.	33	714	479	561	488	...	...	...	...	...	81
	III.	24	323	169	234	160	129	118	91	175	...	36
	IV.	17	154	66	129	33	60	60	31	73	23	49
Total for the Madras Municipality ...	...	121	2,537	1,622	1,982	1,744	189	178	122	248	23	321
Saidapetta Circle ...	I.	39	997	482	632	504	...	...	...	...	...	49
	II.	46	549	288	341	301	...	...	...	...	...	20
	III.	35	247	128	174	84	66	138	80	99	...	4
	IV.	4	12	8	11	5	5	5	2	6	2	1
Total for the Saidapetta Circle ...	...	124	1,805	906	1,158	894	71	143	82	105	2	74

* This return does not include the amount of Rupees 33-12-0 sanctioned on behalf of Pullipoodupett School for 1872-73 and drawn during the year 1873-74.

† The grant of Rupees 37 for one school (Malipaloor) was disallowed on account of some foul practice of the teacher, which is accordingly deducted from the total.

C.—*Statement showing the Number of Pupils who passed under each Standard during* 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Circle or Municipality.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernaculars.					English or Extra Language.			Number of Girls presented for Examination.
				Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
Chingleput Circle	I.	68	1,550	1,296	1,255	1,262	...	...	...	...	...	32
	II.	46	757	535	702	601	...	...	...	...	...	18
	III.	48	354	245	340	250	177	197	43	54	...	4
	IV.	7	61	33	59	12	22	30	17	35	8	...
Total for the Chingleput Circle	...	169	2,722	2,109	2,356	2,125	199	227	60	89	8	54
Cuddalore Circle	I.	65	1,566	1,132	1,278	1,312	...	...	...	...	...	55
	II.	74	924	608	751	707	...	...	...	...	...	18
	III.	37	277	163	257	173	47	82	43	65	...	9
	IV.	25	135	69	123	15	37	32	32	47	17	1
Total for the Cuddalore Circle	...	201	2,902	1,972	2,409	2,207	84	114	75	112	17	83
Virdachellum Circle ...	I.	56	1,117	744	854	860	...	...	...	...	...	17
	II.	45	374	231	316	276	...	...	...	...	...	4
	III.	10	114	60	97	48	21	32	9	10	...	2
	IV.	14	106	52	101	44	36	39	19	14	6	...
Total for the Virdachellum Circle ...	...	125	1,711	1,087	1,368	1,228	57	71	28	24	6	23
Grand Total for the Division...	...	740	11,677	7,696	9,273	8,198	600	733	367	578	56	555

D.—*Statement showing the Number of Pupils in Results' Grant Schools passed in Reading alone, in Writing as well as in Reading, and in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic conjointly during* 1873-74.

Circle or Municipality.	Standard.	Total Number presented for Examination.	Number passed in		
			Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
Madras Municipality ...	I. ...	1,346	13	101	764
	II. ...	714	24	76	336
	III. ...	323	20	60	79
	IV. ...	156	2	43	20
Total for the Madras Municipality...	...	2,539	59	280	1,199
Saidapetta Circle	I. ...	1,005	17	106	332
	II. ...	553	18	28	197
	III. ...	247	7	55	61
	IV. ...	12	...	3	6
Total for the Saidapetta Circle.	...	1,817	42	192	596
Chingleput Circle	I. ...	1,550	69	120	770
	II. ...	757	13	124	388
	III. ...	354	4	57	180
	IV. ...	61	...	23	10
Total for the Chingleput Circle.	...	2,722	86	324	1,348
Cuddalore Circle	I. ...	1,566	34	94	911
	II. ...	924	17	71	464
	III. ...	277	5	38	120
	IV. ...	135	1	61	13
Total for the Cuddalore Circle.	...	2,902	57	264	1,508
Virdachellum Circle ..	I. ...	1,117	28	81	489
	II. ...	374	9	28	163
	III. ...	114	...	19	37
	IV. ...	106	...	26	30
Total for the Virdachellum Circle	...	1,711	37	154	719
Grand Total for the Division...	...	11,691	281	1,214	5,370

55. I proceed to notice the Government Schools in the division, taking first the Normal School, Madras.

In December I inspected the school and examined the students. As the whole of the work done in the school is now of a professional character, I examined in it more in detail than on any previous occasion. Every student gave two lessons before me, and was tested on the blackboard, in Map-drawing, describing mathematical figures, working out Arithmetical Problems, and in Handwriting. Two papers in Method were also set, one on Methods of teaching certain subjects, the other on Fowler's Discipline and Instruction. The following table gives the numerical results of the whole of the examination.

Results of Examination.

Names.	Methods of Teaching.	Fowler's Discipline and Instruction.	Skill in Work on Blackboard.				Skill in Teaching.	Total.
			Drawing Figures.	Hand-writing.	Map-drawing.	Arith-metical Working.		
	100	100	10	10	10	10	190	430
1. Venkatadri Pillai, V.	14	36	8	6	7	7	86	164
2. Subramania Sastri, V.	21	41	7	5	8	9	111	202
3. Vengu Iyer, V. ...	21	38	4	3	7	6	99	178
4. Narayana Row, P.	15	20	8	8	4	10	92	157
5. Sambasiva Iyer, T. S.	31	39	8	4	5	9	88	184
6. Shadagopa Charri, P. B.	31	45	8	8	7	9	97½	205½
7. Rungabhashyam, C. D.	20	35	4	8	4	10	101½	182½
8. Abdoor Rahman ...	17	32	9	7	6	8	98	177
9. Varada Charri, P ...	15	34	9	5	2	6	106½	177½
10. Armugum, T. ...	19	34	7	6	4	8	88	166
11. Ganapathi Pillai, V.	17	25	1	4	4	8	94	153
12. Subbayya, N. ...	25	45	8	5	5	7	97½	187½
13. Ramalingum, C. ...	7	18	5	6	8	8	88	140
14. Nilakanta Row, V...	18	35	2	4	5	8	97	169
15. Bhima Row, S. ...	12	30	7	6	6	8	97	166
16. Subramier, V. ...	34	24	8	5	8	8	85	172
17. Jembu Iyer, N. ...	17	35	2	6	7	7	111	185
18. Kuppen Iyengar, A.	13	16	3	4	8	8	87	139
19. Shadagopa Iyengar, R.	44	71	7	8	8	9	109	256
Averages ...	21	34	6	6	6	8	96·5	177

More in detail the marks assigned for teaching power are as shown in the following statement.

Number.	Names.	Physical Strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and Grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in questioning.	Skill in Explaining and Illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Blackboard.	Use of Vernacular.	Total.
		15	20	20	15	20	30	30	20	20	190
1	Venkatadri Pillai, V. ...	12	13	9	10	12	10	10	5	5	86
2	Subramania Sastri, V. ...	13	16	9	12	13	18	15	8	7	111
3	Vengu Iyer, V.	11	15	9	12	10	15	13	7	7	99
4	Narayana Row, P.... ...	11	13	16	9	6	10	10	9	8	92
5	Sambasiva Iyer, T. S. ...	12	13	10	10	9	11	10	7	6	88
6	Shadagopa Charri, P. B. ...	13	15	11	9	10	12	12	7½	8	97½
7	Rungabhashyam, C. D. ...	12	12	12	10	12	13½	13	9	8	101½
8	Abdoor Rahman	12	14	14	13	16	12	12	5	...	98
9	Varada Charri, P. ...	12	14	11	12	16	13	12½	9	7	106½
10	Armugum, T.	11	14	12	8	11	11	11	5	5	88
11	Ganapathi Pillai, V. ...	11	12	11	8	12	14	13	7	6	94
12	Subbayya, N.	12	13	12	9	12	13	13	8½	5	97½
13	Ramalingum, C.	13	12	12	9	10	11	10	7	4	88
14	Nilakanta Row, V.... ...	12	12	12	10	11	13	12½	7½	7	97
15	Bhima Row, S.	13	14	10	10	10	12	13	7	8	97
16	Subramier, V.	12	11	11	7	9	11	11	7	6	85
17	Jembu Iyer, N.	13	16	15	10	14	16	13	7	7	111
18	Kuppen Iyengar, A. ...	11	10	12	8	10	11	11	7	7	87
19	Shadagopa Iyengar, R. ...	12	18	15	9	11	16	14	7	7	109
	Averages ...	12	13·5	11·8	9·8	11·3	12·8	12	7·2	6·6	96·5

57. I may conveniently remark on the subjects of examination in the order followed in the first of the preceding tables, giving first the following table supplied to me by the Principal, showing the disposal of the time of the students.

Time.	10 / 2 to 10½ / 2½	10½ / 2½ to 11 / 3	11 / 3 to 11½ / 3½	11½ / 3½ to 12 / 4	12 / 4 to 1 / 5
Monday.	Preparation of Lessons.	Method.		Arithmetic.	Model Lesson.
Tuesday.	Reading.		Criticism Lesson.		
Wednesday.	Preparation of Lessons.	Method.		Arithmetic.	Model Lesson.
Thursday.	Writing.		Criticism Lesson.		
Friday.	Text-book.		Method.		Library and Black-board Practice.

Analyzed this gives the following result.

Subject.	No. of Hours per Week.
Criticism Lessons	8
Model do.	4
Method	6
Writing	2
Arithmetic	2
Preparation of Lessons	2
Reading	2
Text-book	2
Library and Blackboard practice	2
Total ...	30

58. All of course spend a considerable portion of time in teaching classes in the Practising School.

Remarks on the Examination.—Instruction in the methods of teaching Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic had been given by the Principal, there being no particular text-book laid down, or indeed available; in connexion with which I may remark that a treatise of this nature adapted to India is greatly wanted.

The following is the paper set on methods of Teaching—

I.—Of what discipline may Arithmetic be made the means.

1*st.*—To little children.
2*ndly.*—To boys from 8 to 11.
3*rdly.*—To boys of more advanced age.

II.—Explain what is meant by teaching "on first principles" and by "rule," and state what is to be said in favour of and against each.

III.—Suppose you are teaching a class acquiring some facility in simple Multiplication, state how an hour may most advantageously be spent.

IV.—Characterize definitely a faulty and a good style of large hand-writing. Rule your paper and write carefully, as a copy for boys, a line in large, in medium, and in small hand.

V.—State, somewhat in detail, how you would conduct a lesson in writing.

VI.—Suppose you are taking a class in the Second English Reader, state how an hour may best be distributed.

VII.—Give a sketch of an hour's lesson in composition to a class able to read the Third Reader.

VIII.—Take the IVth Proposition of Euclid, Book I., and show how you would go through it with a class.

IX.—Suppose you were called on to give a *vivâ voce* lesson before the Inspector on the Reign of Henry VII., draw up notes of the lesson you would give.

X.—At inspections masters often express astonishment at their pupils' failure, when, as they say, the boys know what they are required to do. Account for such failure, and suggest its remedy.

I did not mean the paper to be a difficult one, nor on perusal has it seemed to me so, except on the consideration that exact answers to the questions in this form had not been given to the students. The substance of the answers required must, however, have been gone over with them; but some little thought was required for putting the matter into form.

With the papers sent in I was much disappointed. Only four papers obtain more than one-fourth marks, and the average is 21 per cent. of the maximum. If I understand the time-table, six hours a week is given to the subject, and two hours to the text-book on Discipline and Instruction. The papers do not show that grasp of, and familiarity with, the subject that should be gained in this time, and which ought to be secured by students whose whole time is devoted to preparation for the work of a schoolmaster.

I have made a few notes on the papers, which I here embody. Part of one of the questions on teaching Arithmetic is "Explain what is meant by teaching on first principles," which one, P. Narain Rao, answers thus: "By teaching 'on first principles' is meant, to teach a thing at random without a careful previous preparation," which certainly looks very much like answering at random without any previous preparation. Other answers again are mere jumbles of words without meaning. For instance, in answer to parts 2 and 3 of the first question, in one paper I find—

"Boys from 8 to 11 classes may make use of Arithmetic as means of getting a thorough knowledge of science.

"To boys of more advanced age, who are supposed to have made a great development of their mental faculties, it may be restricted only so far as it relates to their practical use."

Another fault is that the students do not distinguish or appear to see what is really wanted in a question, *e.g.*, question III. is as follows.

"Suppose you are teaching a class acquiring some facility in Simple Multiplication, state how an hour may most advantageously be spent."

This seems as clear as language can be, and yet, instead of answering it, one goes into the method of teaching Multiplication, another into contracted Multiplication, &c., entirely missing the point. The same is the case more or less throughout the papers. I am aware that sticking to a question and giving what is asked for and nothing else are points in which weakness is not peculiar to Normal Students.

59. The paper* on the text-book, being based entirely on it, proved easier, and the much higher average of 34 per cent. of the maximum was secured. One student, R. Shadagopa Iyengar, obtained 71 marks (out of 100), and it is noteworthy that his answers on Methods of Teaching are also the best. These papers generally, however, are not so good as they ought to be, nor as good as papers in future may fairly be expected to be.

60. The neatness shown in the use of the blackboard was generally creditable, gaining, of the maximum, the following averages:—

60 per cent. in drawing Geometrical Figures.
60 do. for hand-writing.
60 do. for map-drawing.
80 do. for working a model solution in Arithmetic.

These marks are higher than would have been gained at any previous inspection had marks been awarded separately according to the same standard.

61. For skill in teaching the marks generally may be characterized as very fair. Those assigned for "readiness in the use of the blackboard" are, however, rather low. Greater readiness and facility must be added to the neatness spoken of in the preceding paragraph.

62. The following is the list of appointments made from the school during the official year 1873-74.

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* The following is the paper:—

Fowler's Discipline and Instruction.

(3 hours.)

I.—"I doubt not but learned men with mean experience would far excel men of long experience without learning."

Explain, briefly and clearly, how this applies to a teacher's office.

II.—The writer quoted in the first question writes further:

"The experience of one man's life cannot furnish examples and precedents for the events of one man's life."

What is the meaning of this, and the inference to be drawn from it?

III.—What are the main points regarding Arnold to be gathered from your text-book?

IV.—What is meant by "taking up answers"? Enlarge a little on this, and illustrate by some original examples.

V.—Enumerate some of the natural feelings and tendencies of pupils which a master should take advantage of, and remark briefly, but to the point, on each.

VI.—In your text-book there are laid down eight "Directions for conducting a lesson." Enumerate these, and give the substance of the remarks on them.

VII.—"The difference between examining and teaching must be remembered." Explain this, and illustrate by notes on any lesson of your own selection.

VIII.—"What is worth saying is worth understanding." Explain clearly what this means as applied to teaching, and show how teachers practically violate the principle.

IX. From the "principles of teaching" laid down in your text-book select six, and give the substance of the remarks on them.

X.—What is the most effectual rule for securing punctuality in the attendance of pupils? Remark very briefly. (Note that *one* is required.)

Number.	Name of Student.	What Examination passed.	Where appointed to.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
					RS.
1	A. Subba Row ...	F. A., Dec. 1872.	Taluq School, Badagera.	22 April 1873	40
2	S. D. Kishnasawmy Iyengar.	Mat., do. 1867.	Private School, Streerungum.	2 June do.	25
3	T. Narasimha Chari..	F. A., do. 1873.	Govindu Naidu's School, Madras.	1 July do.	25
4	N. K. Varada Chari.	Mat., do. 1870.	Taluq School, Trivellore	do. do.	30
5	A. Kuppen Iyengar..	Do. do. ...	Primary School, Saidapetta.	7 do. do.	20
6	Safder Hussain ...	F. A., do. 1873.	Mussulman Boys' Schl. Arcot.	do. do.	30
7	P. Dasika Chari ...	Mat., do. 1870.	Normal School, Vellore.	14 do. do.	20
8	G. Jumbu Iyer ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	16 do. do.	20
9	V. Subramaya ...	F. A., do. 1869.	St. Thomé College, Mylapore.	6 Aug. do.	33
10	E. Gopaul Iyer ...	Mat., do. 1870.	Taluq School, Poonamallee.	23 do. do.	30
11	K. Sadagopa Iyengar	F. A., do. 1870.	Patcheappahs' High School, Madras.	4 Sept. do.	50
12	P. B. Sadagopa Chari.	Do. do. 1871.	Govindu Naidu's Schl., Madras.	3 Feb. 1874	40
13	N. Subbaya...	Do. do. 1872.	Zillah School, Brennen.	6 do. do.	35
14	C. Rungabhashyam..	Mat., do. 1870.	Anglo-VernacularSchl., Sironcha.	23 March do.	60

63. *Normal School, Vellore.*—This school was inspected in August and September last, when the Normal Class contained 21 students and the Practising School 160 pupils.

64. *Normal Class.*—At the Certificate Examination of August 1873, eighteen students from this school were examined. The results are as follows.

Fourth-Grade Candidates.

Number.	Names.	English.	Vernacular.	Method.	Arithmetic.	Geometry.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Result.
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	700	
594	C. Venkoba Row ...	21	42	16	48	27	39	32	220	Passed.
595	A. Viziaragavacharry ...	8	28	23	30	24	9	12	134	Failed.
596	P. Theruvengadam Pillai	27	39	30	52	62	28	35	273	Passed.
597	K. Ramasami Iyer ...	17	29	17	32	3	32	21	151	Failed.
598	V. Kistnamurty Pillai ...	31	40	33	73	61	44	35	317	Passed.
599	N. Streenevasacharri ...	14	38	25	67	35	58	28	265	Passed for the Fifth Grade.
600	P. Sesha Iyengar ...	7	40	26	32	24	32	20	181	Do.
601	C. Ramanujam Moodelly.	20	51	13	32	16	17	24	173	Do.

Fifth-Grade Candidates.

Number.	Names.	Vernacular. 100	Arithmetic. 100	History. 100	Geography. 100	Total. 400	Result.
582	P. Jayakeerthy Nayana ...	42	92	12	37	183	Passed.
583	C. Streenevasa Rao	22	17	23	13	75	Failed.
584	Arnee Govindaraju Mudali ...	47	80	62	30	219	Passed.
585	Arnee Cothundapani Mudali ...	36	52	43	34	165	Do.
586	Pullikonda Munusami Naidu ...	27	60	37	25	149	Do.
587	Pullikonda Ramachendra Rao...	46	46	49	30	171	Do.
588	Vellore Narainsami Mudali ...	16	3	18	18	55	Failed.
589	Vellore Pachiappa Mudali ...	28	43	40	5	116	Do.
591	T. Narainsamy	39	78	50	30	197	Passed.
592	A. Sambasivam Mudali ...	48	...	54	33	135	Do.

65. For the fourth-grade candidates English is often the most trying subject, and the candidates from Vellore show badly in the subject. For their knowledge of their vernacular language the marks are very fair. In Method three of the candidates fall low, while the other five have done about fairly. In Arithmetic two have done well, two others very fairly, and the remaining four nearly fairly. In Geometry two have done creditably, four moderately, one very badly, and one has failed. In Geography the average is only tolerable. On the whole only three passed.

66. Failure in a single subject also reduced considerably the number among the ten fifth-grade candidates who passed, so that it did not exceed seven. Though twelve were registered for this examination, only ten presented themselves, as two were sick.

67. At my inspection seventeen students gave lessons before me with the results shown in the following statement.

Number.	Names.	Age.	Date of joining the Normal Class.	What (if any) Examination passed for.	When.	Physical strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in questioning.	Skill in explanation and illustrating Lessons.	Readiness in the use of the Blackboard.	Use of the Vernacular.	Total.
						15	20	15	15	20	30	30	20	20	185
1	P. Theruvengadum Pillai.	23	January 1870 ...	Fifth Grade...	1871	13	15	10	10	12	12	10	8	8	98
2	N. Streenevasacharry ...	21	February 1872...	None... ...	...	13	16	9	8	14	14	13	8	8	103
3	C. Ramalingam Mudali ...	19	Do. ...	Fifth Grade...	1872	13	16	9	8	11	12	12	6	8	95
4	C. Vencoba Rao	21	April 1872 ...	Do. ...	1870	12	12	10	11	14	13	12	6	9	99
5	K. S. Ramasami Iyer ...	20	Do. ...	Do. ...	1872	9	10	7	9	10	10	10	4	6	75
6	P. Seshacharry	20	February 1872...	Do. ...	1872	11	12	6	8	10	10	11	8	7	83
7	V. Kristnamoorthy ...	19	April 1872 ...	Do. ...	1872	11	11	7	9	12	11	11	5	7	84
8	V. Narainsawmy... ...	19	February 1872...	None... ...	...	11	12	9	8	11	10	12	6	8	87
9	P. Jayakeerthy	18	April 1872 ...	Do. ...	...	11	12	6	7	10	10	11	7	6	80
10	A. Govinda Rajoo ...	20	February 1873...	Do. ...	...	12	15	8	9	11	11	12	8	8	94
11	A. Sambasivam	17	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	12	12	9	8	9	9	10	6	8	83
12	P. Ramachendra Rao ...	22	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	12	16	8	9	10	12	13	8	10	98
13	C. Streenevassa Rao ...	17	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	13	15	9	10	11	11	12	7	8	96
14	A. Kothundapany ...	17	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	12	14	7	7	10	9	10	6	8	83
15	T. Narayanasawmy ...	18	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	11	13	8	8	10	8	8	6	4	76
16	P. Venkata Raman ...	20	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	12	17	7	10	12	13	12	7	8	98
17	P. Moonoosawmy ...	18	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	12	13	8	8	10	11	10	7	4	83

I found that David Joseph has made improved supervision for the superintendence of the classes of the Practising School while they are under instruction by the normal students, and the good average result of the teaching is doubtless, to a considerable extent, due to this.

68. Some faults that characterized a good deal of the teaching I must, however, point out. One was the frequent unmeaning repetition of the ends of answers, a practice that greatly disfigures teaching, and always suggests to me that the person having recourse to it is at a loss as to what to say next. It is and can be of no possible use, and those who have the training of teachers should carefully guard against their falling into the habit.

The second fault is, as far as my experience goes, almost peculiar to Hindus, and is a trick of manner in their conversation introduced into teaching. I refer to the constant emission of the sound represented by *'M 'M* when a person speaking ends a clause or a sentence. It, I suppose, corresponds with the English "yes," said approvingly by a listener when he wishes the speaker to proceed. It is to me most disagreeable, and greatly disfigures any teacher's manner. Occasionally, as an encouragement, "yes" may be said with advantage. It is the constant unmeaning repetition of this, or any other word or sound that constitutes "mannerism," and against which a teacher should carefully guard.

The next fault was too much repetition of simple matter, till it became tiresome, a habit injurious as well to the mental habits of the pupils subjected to it (seeing that it must produce inattention) as to discipline.

The last fault that I took a note of was telling too much to boys that they could find out themselves, especially in the reading lessons. The best kind of teaching is that which leads boys to work for themselves and master difficulties; among the worst kinds is that which does their work for them, and leaves them no difficulties to surmount.

69. *A Criticism Lesson* I observed. As is the usual practice, one class having been selected from the Practising School to receive the lesson, the others were dismissed to enable all the masters and students to be present.

The lesson was conducted in the ordinary way, one student after another being called on for remarks after the class of boys had been sent away.

A good point in the conduct of the lesson was that the Head Master required each student to specify exactly what he objected to, rejecting vague general remarks. Bad points were taking answers from the best boys, many not answering at all, and too much *lecturing*.

The lesson was closed by some remarks on the work of the students in the Practising School during the preceding week, the only one I entered was to the effect that simultaneous answering had been too generally allowed in the classes.

70. I heard two lessons on Method given to the normal classes by the Head Master. The first was on the teaching of Arithmetic and entirely *vivâ voce*. The second was based on the text-book in Method, the students repeating some of the principles therein laid down, and then reading the book while the Head Master questioned and supplied explanations.

71. I was very favourably impressed with David Joseph's interest in his work. Though he did not volunteer any particular complaint, I inferred

from his answers to my questions that he had not received that hearty support from all his assistants which a Head Master has a right to expect, and I took an opportunity of addressing a few words to the masters before I left the station.

Some months later one of the Assistant Masters had to be removed for his conduct. He was, in fact, dismissed; but afterwards appointed to another school on a lower salary in consideration of his long service. It is to be hoped he will profit by the lesson.

72. The following is the list of appointments made from Vellore during the year.

	Name of Student.	What Examination passed.	Where appointed to.	Date of appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
1	P. Seshiah ...	Fifth Grade.	Taluq School, Trivellore.	23rd Jany. 1873.	12	
2	V. Thaniachellam Moodelly.	Fourth do.	Municipal School, Vellore.	1st Aug. 1873 ...	12	Ex-student.
3	S. Rahimkan Sahib.	Fifth do.	Mahomedan School, Vellore.	18th July 1873...	15	Do.
4	J. Krishna Row ...	Fourth do.	London Mission School, Pongalore.	1st June 1873 ...	7	Do.
5	A. Vijiaragava Charry.	Fifth do.	Result System School, Nottary.	15th Aug. 1873..	12	Do.
6	A. Gurunada Moodelly.	Fourth do.	Local Fund School, Tripasore.	19th Dec. 1873...	15	Do.
7	P. Thiruvangadam Pillay.	Do. ...	Local Fund School, Amugudy.	Do. ...	15	Do.
8	V. Krishnamurthy Moodelly.	Do. ...	Local Fund School, Tiruvalore.	Do. ...	15	Do.
9	C. Vencoba Row...	Do. ...	Local Fund School, Trivettore.	Do. ...	15	Do.
10	N. Striuivasa Charry.	Fifth do.	Local Fund School, Vellyvadoo.	Do. ...	15	Do.
11	P. Ramachendra Row.	Do. ...	Local Fund School, Trivettore.	Do. ...	10	Do.
12	C. Subaraya Pillay	Fourth do.	Local Fund School, Parithiput.	2nd Feb. 1873 ...	15	Do.
13	V. Lutchmana Moodelly.	Do. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Gudiattum.	1st Jan. 1874 ...	30	Do.
14	S. Narayanasawmi Naidoo.	Fifth do.	Taluq School, Virdachellam.	16th Jan. 1874...	10	Do.
15	C. Ramanuja Moodelly.	Do. ...	American Mission Girls' School, Vellore.	19th Jan. 1874...	8	Do.

73. At inspection the Practising School did not pass so good an examination as I expected it would do. There had been a good deal of change of masters since the previous inspection, which had probably acted injuriously; and the plan now followed, of sending out all students as soon as they have

passed, must affect the teaching of the Practising School. This plan increases the number of teachers trained, but, as far as the Practising branch of the school is concerned, it involves a loss.

74. *Normal School, Trichinopoly.*—Twenty-three Normal Students gave lessons before me in September last, with the results shown in the following statement.

	Names.	Date of admission.	Rate of Scholarships.	What Examination already passed.	Physical strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Blackboard.	Use of the Vernacular.	Total.
			RS.		15	20	15	15	20	30	30	20	20	185
1	D. Vasudava Row ...	15th Nov. 1869...	5	Fifth Grade.	12	10	7	7	9	10	10	8	10	83
2	I. Joseph	1st Feb. 1872 ...	5	Do. ...	10	10	8	6	10	10	10	5	10	79
3	V. Subramanien ...	Do. ...	5	Do. ...	11	11	9	8	11	8	9	6	10	83
4	T. Ramaswami ...	Do. ...	5	Do. ...	11	10	10	7	10	8	10	4	8	78
5	V. Gopaulswamy ...	Do. ...	5	Do. ...	12	13	8	7	9	10	12	6	10	79
6	P. Sundrum ...	Do. ...	5	Do. ...	12	11	6	7	9	8	9	4	8	74
7	S. Chithumbarum ...	Do. ...	8	Do. ...	13	12	7	6	11	10	11	6	9	85
8	S. Sathu Ramen ...	Do. ...	5	Do. ...	13	13	7	8	12	12	12	8	10	95
9	D. K. Rengaien ...	Do. ...	8	Do. ...	11	12	9	8	9	10	11	8	9	87
10	R. Kistnaswamy ...	Do. ...	5	None ...	10	11	9	7	9	9	9	5	8	77
11	M. Ramaswamy ...	1st Feb. 1873 ...	5	Do. ...	12	13	7	8	11	10	10	7	6	84
12	M. Vythilingum ...	Do. ...	8	Do. ...	11	11	8	7	9	9	9	7	7	78
13	S. Swamy ...	Do. ...	8	Do. ...	12	12	5	7	10	10	9	8	8	81
14	S. Venkuttaramen	Do. ...	8	Fifth Grade.	11	10	8	8	9	9	8	7	7	77
15	R. Narasimmen	Do. ...	8	None ...	11	10	7	7	9	8	9	8	8	77
16	S. Sashen	Do. ...	8	Fifth Grade.	11	10	9	8	11	12	10	8	10	89
17	Rajah Rao	Do. ...	8	None ...	12	12	6	8	10	10	9	7	7	81
18	A. Subramanien ...	Do. ...	8	Do. ...	12	12	6	8	9	10	8	8	8	81
19	L. Luchmunen ...	Do. ...	8	Do. ...	11	12	5	7	10	9	8	6	7	75
20	M. Narasimmen ...	Do. ...	8	Do. ...	12	11	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	81
21	S. Gopaulen ...	Do. ...	8	Do. ...	13	12	7	8	9	10	10	8	9	86
22	J. David ...	Do, ...	8	Do. ...	13	11	8	8	10	10	11	7	9	87
23	R. Saminaden ...	Do. ...	8	Do. ...	13	11	8	8	10	9	10	7	9	85

There were several defects that I noted. The class taught was generally noisy; and several of the teachers spoke in a harsh tone, and with a rough manner. In teaching English, Tamil was spoken greatly too much. The so-called 'reading lessons' had next to nothing of actual reading by the boys, nearly the whole of the time being spent by some teachers in asking questions on Grammar, by others in giving explanations. Other lessons again were disfigured by too much repetition, and yet were not impressive. I considered there to be much room for 'finish' in the teaching generally.

75. A criticism lesson in Geograpy was given. The lesson was a *vivâ voce* one, not based on any thing prepared by the class, and not, therefore, an example of what I consider ought to be an ordinary Geography lesson. As a show or an occasional lesson such an one may do very well; but if such are made the staple of the teaching, my experience is that boys will learn exceedingly little of the subject; and, indeed, the principle involved applies to the whole of school work.

At the close of the lesson the masters made some remarks, but no reference was made to the work of the students in the Practising School since the previous lesson. The practice of doing this after every criticism lesson seems to me a good one that should not be allowed to fall into abeyance.

76. A lesson in Method given by the Head Master consisted of reading and questioning on the text-book. It was of an average character, and calls for no particular remark.

77. For the Certificate Examination of 1878,

For the Fourth Grade

Thirteen candidates were registered, and *eight* passed.

For the Fifth Grade

Ten candidates were registered, and *nine* passed. The latter is a good result; the former only a moderate one.

78. The Practising School passed with results of a generally fair character. The reading of English was, however, very defective, a result which could hardly but follow from such a method of conducting the reading lesson as I have condemned in paragraph 74.

The order of the Practising School was very bad, and the noise in it great. I spoke seriously to all the masters on this point; and on the last day of my inspection, when I observed the whole school at its ordinary work, considerable improvement was visible. I hope it has continued; but sudden improvement in a thing of this kind is not to be effected. Boys accustomed to bad order and to being allowed to talk much at will cannot be restrained on a sudden.

The building is badly suited, and makes efficient supervision very difficult.

79. The following is the list of appointments from Trichinopoly during the official year.

Name of Student.	What Examination passed.	Where appointed to.	Date of appointment.	Salary.			Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	
R. Mahalingum Iyer ...	Fifth Grade.	Chindamany, Trichinopoly District.	13th June 1873.	10	0	0	
S. Kristna Iyer ...	Do.	Anglo-Vernacular School Parparpaty, Salem.	1st Sept. 1873.	10	0	0	
N. Aravamutti Iyengar	Do.	Result System School, Trimanaka, Trichinopoly District.	17th Sept. 1873.	10	0	0	
K. Ramaswamy Iyer ...	Do.	Nallur Result System School, Tanjore.	3rd April 1873.	7	0	0	Ex.-Normal Student.
V. Venkatarama Iyer...	Fourth Grade	Kattuputtur Result System School, Musiri.	1st April 1873.	15	0	0	Do.
R. Venkatarama Iyer...	Fourth and Third Grades	Paritipatty School near Madras.	20th Dec. 1873.	15	0	0	Do.

80. *Female Normal School, Madras.*—This school was for the first time placed under me during the year. Its constitution underwent considerable modification. What it is now will appear from the following extract from a notice issued in January last.

"2. This school will consist of a Normal Department to prepare young women as schoolmistresses, and of a Practising School for teaching children.

"3. The Normal Department will be constituted as follows:—

16 Caste Hindus—8 Tamils and 8 Telugus.
8 Native Christians—4 Tamils and 4 Telugus.
6 East Indians or Europeans.

"All to be of good character and respectable social standing.

"Provision will also be made for Mahomedan candidates, who are invited to join the school.

"(*a.*) In addition to the above, six students of any class, of good character and respectable social standing, may be admitted as free students, with a prospect of succeeding to a stipend, but without any positive pledge to that effect.

"(*b.*) As a general rule, no one will be admitted as a stipendiary student under 14 years or over 25 years of age.

"(*c.*) Before the admission of any student, her guardian will be required to undertake to repay half the amount received as stipend, in case of the student's not remaining to complete the whole course of study, and subsequently serving for two years as a teacher. The first six months in the school will be a period of probation.

"(*d.*) The course of study will extend over four years, in general, and the rates of stipend will be as follow:—

"*First year.*—Preparing for a certificate of the Third Grade. Stipend Rs. 6 per mensem.

"*Second and Third years.*—Preparing for a certificate of the Second Grade. Stipend Rupees 8 during the second and Rupees 10 during the third year, the increase from Rupees 8 to Rupees 10 not to be given unless proper progress is made.

" *Fourth year.*—Preparing for a certificate of the First Grade. Stipend Rupees 12 per mensem.

" 4. The Practising School will be limited to 70 or 80 pupils in three departments—one Tamil, another Telugu, and the third English."

81. For the reorganized institution the following staff was sanctioned :—

Superintendent	Rs.	350	As at present.
Tamil and English Asistant	"	70	Do.
Telugu do. do.	"	70	New. If possible, a female.
Pundits, one Tamil and the other Telugu, each with a little English...	"	25	One Pundit at present drawing Rupees 25.
Tamil teacher, with some knowledge of English, Practising School ...	"	50	Females, if possible.
Telugu do. do. ...	"	40	
Sewing Mistress	"	25	
Rent	"	100	
Servants	"	25	
Contingencies, including wages of a Writer	"	25	

82. The school can hardly be said to have got into working order during the year, as it had only nine Normal Students and twenty children in the Practising School on the 31st March. It is still an experiment, though, I think, with increased promise of success. When submitting propositions regarding the reorganization, I wrote as follows.

" In conclusion, I venture to remark that this matter has occupied me some time, and has suggested to me that the elaboration of a scheme on paper, and the getting it into practical working, are two widely different things; and that, though it might at first be the slower, it would ultimately prove the wiser plan for Government to utilize the superior agency available to establish simply a Hindu Girls' School that should develop into the model of what a good girls' school should be, and then supply pupils in every way qualified to become Normal Students. Such an experiment should bear good fruit in five years; in ten it should have placed Hindu female education on a different basis."

By the close of the present official year some more data will be available, but I do not think the experiment can be fairly judged of in less than three years.

83. I visited no other Normal School during the year, and it does not seem necessary for me to spend time (this report being behindhand) in compiling the statistics for them, which will be on the records of your office.

The reasons of my not visiting any other Normal School were twofold, your having instructed me not to do so without arranging with you before hand *and* pressure of work in Madras, that made it a very difficult matter to find time for long visits north, south, and west.

84. *Zillah School, Cuddalore.*—This school was for years in a depressed state, nor has it yet worked its way up to the position it ought to occupy.

In December last it was inspected when there were 160 pupils on the rolls.

None of the Matriculation Class were present, as those who were to attend the examination had left the station. I find from the official list that only one pupil from this school was successful, and he stands 552nd in the second class. Instead of an advance there has, therefore, been a still further decline. I find the numbers for this school successful in the Matriculation Examination for the past seven years to be as follow.

Years.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Total.
Number passed	...	3	3	1	2	2	1	12

Of the fifth class my impression was that its pupils would require at least two years to be qualified to enter the Matriculation Examination; the school cannot, therefore, be expected to do much in the Matriculation Examination of December next.

Except in the English language, the fourth class seemed to me to reach its standard.

Both divisions of the third class seemed to me to have been fairly taught except in English.

In reporting on the school I said: "I may remark, in conclusion, that I thought the fifth class below the proper standard of a Matriculation Class; and that the teaching of English seemed to have been of an inferior quality in the fifth, fourth, and third classes."

85. *Madrissa-i-Azam.*—The position of this institution as a Higher-Class School ceased towards the close of the last official year, and it was fully reported on at that time. It is now a Middle-Class School.

The reduction in standard has not seriously affected the numbers, there having been on the rolls—

On the 31st March 1873 ... ... 203 pupils.
Do. 1874 ... ... 210* do.

At inspection the fourth or highest class passed very fairly except in English, which has always been a weak point in the school. The class was rather small, containing 23 pupils. Considering the standard, there is no apparent reason why the strength of the class should not reach 30.

Two of the divisions of the third class were also weak in numbers, the strength having been—

Division A 18
Do. B 20
Do. C 25

Division A passed pretty creditably except in English and Geography.

Division B stood much better in the last-named subject; in fact, did well with the exception of two failures. But in English it stood low; and did

* At the date of this report the number on the rolls is 239.

poorly in a paper in Arithmetic. The class was, however, of low standing for paper-work.

Division C read poorly, and stood low in English, but passed satisfactorily in other subjects.

The divisions of the second class were strong. For their standing they passed pretty well, including English. Reading, however, required attention.

The divisions of the first class varied greatly in strength, A containing 35, while B contained sub-divisions of 17, 20, and 21, respectively. These two last sub-divisions were mostly beginners, reading letters and easy words. The two higher passed pretty satisfactorily.

The handwriting of the school had improved in character.

The pronunciation of English stood greatly in need of improvement.

The Deputy Inspector says of his examination in Tamil: "For Mahomedan students, the averages must be considered to be pretty fair on the whole."

The school kept up its numbers, and worked, I think, satisfactorily for the first year of the new phase of its existence.

86. *Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore.*—The standard of this school has always nominally been that of the middle class, but the former Head Master improperly raised its standard. When the higher classes of the Madrissa were abolished, the same was done in this school, and it is now strictly an Anglo-Vernacular School.

The late Head Master is now the Inspecting Schoolmaster for Mussulman Schools for the town of Madras, and his successor has not quite maintained the strength of the school, there having been but 48 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last.

At inspection the school passed fairly generally, though the third (highest) class was deficient in English and the second in Geography.

87. *Chingleput District.*—The following Taluq Schools were at work in the district during the year.

Name of Station.	Number on the Rolls on the 31st of March 1873.	Number on the Rolls on the 31st of March 1874.	Number of Classes.	Number of Teachers.
Kunnattur	34	35	3	2
Ponneri...	30	35	3	2
Poonamallee	61	52	4	4
Trivellore	62	55	4	4

In point of numbers of pupils they declined slightly.

The schools at Kunnattur and Ponneri are in small retired places, where, as I think, Results' Schools would supply every want; and these might be closed without injury to education.

The school at Poonamallee had pupils taken from it by Results' Schools in the neighourhood, but I think there is room for it to work, and its standard might with advantage be raised. As, however, the whole question of continuing or discontinuing Taluq Schools has been raised, I have allowed all to go on as usual without suggesting changes. It is, however, very desirable

that the question should be decided, since a state of uncertainty, producing hesitation in action, must impair efficiency.

The Taluq School at Trivellore has a formidable rival in the Free Church Branch School at the station, which aims higher, and has higher-paid teachers. It has maintained its former standard. At a time when Government is anxious to save all unnecessary expenditure, it may be a question whether a Government School at Trivellore is *necessary*. I am hardly inclined to answer the question in the affirmative, thinking that Results' Schools might well work all the school-going population up to the standard that would fit them to enter the third class of the Higher-Class School, and the number of boys of this standard and higher would not be too many for one school.

88. The Yenadi School at Striharikota is not now in the Chingleput District, but in that of Nellore; it has, however, been retained in my educational division.

It has continued its work of elementary teaching and the teaching of basket-making with about average results.

89. *South Arcot District.*—There are six Taluq Schools in the Cuddalore Circle of the South Arcot District, as follows.

Stations.	Number on 31st March		Number of Teachers.
	1873.	1874.	
Old Town, Cuddalore ...	48	48	2
Punrooty	40	37	2
Trinomallai	65	53	3
Trickalore	59	62	3
Tindevanum	48	54	3
Villapuram	69	75	4
Total ...	329	329	...

The total number of pupils has risen in three of the schools, remained stationary in one, and fallen in the remaining two, the general total remaining precisely the same.

The three first named are the least important, though that at Trinomallai has shown a considerable advance on some years past. The three last named are in places of some importance, and each supplies a need.

90. *Local Fund Schools.*—This circle contains no Local Fund Schools. A Sub-Committee was appointed to consider a scheme, and the late Deputy Inspector of Schools for the circle proposed a scheme that seemed to me much too ambitious and expensive.

As the letter I wrote on the question expresses my general views, it may not be out of place for me here to quote it as follows:—

"2. The draft submitted to me with your letter, No. 156, of the 17th May last, I have given some attention to, and fear it is on too elaborate a scale to admit of such a multiplication of schools as will allow of the wide extension of education which is contemplated in the resolution appointing the Sub-

Committee, which speaks of 'the improvement and extension of elementary education in the villages of the circle.' If, however, operations are begun on such a scale that 58 schools cost over Rupees 21,000 a year, omitting buildings and furniture, it would be hopeless to expect that Local Funds could bear such a charge as would be involved in extending education to the villages of the circle generally at the rates proposed.

"3. As to the number of masters, it would seem judicious to appoint only one master for any school at first, and then to appoint others as the number of pupils increased. One master should manage 30 boys. When the number exceeded 40, a second might be appointed, and a third when the number rose above 65 or 70. It has to be borne in mind that it is *elementary* education only that is to be provided for, and for that large classes are sufficient. Minute sub-division is unnecessary, and simply involves a waste of time.

"4. Instead of paying regular salaries in full, I should suggest to the Board that a portion of a master's salary only should be fixed and paid monthly, and the remainder made dependent on the results of an annual examination of his pupils. Should the Board approve of the *principle* of such a scheme, I shall be happy to work it out in detail. Meantime, to give some idea of what I mean, I enclose a copy of the Journal of Education for May 1873, on page 208 of which will be found such a scheme worked out and adopted in Malabar. The scheme I should propose would be exactly similar in character, though it might perhaps differ in some details.

"It will be seen that the Board of Revenue approved of the scheme; there would, therefore, be no difficulty on this score should the Board adopt the principle.

"5. A consideration of the question now raised need not interfere with the provision to be made in the budget, since the cost would not be much affected.

"6. Supposing schools of three classes to be needed to meet the varying wants of different villages, I should doubt whether the cost to the Board should exceed

"Rupees	30	a month for	a first-class	school.
Do.	20	do.	second	do.
Do.	15	do.	third	do.

"The fees being available for any necessary expenses beyond these amounts.

"Elementary education, as defined by Government, does not rise above the third standard of the results' scheme, which is as follows:—

"(1.) *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the Second Book of Lessons in Tamil generally, with explanation.

"(2.) *Writing*, from dictation, in small hand, out of the Reading Book.

"(3.) *Arithmetic.*—Compound Rules and Reduction, with Ordinary Weight, Measure, and Money Tables.

"(4.) *Grammar.*—Etymology, as in Pope's 1st Catechism of Tamil Grammar. Questions to be put in reference to the Reading Book.

"(5.) *Geography* of the district in which the school is situated.

" (6.) *English Reading.*—As in the First Book of Reading of the Madras School Book Society, with explanation in a Vernacular.

" (7.) *Writing*, in large hand, easy words from the English Reading Book.

" 7. In a second-class school the highest standard would be the following for the second standard.

" (1.) *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the second part of the First Book of Lessons in Tamil and the first twenty-five lessons of the Second Book. Explanation to be given.

" (2.) *Writing*, from dictation, short sentences out of the Reading Book.

" (3.) *Arithmetic.*—Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division. The Multiplication Table to twelve times twelve.

" For this a salary of Rupees 10 need not be exceeded.

" 8. There could hardly be a school worthy of the name of a lower standard than this. The first results' standard is as follows :—

" (1.) *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the first part of the First Book of Lessons in Tamil. The meanings of words to be given.

" (2.) *Writing*, in large hand, short words out of the Reading Book.

" (3.) *Arithmetic.*—Notation to thousands, easy Addition, and the Multiplication Table to five times five. English figures to be used in all cases.

" But it is not contemplated that a school should not rise above this, merely that the lowest class recognized on the results' system should be of this standard. It seems to me, therefore, that only two classes of schools are needed, the maximum monthly cost of one of the higher class being Rupees 30, and of one of the lower Rupees 20.

" 9. If the Board contemplate establishing *Middle-Class Schools*, the estimated cost will, of course, be much greater, but I have been guided in this letter by the wording of the resolution appointing the Committee, *viz.*, that it is to 'draw up a scheme for the improvement and extension of *elementary education in the villages of the circle.*' A scheme begun on so expensive a scale as the enclosure to your letter, No. 156, contemplates, could not, in my opinion, be applied generally to the villages of the circle, and does not, therefore, appear to me to be such an one as the Board had in view, or could adopt."

91. In the *Virdachellam Circle* there are the following three Taluq Schools.

Stations.	On the Rolls on the 31st March	
	1873.	1874.
Virdachellam	62	48
Kalikurchi	34	50
Porto Novo	50	50
Total ...	146	148

The first of these worked pretty satisfactorily during the year, but the attendance fell off. The Deputy Inspector reports as follows :—

"In the attendance of the school there has been a fall of 23 per cent. compared with last year; this the Head Master attributes to the establishment of Result Schools in the neighbourhood, where the boys pay next to nothing, whilst they have to pay a good deal more in Government Schools; and to the fact that in many instances the parents of boys are contented with what their children can get in the Result Schools, and to there being no change or variety in test-books."

With reference to this, I have to remark that there is no question as to Results' Schools having generally affected the attendance in Taluq Schools. The question which this suggests is whether Taluq Schools should not be abolished where no longer required for elementary education, or have their standard raised where still needed, so as to take up the instruction where the Results' Schools drop it. Such a plan would probably secure economy of both labour and money.

Of the Kalikurchi School the Deputy Inspector writes as follows:—

"It has made some progress during the year in number and efficiency, still it is not quite as good as might be expected, and is capable of very great improvement. The result of my last examination was moderate."

The school at Porto Novo showed improvement when examined, and has maintained its numbers, though the locality is not a favourable one. The Deputy Inspector writes as follows.

"The strength of the school has remained the same throughout last year, bordering on 50, and it is mainly due to the exertion of the Head Master and his Assistant that the school is able to keep up its strength at that place, where education is not much appreciated."

92. *Local Fund Schools.*—There are seven Local Fund Schools in the Virdachellam Circle, as follows.

Stations.	Numbers on the 31st March	
	1873.	1874.
Boovanagherry	42	40
Streemushnan	25	31
Manargudi	36	34
Kumaratchi	20	24
Paroor	18	22
Tillavadangen	20	29
Thiagur Droog	New school.	24

All these except the last were old schools established under Act VI. of 1863 and taken over by the Local Fund Board. That body has started but one school, but it has submitted to the Board of Revenue a scheme for the establishment of ten others. Early in the year the establishment of some 120 schools was contemplated, but the abolition of the house-tax put an end to this, and well so, as I venture to think. A system of schools that is to become general must be on the most economical system possible; and I think schools on the results' system quite capable of doing the very same work that will be done by Local Fund Schools at a fraction of the

cost. In the quotation under paragraph 91 my views on this point are pretty fully given, I will not therefore go again over the same ground.

In the above table the schools are placed in the order of merit (except the last). The Deputy Inspector reports the master at Tillavadangen to have been "grossly careless of his duty, and severely noticed by the President." The reports on the others are of a fair character.

The last Government School in the division is that for pensioners' children at Tripassore. This is of an elementary character, and costs Government Rupees 47 per mensem, with some 10 Rupees a year for contingencies. It supplies instruction to a class of children that would otherwise be quite unprovided for, and thus meets a want. There is nothing further to be recorded of it for the year under review than that it went on much as usual.

93. Regarding Aided Schools in the division, I must be very brief, except for the most important. The following two are the Colleges, with the results achieved by them in the last University Examinations :—

Institutions.	Number passed					
	B.A. Degree.		F.A. Examination.		Matriculation Examination.	
	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
Free Church Institution ...	...	5	1	17	1	32
Doveton College	1	3	2	7	2	7

The Free Church Institution had the same number of graduates in 1873, but then four were in the third class, while in 1874 all five are in the second. In the F.A. and Matriculation Examinations it made a considerable advance, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Years.	F.A. Class.		Matriculation Class.	
	I.	II.	I.	II.
Passed in 1873	1	7	3	23
Do. 1874	1	17	1	32

The College and School Departments are both popular, as is sufficiently evidenced by the large numbers in each. That the College classes are efficiently taught the University Examinations' results guarantee.

The School classes are large, and at my inspection early in the year passed generally fairly, though there was the result, almost inseparable from classes that are too large, *viz.*, inexactness and entire failure on the part of many idle or dull boys. Taken as a whole, the institution reflects credit on its conductors.

At the close of the year it had 837 pupils, thus distributed :—

College Department 108
Upper School 346
Lower do. 383

According to the last return submitted to me, the total monthly cost was Rupees 2,619, towards which the Government contribution was Rupees 818-12-0.

94. *The Doveton College* showed much higher results in the B.A. and F.A. Examinations of 1874 than in those of the previous year, but fell rather lower in the Matriculation. The following are the figures.

Year.	B.A. I.	B.A. II.	B.A. III.	F.A. I.	F.A. II.	Matriculation. I.	Matriculation. II.
Passed in 1873	...	1	1	1	2	2	10
Do. in 1874	1	3	...	2	7	2	7

On the 31st March last there were exactly 200 pupils in the institution, 32 in the College, and 168 in the school.

In my last report I went pretty fully into the College arrangements, and, as I have not usually devoted much space in my Annual Reports to this College, I quote at some length as follows.

"3. The teaching agency employed, the total expenditure, and the contribution of Government, will be seen from the following statement.

Names.	Position.	What Examination passed, and when.	Salary from Private Sources. RS.	A.	P.	Salary from Government. RS.	A.	P.
College Department.								
Mr. Thom	Principal	M.A., 1863 ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
„ Cooper	Head Master ...	Do. 1863 ...	175	0	0	175	0	0
„ Flanagan	Master	Do. 1870 ...	300	0	0	...	...	...
School Department.								
Mr. Bower	Master	B.A., 1870 ...	100	0	0	75	0	0
„ French	Do.	F.A., 1866 ...	75	0	0	50	0	0
„ Johnson	Do.	Do. 1867 ...	75	0	0	25	0	0
„ Upshon	Do.	Do. 1868 ...	62	8	0	22	8	0
„ Shutie	Do.	Do. 1871 ...	87	8	0	22	8	0
„ Dent	Do.	Matriculation ...	50	0	0	...	...	...
„ Stewart	Do.	F.A., 1872 ...	40	0	0	...	...	...
	Other Grants.							
	Servants	...	61	12	0	11	4	0
	Writer	...	20	0	0	...	...	...
Vernacular.								
Samuel Pillay	1st Tamil	...	20	0	0	...	...	...
Venoogopaul	2nd do.	...	10	8	0	...	...	...
Virdacharri	Telugu	...	20	0	0	...	...	...
Mr. C. Tate	Singing Master ...	...	15	0	0	...	...	...
	Scholarships ...	...	180	0	0	...	...	...
Secy.'s Establishment...	(For boys and girls).	...	70	0	0	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,512	4	0	631	4	0

REMARKS.—Half holiday on Thursday afternoon.

"If we debit Rupees 25 of Rupees 70, the cost of the Secretary's establishment to the Girls' School, the total monthly cost of the College will be Rupees 2,118-8-0, of which Government bears Rupees 631-4-0. The portion met by the pupils' fees I had no data for ascertaining. That, however, must be considerable as the rates are high, being—

Class						RS.	
In the VII. Class	Rupees	5,	thus giving	5×26	=	130	per mensem.
VI. V. IV.	Do.	do.	4,	do.	4×53 =	212	do.
III. II. I.	Do.	do.	3,	do.	3×79 =	237	do.

or Rupees 579 for the school only.

"The College fees may amount to something over Rupees 100, so that the Committee will contribute more than Rupees 800 to the monthly cost.

"4. From the annual financial return of the College for the official year 1872-73, submitted by the Secretary, I take the following figures:—

		College Department.			School Department.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts from Government...		3,045	0	0	5,210	0	0
Do. from fees ...		1,148	0	0	6,769	0	0
* Total expenditure...		8,763	1	8	21,083	1	1
Annual cost of educating each pupil.	Total ...	365	2	1	126	14	0
	To Govt. ...	141	7	10	34	15	6

"The division of the cost here given is that adopted by the Secretary, but it appears to me, on examination, to give greatly too much to the School Department, and as much too little to the College. As, however, it is right that Government should see exactly the cost of each department to it, I enter a little into the question.

"5. From paragraph 3 it will be seen that the College Department engages the Principal, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Flanagan. The two latter are engaged entirely in teaching the College classes. Mr. Thom has, of course, the general supervision and direction of the whole work, but I believe his *teaching* is confined to the College Department. If, of his remuneration of Rupees 500 and a house, Rupees 100 and the house are taken as a set off for his general supervision, Rupees 400 will be left to be debited to the College Department, and this appears to me a fair distribution. Of the cost of servants and writer, one-third may be charged to the College

* This is much more than twelve times Rupees 2,118-8-0, so that some items would appear to have been omitted from the statement sent to me.

Department. The scholarships are, I conclude, entirely held in it. The monthly cost of the College Department will thus be—

	To the Committee.			To Government.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Mr. Thom	200	0	0	200	0	0
„ Cooper	175	0	0	175	0	0
„ Flanagan...	300	0	0	...	...	...
Writer	6	10	8	...	...	...
Servants	20	9	4	3	12	0
Portion of Secretary's establishment	15	0	0	...	...	...
Scholarships	130	0	0	...	...	...
Total ...	847	4	0	378	12	0

And the annual total expenditure on it be, instead of Rupees 8,763 as given above, no less than Rupees 14,712, the Government share of which is Rupees 4,545.

" The average number on the rolls for the year I find to have been 24 and 147 in the College and School Departments respectively. With these data, and according to my calculation, the statement of accounts should be as follows.

		College Department.	School Department.
		RS.	RS.
Receipts from Government		4,545	3,730
Do. from fees		1,148	6,769
Total expenditure		14,712	15,134
Annual cost of educating each pupil.	Total	613	102
	To Government.	189	25

" No one can, I think, consider these figures attentively without being led to ask the question whether either the Committee or the Government is judicious in maintaining at such an expense a College Department, when there exist in Madras an efficient aided College for Christians, and a Government College open to all, but especially suited to Hindus and Mussulmans. Having directed attention to these points, I proceed to the results of my inspection.

" 6. *The School Department.*—There were formerly a High School and a Primary School, each with a separate Head Master, an arrangement that I doubted the wisdom of. In my report on the College for 1867-68 I wrote :— 'I may remark that I doubt the policy of having a Head Master for the Primary School, or, indeed, a division into High and Primary Schools, a division which is merely nominal, for the highest class of the Primary becomes the lowest of the High School; so that practically the College classes rank from the highest of the High School (or College) to the lowest of the Primary School. Were the nominal distinction done away with, a master from England, occupying the position of the Head Master of the Primary School, would be available as a teacher of one of the higher classes;

thus the teaching staff would be greatly strengthened without increased cost.

"'Considering the number of boys and classes in the College, there can be no difficulty in an efficient Principal's supervising the whole.' At the inspection under report, I found this distinction done away with, and the whole classified as one school.

"7. *Sixth Class.*—The sixth was rather a small Preparatory Matriculation Class of fifteen pupils. These were examined in English, Paraphrase, and Geometry. The marks for the Paraphrase averaged rather above fair. For the Geometry 'Euclid, book ii,' is entered in the syllabus. This, of course, presumes a knowledge of book i, and I gave a paper containing three questions in the first book and four in the second. The result was a failure, except in the case of two boys, one of whom did very fairly and the other nearly fairly.

"The class requires teaching of a much more exact and searching character before it will know much of the subject.

"8. *Fifth Class.*—The fifth was a somewhat larger class, containing 18 pupils. These were examined in their knowledge of grammatical construction and in Algebra.

"The knowledge of Grammar shown in this class compares unfavorably with the ability in paraphrase of the class above. The result is not an unusual one with East Indian and European boys. They, of course, write a paraphrase in tolerably correct language from their colloquial knowledge of English, but the Grammar they are not unfrequently very deficient in.

"In Algebra about one-third of the class average fair, another third poor, and the remaining third bad.

"The writing of the class in copy-books was pretty satisfactory.

"9. *Fourth Class.*—This class was examined in Arithmetic, and the result is decidedly bad, though I do not think the questions beyond what a class that has mastered Vulgar Fractions should be able to work.

"The class was examined also in Geography, the marks gained averaging 35·5 per cent., indicating 'moderate' answering.

"The copy-books of this class were generally fairly written.

"10. *Third Class.*—This class occupies the position of the highest class of the former Primary School. At the inspection thirty pupils were present in it.

"The boys read carelessly and at random, blundering over such easy words as *were* and *stroke*, for which were read *was* and *smoke*. If the class were better held in hand, there could hardly be such carelessness as this was evidence of.

"The boys answered generally with a fair degree of intelligence. The handwriting in the copy-books of the class was of a fair character.

"11. *Second Class.*—In History the second class averaged exactly 18·7 per cent. of the maximum, which must be characterized as 'very bad,' being less than one-fifth. Nine boys failed to answer a question.

"The result in Geography was almost precisely the same, being 18·4 per cent., or ·3 per cent. lower.

"I required the boys to write their answers on slates, and this they had probably not been accustomed to. I mention this as probably accounting, to some extent, for the poor result.

"The copy-books of the class were fairly written.

"12. *First Class.*—With the exception of a few boys who were backward, the first class read and answered fairly. Their copy-books were also fair for their standing.

"The general results of my examination of the College will hardly be regarded as satisfactory. Considerable allowance must, however, be made for the unfavorable time at which it was held. Holding the inspection when I did was, however, a matter of necessity. When due allowance has been made on this account, the results will still fall below what may fairly be expected from the classes of an institution so fully officered as the Doveton College is."

95. The following is a list of the Higher-Class Schools receiving Government aid in the town of Madras, with their numbers at the close of the official year, and the results for each in the Matriculation Examination of the last four years.

Names of Institutions.	No. of Pupils.	Number passed the Matriculation Examination.					
		1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
				Class i.	Class ii.	Class i.	Class ii.
1. Patcheappah's High School ...	487	19	16	1	19	2	12
2. Church of Scot. Mis. Institution ...	456	2	4	2	6	1	11
3. Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	156	7	8	1	6	3	8
4. S. P. G. School, Vepery	414	2	2	1	9	2	5
5. Wesleyan Mis. School, Royapett ...	378	1	1	1	2	2	5
6. St. Mary's Seminary	270	1	5	...	2	1	5
7. Hindu Proprietary School	135	5	8	...	6	...	4
8. Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary ...	14	...	4	...	1	1	2
9. London Mission Institution ...	467	4	2	1	4	...	2
Total ...	2,777	41	50	7	55	12	54

Though there were nearly 3,000 pupils in these nine schools, only about one-tenth of these read in the Matriculation Class. On the whole there has been a considerable increase in the numbers passed, as follows.

	No. Passed.	Increase.
1870-71	41	...
1871-72	50	9
1872-73	62	12
1873-74	66	4

I may notice each school briefly.

96. *Patcheappah's High School.*—The general purport of my estimate of the work of this school may be gathered from the following extract from my report on it.

"My inspection was held at the close of March; the school would probably hardly have got into working order till the end of January, so that we may consider the classes to have been at work only two months. During this time not very much could have been done, but accuracy might, I think, be fairly looked for. The want of it is to some extent, perhaps to a considerable extent, due to the large size of the classes. They must be very superior and hard-working masters indeed who can teach efficiently preparatory Matriculation Classes containing 47 pupils. Thirty in such a class is a number that will tax the strength of any man.

"I would lay it down as an indisputable fact that it is only a most exceptional master who can secure accuracy and steady general progress in a class of more than thirty boys; and no school can, without the certainty of serious injury, be organized on the assumption that its masters will be of this exceptional character. Indeed, if such could be calculated on, there would be nothing exceptional about them.

"I am aware of what arguments may be urged in favor of such large classes. The efficiency of their instruction is certainly not one, but it is the only consideration I am at present concerned with."

A detailed statement submitted to me showed the total monthly expenditure on the school to be Rupees 1,899, which was made up thus.

	RS.	A.	P.
By Government	854	13	4
By pupils' fees	575	0	0
By the trustees	469	2	8

97. *The Church of Scotland Mission School* has taken a considerable step during the year towards reaching the position in the Matriculation Examination that it ought, from its numbers, to occupy. Indeed, for four years, it has gone steadily, though gradually, in the right direction, the numbers passed being—

For 1871	2	For 1873	8
For 1872	4	For 1874	12

If it goes on in the same ratio it should pass some eighteen or twenty next December.

The classes below the Matriculation showed improvement at inspection, though there was room for more. History, Geography, and Translation were deficient in some classes. Knowledge of grammatical construction was weak in the upper, and English Reading required attention. The Deputy Inspector reported the results in the Vernaculars to be "on the whole pretty fair," and that "more attention appeared to have been paid to the Vernaculars than in previous years."

98. *Bishop Corrie's Grammar School* did well during the year. In the Matriculation Examination it had a larger number of successful candidates than on any previous occasion, viz., eleven, of whom three were placed in the first class.

I examined this school very fully, and in reporting pointed out all that I found defective, concluding my report as follows.

"I have pointed out all that seemed to me defective, and so much of what may be called "fault finding" might convey a wrong impression, if I did not state, in brief, that it gives me satisfaction to be able to report generally that the school seemed to me in sound working order, and that the discipline is excellent. There is a cheerfulness and a willingness about the pupils, accompanied, at the same time, by a proper respect that is too often wanting in schools of the class of Bishop Corrie's."

99. *The S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery*, made a great start ahead in 1872, passing in the Matriculation Examination of December of that year ten, against two in each of the two preceding. In the last Matriculation Examination it passed three fewer; but of the seven passed, two were placed in the first class—a result that, knowing the difficulties the school has to contend against, I regard as very creditable.

At inspection the body of the school passed generally satisfactorily, though the Euclid of the fifth class was rather weak; the class had, however, done but thirty propositions of the First Book.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools examined in the Tamil and Telugu languages, and reported "the averages of marks gained to be generally satisfactory."

The total monthly cost of the school was returned to me as Rupees 890, of which the Gospel Propagation Society bore Rupees 470 and Government Rupees 420.

100. *The Wesleyan Mission School, Royapetta*, stood well in the last Matriculation Examination as compared with the three previous years.

I concluded my last report on it as follows:—

"I have pleasure in reporting very considerable improvement in the school accommodation. The one very large and noisy room has been divided into several of moderate dimensions by substantial folding doors; and the faulty plan of having desks facing the wall has been remedied. Both these changes are improvements.

"I would, however, suggest one caution. The comparative isolation of the classes, and their removal from supervision at a glance by the partitions, requires very considerable activity from the Head to secure efficient teaching and management. It has occurred to me that the copying I have complained of may not be entirely unconnected with the isolation of the classes, which I still regard as a decided improvement. The most perfect plans have some drawback. That of the one under remark is the risk of teachers allowing their classes to get slow and to copy.

"Notwithstanding the faults pointed out, I was pleased with what I saw of the school, and consider it to be in good general working order."

The school is maintained at the moderate monthly cost of Rupees 734, of which Government bears one-third.

101. *St. Mary's Seminary* passed six in the Matriculation Examination of December last against two the previous year.

At inspection the school generally gave me satisfaction. The reading of two divisions (A and C of the third class) required improvement however, and division A did not answer with much intelligence; while the Grammar of division C was bad.

102. *The Hindu Proprietary School* has not improved its position in the Matriculation Examination, the numbers for four years having been as follows.

Year	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Number passed ...	5	8	6	4

The Matriculation class from which the four pupils passed in December last contained thirty, of whom fifteen were examined; and the result seems to point to the existence in the school of an evil still too common, though, I think, less common than formerly: I mean the placing of boys in classes that they are unfit for.

The school was inspected just after the close of the official year, and I shall submit a separate letter on it after completing this report. Some papers in Euclid and Arithmetic, I have not yet valued. The results of my *vivâ voce* examination are about fair, except that the fourth class did badly in Geography; and the fifth was weak in the construction of English sentences, while its knowledge of grammatical construction was good.

103. *Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary.*—I recently reported on this institution, and quote:—

"The Seminary was re-opened, under the Principalship of the Rev. A. R. Symonds, in 1848, in the building known as Sullivan's Gardens, which contains a house for the Principal, quarters for the students, and rooms for their instruction.

"The original object of the Seminary appears to have been to provide Native Catechists and Missionaries; but, since the great educational activity of the S. P. G. began some ten years ago, a number of students have left to act as teachers.

"Students prepared to be Catechists or Teachers are all Christians, boarders, holding scholarships of Rupees 15 per mensem each, paid from endowments and a grant from the Christian Knowledge Society. Besides these, there have usually been a small number of private students. The Principal has supplied me with a list of such containing nineteen names of students from 1863 up to the present time.

"The following summary shows the outturn of the institution from June 1848 to June 1873:—

Students who have been ordained	24
Do. who died as Catechists, &c.	7
Do. now employed as Catechists	13
Do. do. Schoolmasters	21
Do. who have left S. P. G. Service...	18
Do. who never entered do.	13
Present students	16
Total ...	112

"The following is the return of Masters.

Name.	Examination passed.	Salary from		Number of Hours teaching *per diem* and how distributed.
		S. P. G.	Government.	
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Rev. D. Wilson Kidd, Acting Principal.	B. A., Madras. Also allowance.	112 0 0 50 8 0	75 0 0	Five hours—see Time-Table accompanying.
Rev. C. E. Kennet, Theological Lecturer.	......	100 0 0	......	Two hours—do.
1 Tamil Moonshee ...	......	15 0 0	......	One hour, three times a week a Matriculation and twice an F. A. Class.
1 Telugu Moonshee ...	......	15 0 0	......	

"Mr. Kidd informed me that his only two F. A. candidates in December last failed in Mathematics.

"The proportion of candidates successful in the Matriculation Examination was not great, three having passed out of eight examined. Of these three, two were low down, 408th and 467th, in the second class; but the other headed the first class. This last, however, had been in the institution but seven months.

"The following appear to be the results in the Matriculation Examination for the past seven years, giving an average of four passed yearly.

Year.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Total.
Number passed	10	2	8	...	4	1	3	28

"This institution seems to me doing a small amount of pretty solid educational work. It does not work at the high pressure now common, and, in fact, unavoidable in institutions that aim at University distinction; but I think it unquestionable that its principle of leaving students very much to themselves under guidance must produce more soundly-educated young men, than that which does everything that it is possible to do for them.

"The list of Masters gives twenty-one as supplied by the Seminary in eleven years, or an average of two per annum. Taking this as the outturn of the secular work for which the Government grant is given, the cost to Government of each teacher supplied is Rupees 450.

"Considering that the Government Normal School, Madras, is capable of training many more teachers than now join it, and that Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary gives no special training, nothing whatever being attempted in it towards giving its students a theoretical knowledge of method and school work, or practice in teaching, it becomes, I think, a question whether the grant is quite justifiable or, at least, necessary."

104. *The London Mission Institution* continues one of the largest schools in Madras, but it does not yet take that position in the University Examin-

ation that may fairly be expected of it, the numbers passing the Matriculation Examination for four years being as follows.

Year.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Number passed ...	4	2	5	2

Yet the Matriculation class in the school is always a tolerably large one—it had twenty-six pupils at the time of my inspection—and the necessary inference is that sufficient discrimination is not shown in selecting pupils for it.

The school was inspected in May 1873 with results rather unsatisfactory generally. The classes were not too large, but the numbers are great, and many of the classes worked near together; as a consequence, there is a good deal of noise, the almost unavoidable accompaniments of which are inattention, bad order, and inexactness.

The school is under the general direction of the Rev. G. Hall, and some of the teaching of the higher classes is by him and another Missionary—the Rev. T. Slater, at the time of my inspection. The list of Masters submitted does not contain their names, and shows the total monthly cost of the school to have been Rupees 794, of which Government bore Rupees 360.

105. *The High School, Saidapetta,* though not within the municipal limits of Madras, is so near that it may be taken with the Madras Schools.

In December last the school passed four pupils in the Matriculation Examination, against three the year before, thus showing a slight advance. Previously, however, it took a much higher position, as will be seen from the following figures.

Year.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Number passed...	4	8	12	6	3	4

My last report on the school, dated 20th May 1873, pointed out several defects. An inspection is now overdue, and will be held within a fortnight, after which a detailed report will be submitted.

106. The following are the remaining Higher-Class Schools in the division.

Institution.	Number of Pupils.	Matriculation Examination.					
		1870.	1871.	1872.		1873.	
				Class. i.	Class. ii.	Class. i.	Class. ii.
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore...	217	5	...	...	...	...	2
Free Church Mission, Chinglepat ...	167	...	...	...	...	...	5
Do. Conjeveram ...	108	1	4	...	4	...	5
Do. Trivellore ...	103	...	...	...	1	...	4
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram ...	202	4	5	...	4	...	2
Do. do. Chedumbrum.	158	3	1	1	3	...	3

107. *St. Joseph's Institution* has a struggle to maintain its position as a Higher-Class School, since the Government Zillah School at the same station is of the same class, and there is not scope in the town for two such schools. On this subject there has been some correspondence, resulting in your declining to aid the teachers of the higher classes.

At inspection the school passed fairly on the whole, though the order and discipline did not quite satisfy me.

108. *The Free Church School, Chingleput*, made a decided advance during the year, taking a tolerably respectable place in the Matriculation Examination for the first time.

The school of the same Mission at *Conjeveram* passed the same number, five. At inspection a want of evenness in the classes was apparent. While some boys passed very well, others quite failed; and the fifth class was very deficient in English Reading, as was also the third. On the whole, the result was rather below fair.

The Trivellore School, it will be seen, passed four out of its Matriculation Class. At inspection the classes passed generally fairly, but here, too, I noted the Reading as "spasmodic and hurried."

These three schools have decidedly advanced.

109. *Patcheappah's School, Conjeveram*, passed but two pupils in the Matriculation Examination of December last. This school appears to have attained its highest position in the Matriculation Examination in 1869, the numbers being as follow.

Year.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Number passed ...	...	4	7	4	5	4	2

On inquiry I found the same bad habit which prevails elsewhere that, *viz.*, of boys leaving two or three months before the examination. It was stated that all the Matriculation Class left at the close of September after registering their names.

I recently submitted a detailed report on this school, from which it will be seen that the general result at inspection was unsatisfactory.

Patcheappah's School at Chedumbrum passed three in the Matriculation Examination of December last. Three successful out of thirteen in the class is not a large proportion, but may be regarded as a fair result for a rather small Mofussil School. I find a note recorded to the effect that eight of this class only were examined at Combaconum.

On this school, too, I have recently reported at length, not very satisfactorily, ending thus.

"On the whole I was not well satisfied with the general tone of this school. More exactness and intelligence are required in the teaching, and greater firmness and precision in the management."

110. The following is a list of Salary Grant Middle-Class Aided Schools in the division, with their numbers and the standard of the highest class :—

Names.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Number of Pupils in the Highest Class.
1. Govindu Naidu's School	Black Town ...	455	8	212
2. Balura A. D. Patasala	Triplicane ...	209	5	7
3. Free Church Mission Branch School...	Black Town ...	172	5	6
4. Wesleyan Mission A.-V. School ...	St. Thomas' Mount.	146	5	28
5. Hindu A.-V. School...	Mutialpetta ...	146	5	17
6. St. Thomé Seminary...	St. Thomé ...	146	5	15
7. Harris School	Royapetta ...	133	5	7
8. St. Peter's R. C. School	Royapoorum ...	131	5	13
9. Civil Orphan Asylum	Egmore	115	5	20
10. Lutheran Mission School	Pursewalkum ...	108	5	9
11. St. Francis Xavier's School ...	Big Parcherry ...	100	3	31
12. Davidson Street School	Black Town ...	93	5	17
13. Munjacoopum A.-V. School... ...	Cuddalore ...	74	3	14
14. Old Town S. P. G. School	Do. ...	68	5	5
15. Union School, John Pereira's ...	Black Town ...	58	4	4
16. Roman Catholic School	Palaveram ...	41	3	7
17. St. George's Cathedral School ...	Royapetta ...	39	3	14

111. I can but notice each of the above very briefly.

112. *Govindu Naidu's School* I place first on account of its numbers, not of its standard. The general result of the examination is nearly fair, which, all things considered, the large number of classes, the large size of several, and the confined space, may be considered creditable to the Head and other Masters.

113. *The Balura Andra Dravida Patasala,* or to put the name into simple English, "The Boys' School," is a boys' school under purely Hindu management in Triplicane, Madras. It aims at the standard of a Preparatory Matriculation Class, but is not very successful in reaching it. An inspection is overdue, and will be held almost immediately.

114. *The Free Church Branch School, Black Town,* aims at the same standard as the preceding. The two highest classes were very small when the school was inspected (in March 1874), containing six and eleven pupils, respectively, of whom five and eight were present. All the teaching assigned in the syllabus to the Head Master is English Poetry, Histories of India and England, Euclid and Geography to the six boys forming the highest class.

The school passed moderately, but the pronunciation and accent were bad, and the order was lax.

115. *The Wesleyan Boys' School, St. Thomas' Mount,* secured nearly fair results at inspection, but the reading of division A of the fifth class, the History of division B of the same, and the Geography of the second class were all in need of improvement.

116. *The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Mutialpetta* (Madras), passed moderately, though one division, A of the second class, failed very much in Geography.

117. *The St. Thomé School* under the Very Rev. Mr. Amarante aspires to be a Higher-Class School, and is termed by its Manager "The St. Thomé

College." Its highest class reads the Matriculation subjects, and one successful candidate in December last is entered as from it. The school is, however, really of the middle class. I lately reported on it at length, concluding thus. "The school can hardly, I think, be regarded as doing the work of a Higher-Class School, and it is difficult to see on what ground so large a Government grant as Rupees 75 a month is given to one master in it. We have many masters teaching up to as high a standard, more efficiently, on salaries varying from Rupees 60 to Rupees 75, that is, with their full salaries not higher than the grant given in this instance.

"I should doubt whether there is scope for a Higher-Class School in St. Thomé."

118. *The Harris School* I am about to inspect, the last inspection having been held before the beginning of the year under report.

119. *St. Peter's Roman Catholic School, Royapooram*, was under the management of the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly, but during the year, the head-men undertook the management, and some difficulties have arisen in consequence. The school is of an elementary character, but doing useful work.

120. *The Civil Asylum* has incorporated with it the Fort St. George Charity School. The combined institution numbers 120 pupils. A full report recently submitted showed that, while there is still room for improvement, some satisfactory work had been done.

121. *The Lutheran Mission School, Pursewalkum, Madras*, is pretty well conducted, but has its highest classes too small. The motto of such schools should be "The greatest good of the greatest number," and this is incompatible with minute sub-division.

122. *St. Francis Xavier's School, Big Parcherry, Madras*, is one of Dr. Fennelly's. Its name indicates its locality and standard. It is for poor East Indians, and is doing good work, mostly of an elementary kind. Indeed, it is doubtful whether it should not be ranked in the lower class. The results at inspection were generally fair.

123. *The Davidson Street School* belongs to the London Mission. My last report on it was not very satisfactory. I concluded it thus.

"There appear, however, to have been several changes since my inspection, as indicated in Proceedings, No. 1,724, of the 21st ultimo. I think from the way in which the classes passed, and from the order of the school, that changes were not uncalled for. It is but fair to mention, however, that the Manager reported to me that the late Head Master had been sick in hospital, and that for some time preceding my inspection the school had not been well worked."

124. *The Munjacooppum Anglo-Vernacular School* (*Cuddalore*) is really a Lower-Class School. At inspection the classes passed pretty creditably.

125. *The School in Old Town, Cuddalore*, is supported by the Gospel Propagation Society. It is fairly conducted, but has too much sub-division.

126. *The Union School, John Pereira's, Madras*, has the same fault of too much sub-division. The prevalence of this evil is easily explained. Both Masters and Managers naturally like to have as high a standard as

possible; so a few boys are pushed on. The practice ought, I consider, to be discountenanced.

In this particular instance the sub-division had not secured efficiency, the general results at my inspection having been unsatisfactory. I shall inspect the school again very shortly.

127. *The Roman Catholic School, Palaveram,* had but two boys in the higher division of its highest class. These two passed satisfactorily, but their teaching as a separate class involves a sad waste of labour. The marks gained by the rest of the classes were about fair, with the exceptions that the other division of the third class stood low in Arithmetic and History.

128. *St. George's Cathedral School, Royapetta, Madras,* passed but poorly. The master was changed almost immediately after my inspection.

129. *Female Education.*—As shown in paragraph 6, there were 5,021 girls under inspection at the close of the official year. The greater number of the schools in which these are educated are under different Missions and Churches, the chief being the Free Church, the Roman Catholic Mission and the Wesleyan Mission.

As I am aware that this report is urgently required, and that its non-receipt has caused much inconvenience, I am compelled now to bring it to a close by simply enumerating the Girls' and Mixed Schools.

130. *Free Church Girls' Schools.*—These are as follow.

Name of School.	Number on the Rolls on	
	31st March 1873.	31st March 1874.
Boarding School, Madras	78	73
Madras Day School	225	212
Balica Patasala	200	189
Black Town School	87	89
Chingleput do.	90	90
Conjeveram do.	85	60
Trivellore do.	80	70
Chetty Girls' School, Madras	73	90
Total ...	868	873

131. *The Roman Catholic Mission* maintains seven schools, with 378 pupils, as follows.

Name of School.	Number on the Rolls on	
	31st March 1873.	31st March 1874.
Presentation Convent Special School	13	15
Do. Pay do.	74	50
St. Francis Xavier's School, Parcherry	96	114
St. Peter's School, Royapoorum	45	52
Royapetta School	22	27
Palaveram do.	41	43
St. Mary's Orphanage	83	77

132. The following are the Schools of the *Wesleyan Mission.*

Name of School.	Number on the Rolls on	
	31st March 1873.	31st March 1874.
Boarding School, Royapetta	29	31
Day School, Popham's Broadway	44	48
Hindu Day School, Royapetta	60	48
Do. do. Triplicane	68	72
Caste Girls' School, St. Thomas' Mount	84	109
Do. do. Saidapetta	52	52

The first two of the above have been on the results' system.

133. The following schools belong to the *London Mission.*

Name of School.	Number on the Rolls on	
	31st March 1873.	31st March 1874.
Davidson Street School, Black Town	102	106
Caste Girls' School, Vepery	85	91
Vurdamutiappen Street, Black Town	66	68
Veerapillai Street, do.	74	74
Total ...	327	339

134. The following are the chief other Girls' Schools in the division under different Managers.

Name and Locality.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on	
	31st March 1873.	31st March 1874.
Doveton Protestant Girls' School, Madras ...	88	100
Streenivasa Pillai's Vernacular Female School, Madras	151	145
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	71	69
Lutheran Mission School, Pursewalkum	52	39
Balica Patasala, Triplicane	75	81
Church Mission Society's School, Chintadripetta...	60	42
Military Female Orphan Asylum, Madras... ...	160	156
St. George's Cathedral School, Royapetta ...	47	55
St. Andrew's Poor School, Chintadripetta ...	38	44
Union School, John Pereira's	62	61
Christ Church School, Mount Road	47	57
St. Mathias' Poor School, New Town	90	93
Do. do. Pursewalkum ...	48	47
Emanuel Church School, Black Town	71	57
N. F. E. Society's do. do.	92	96
Gordon Refuge	56	58
Total ...	1,208	1,200

135. A considerable number of girls are also taught in Mixed Schools in Madras, of which the following is a list.

Name and Locality.		Number on the Rolls on 31st March 1873.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March 1874.
Church of England Day School, Royapooram ...	Boys.	33	18
	Girls.	25	20
Do. Poor do. Parcherry ...	Boys.	91	80
	Girls.	42	38
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Infant School	Boys.	35	33
	Girls.	52	52
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Nungumbaukum.	Boys.	63	64
	Girls.	8	10
St. John's S. P. G. School, Poodoopetta	Boys.	45	40
	Girls.	...	...

136. Of examination work that I have done during the year, I have not time to make detailed mention.

137. Apologising for the late date of this report, I have the honor to be, &c.

APPENDIX A.

No. VIII.

From JOHN BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., Acting Inspector of Schools, 4th Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Trichinopoly, 28th June 1874, No. 868.

I HAVE the honor to report on the state of education in the 4th Division for the year ending 31st March 1874.

2. The following table shows the area, population, and number of scholars connected with the Educational Department in each of the districts comprising the 4th Division:—

TABLE I.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars under Inspection.	Proportion of Population to each Pupil.
North Arcot	7,139	2,007,667	15,477	129
Salem	7,483	1,963,243	6,832	287
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,197,936	5,484	218
Tanjore	3,654	1,975,042	19,710	100
Total ...	21,791	7,143,888	47,503	150

3. Table II. shows the number of schools and the number of scholars under inspection in this division for the last five years.

TABLE II.

—	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Schools	448	540	866	1,443	1,639
Scholars	16,724	20,358	27,000	42,726	47,503

4. In the following table the schools are classified according to their standard and strength as compared with last year.

TABLE III.

Standard.	Number of Schools on 31st March		Number of Pupils on 31st March	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Colleges	4	4	151	178
Higher-Class Schools	11	9	3,004	3,025
Middle-Class (Boys') Schools	110	119	5,999	7,000
Lower-Class (Boys') Schools	1,277	1,459	31,641	35,136
Girls' Schools	39	46	1,904	2,146*
Bangalore Orphanages...	2	2	27	18
Total ...	1,443	1,639	42,726	47,503

This shows a total increase of nearly 5,000 pupils mainly in Middle and Lower Class Schools. There has been no falling off in the number of pupils attending High Schools, the nine of this year containing more than the eleven at the end of last official year.

5. The following table shows the several managing bodies and the number of schools and scholars under each.

TABLE IV.

Managers.			Schools.	Scholars.
Government			24	2,650
Mission or European—				
S. P. G. Mission... ...	46	2,739		
Wesleyan Mission ...	32	1,967		
Roman Catholic Mission.	15	926		
German Lutheran do. ...	25	755		
London Mission	9	422		
American do. ...	9	334		
Church of England ...	6	134		
Church of Scotland ...	2	200		
			144	7,477
Native Management			1,471	37,376
Total ...			1,639	47,503

6. Table V. shows the sex and race of the pupils.

TABLE V.

Sex.	Europeans.	East Indians	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Parsees.	Pariahs.	Total.
Boys	25	112	1,446	40,714	2,436	...	187	44,920
Girls	57	155	414	1,396	...	...	128	2,150
Total ...	82	267	1,860	42,110	2,436	...	315	47,070

* This includes 371 girls reading in Boys' Schools.

7. Table VI. shows the languages taught and the number of pupils studying each.

TABLE VI.*

Sex.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Canarese.	Latin.
Boys	8,994	36,397	6,361	383	12	211	40	129
Girls	383	1,800	296	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1874 ...	9,377	38,197	6,657	383	12	211	40	129
Total, 1873 ...	10,741	37,664	4,926	145	...	...	15	122

8. *Colleges.*—The number of Colleges or High Schools containing collegiate classes remains the same as last year. The following table shows the number of pupils studying in the Collegiate Department of the four institutions for the last five years.

TABLE VII.

Institutions.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS ON THE 31ST MARCH				
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Provincial College, Combaconum ...	96	112	98	102	114
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ...	18	22	9	28	33
Do. do. Trichinopoly ...	9	...	...	11	21
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam ...	7	17	12	10	10
Total ...	130	151	119	151	178

9. Estimating the results of the collegiate education by the number that pass at the University Examinations, the following table shows the number of students who have passed the First Examination in Arts for the last five years.

TABLE VIII.

Institutions.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Total.
Provincial College, Combaconum	34	...	26	17	20	97
S. P G. High School, Tanjore	13	3	4	...	9	29
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly ...	7	4	...	...	...	11
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	2	...	1	2	...	5
Total ...	56	7	31	19	29	142
Total from Presidency ...	220	96	96	76	125	613

* NOTE.—The Normal Schools at Vellore and Trichinopoly are not included in these tables, as they are reported on by the Inspector of the 3rd Division. The pupils in the Provincial College, Combaconum, are included in Tables I—IV., and not in V. and VI.

From the foregoing figures it appears that the Colleges in the Tanjore District alone supplied nearly one-fourth of the number successful at this examination from the entire Presidency in 1873, which was the exact proportion reached in 1872.

The S. P. G. High School has done remarkably well both in the position and number of those passed; at the Degree Examination also it distinguished itself highly, four of those who graduated this year having studied for that examination at the Tanjore High School, one of them being placed in the first class.

The Trichinopoly High School sent up no candidates this year, as the College Department was re-opened only from the beginning of 1873.

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, sent up three candidates, none of whom was successful.

10. *Higher-Class Schools.*—The number of High Schools has been reduced from eleven to nine, the S. P. G. Seminary, Vediarpuram, having been closed on 31st December, and the standard of the Wesleyan Mission School, Trichinopoly, having been lowered to the middle class from the 1st January.

As I pointed out in paragraph 23 of my last year's report, the Vediarpuram Seminary was not doing the work of a High School, nor was it wanted as such, having, during the previous five years, passed only ten pupils at the Matriculation Examination, and the Tanjore High School under the same society being within three miles of it.

The Wesleyan Mission School, Trichinopoly, will be reported on among Middle-Class Schools.

11. Taking the Matriculation Examination as a test of the state of the schools reading up to that standard, the following table shows the numbers passed from each for the last five years.

TABLE IX.

Schools.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Total.
Provincial College, Combaconum	54	61	29	53	76	273
Zillah School, Chittoor	8	6	10	14	7	45
Do. Salem	6	5	6	7	3	27
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	16	20	12	15	35	98
Do. do. Trichinopoly ...	7	9	8	22	18	64
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	7	9	7	12	11	46
Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudy...	6	3	2	6	4	21
Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.	...	3	2	4	7	16
Lutheran Mission High School, Tranquebar.	2	...	...	1	3	6
Total, 4th Division ...	106	116	76	134	164	596
Total, Presidency ...	401	424	492	611	626	2,554

Thus it may be seen that this year, as in 1869 and in 1870, more than one-fourth of the successful candidates for Matriculation came from schools in the 4th Division, which has now regained its position from the falling

off caused by the failure in Tamil in 1870 and 1871. At the last examination no less than 136, *i.e.*, more than one-fifth of the successful candidates, matriculated from schools in the single district of Tanjore.

12. The following table shows the strength of each of the High Schools for the last three years, and of the fifth and sixth classes on the 31st March last.

TABLE X.

Institutions.	Number on Rolls on 31st March			Classes.	
	1872.	1873.	1874.	V.	VI.
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore... ...	456	486	476	64	72
Do. do. Trichinopoly ...	415	485	554	70	70
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam ...	297	339	385	34	33
Zillah School, Chittoor	284	356	357	34	34
Do. Salem	353	320	343	57	24
Wesleyan Mission High Schl., Manargudy	155	175	184	38	21
Do. do. Negapatam.	186	169	237	12	15
Lutheran Mission High Schl.,Tranquebar	152	134	170	8	11

Zillah School, Chittoor.
Head Master C. Teruvengada Naidu.
11 Assistants.
Government grant (net) Rupees 3,943-13-8.

13. The Government Zillah School at Chittoor is the only school of the higher class in North Arcot. Seven pupils matriculated from it last December; this is very fair compared with other Zillah Schools, but falls considerably below the number of successful candidates for the two preceding years; at my examination in November the several classes did very fairly on the whole. For convenience sake the Tamil and Telugu boys of the same class are formed into separate divisions; I examined the divisions of each class together, and found, as was the case last year, that the answering of the Tamil boys in English and Arithmetic was much better than that of the Telugu; in the third and fourth classes the Telugu boys were decidedly poor in these subjects, and also failed in Vernacular Translation.

The building, which was formerly a private house, is incommodious and unsuited for school purposes.

Zillah School, Salem.
Head Master. Mr. J. Small.
11 Assistants.
Government grant (net) Rs. 3,087-5-5.

14. The Salem District also has only one school of the higher class, *viz.*, the Government Zillah School. Its success at the last Matriculation Examination was very poor, only three having succeeded. The Head Master attributes it to the bad material he had, the sixth class being composed of dull and elderly boys. At my inspection in December I set the same papers in English and Mathematics as I gave the corresponding classes in the Chittoor Zillah School, but found that the Salem boys were scarcely as far advanced, and not so well grounded in Mathematics as the Chittoor boys; in English the upper classes did moderately, and the lower very fairly.

There is no first class, the Municipal Schools in Shevapett and Salem town supplying elementary instruction and acting as feeders to the Zillah School.

15. The S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, was very successful at the Matriculation Examination, 18 having passed. I inspected the school in March and found all the classes in a very satisfactory state. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new buildings; the site is the same as that of the building formerly used by the school, and is the best that could be selected, being in the fort and not far from Srirungum.

S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly. Principal, Mr. J. T. Margoschis; Mr. J. Creighton, Acting. 14 Assistants. Government grant, Rupees 4,614.

16. The S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, stood third on the list of schools at the last Matriculation Examination, 35 boys having passed from it. The situation of the school-house is very inconvenient, as it is at a considerable distance from the native town; there are, however, four Middle-Class Schools in the fort under the management of the Principal, the boys of which are drafted on to the upper classes in the High School.

S. P. G. High School, Tanjore. Principal, Mr. J. Marsh. 19 Assistants. Government grant, Rupees 5,672.

17. Four boys passed the Matriculation Examination from the Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi, which is a fair result, considering the period of the school's existence and its proximity to Combaconum and Tanjore. I inspected the school in March and found the classification better than at my examination last year; but consider that the general answering of the classes shows that there is still too great a tendency to push boys on and advance them to classes beyond what they are fit for; besides, the classes themselves are not of the standard of corresponding classes in other High Schools.

Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudy. Head Master, Mr. J. Davies. 7 Assistants. Government grant, Rupees 2,223.

18. The Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam, did very fairly at the Matriculation Examination, having passed seven pupils, which is the highest number of successful candidates it has yet sent up. I found the school in good working order at my inspection in March. The upper classes were rather small, but the lower, which are fuller, promise well. The principal defect was in Mathematics. Euclid appeared to have been imperfectly taught, and the Tables of Indian Weights and Measures were neglected. A native graduate, who is a good mathematician, was appointed First Assistant in February last.

Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam. Principal, Rev. A. Barley. 9 Assistants. Government grant, Rupees 1,968.

19. St. Joseph's College is mainly intended as a boarding institution for Roman Catholic Native boys, who are admitted from all parts of the Presidency; about one-third are day pupils, who, with few exceptions, are non-Christian Hindus. Eleven boys passed the Matriculation Examination, which is above the usual average, though not so good as last year. At my inspection in March the answering of the classes in English, Arithmetic, and in History and Geography was very satisfactory. In Tamil the classes did very badly, being particularly poor in Translation and Grammar. This is owing to the fact that Latin is the language taught as a Vernacular, and as most of the masters

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam. Principal, Rev. J. Joyce. 18 Assistants. Government grant, Rupees 2,605.

are former students of the College, they are unable to give proper instruction in Tamil to the day pupils who take up that language. As all the students are natives of Southern India, it seems a questionable policy to allow them to give up the study of their mother tongue, independent of the fact that a knowledge of a vernacular of the country is so essential in any of the competitive examinations for Government employment.

Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar.
Principal, Rev. F. Zucker.
10 Assistants.
Government grant, Rupees 784.

20. The Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar, is also a boarding institution, and is intended for Native boys belonging to the Lutheran Church. For the last five years its numbers have consisted almost entirely of such. As the S. P. G. School at Poreyar raised its standard to a Matriculation Class, and a Middle-Class School under native management in Tranquebar drew away many of the non-Christian day pupils—the latter, however, has been refused Government aid—and the S. P. G. have again lowered their standard, a fair increase in the number on the rolls of the Lutheran School has been the result, and it now stands at the same strength as three years ago. Three candidates succeeded at the Matriculation Examination; the number, though small, is encouraging, and there is every prospect of a better outturn in future from the higher-class education at Tranquebar now that there is but one High School there instead of two schools teaching up to the Matriculation standard. At my inspection in November the fifth class answered very fairly in English and Arithmetic, but only tolerably in Tamil; the fourth and third classes were poor in Arithmetic and Tamil; the English Reading throughout the school was good.

21. Of the six High Schools under private management, all but one are in Tanjore; this district has thus, including the Provincial College, Combaconum, *six* High Schools, three of which have a collegiate department. There can be no doubt but that *two* High Schools would amply meet the requirements of Tanjore in respect of higher education; these would naturally be the Provincial College and the S. P. G. High School, Tanjore. Of the other four, those at Negapatam and Tranquebar are special, and depend, to a small extent, on the immediate neighbourhood for their supply of pupils. The case, however, is different with the Wesleyan Mission Schools, Negapatam and Manargudy; one High School ought to be enough for Negapatam, and Manargudy is within easy distance from both Tanjore and Combaconum. The abolition of the higher classes in these schools would no doubt react unfavourably upon the schools generally, but while the total grant need not be made conditional on the standard of the school, I consider that Government would be justified in declining to give a salary grant to the teachers of the upper classes in a High School when sufficient provision exists in the neighbourhood otherwise for high-class education.

Middle-Class Salary Schools.

22. *Government Schools.*—There were on the 31st March sixteen Government Schools of the middle class—three Anglo-Vernacular and thirteen Taluq Schools.

The following table gives particulars of the strength and standard of each.

TABLE XI.

Name.	District.	Number of Masters.	Highest Class.	Number of Pupils on 31st March					Cost to Government of each Pupil.		
				1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	RS.	A.	P.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.											
Wallajahpett ...	North Arcot.	6	Fourth.	124	155	96	98	84	11	13	5
Tripatore ...	Salem.	4	Do.	129	115	84	87	67	7	14	5
Mayaveram ...	Tanjore.	3	Third.	109	139	66	55	27	16	0	0
	Total ...	...	...	362	409	246	240	178	...	...	...
Taluq Schools.											
Tripathy	North Arcot.	3	Fourth.	57	57	75	85	69	4	7	7
Palmanair ...	Do.	3	Third.	87	45	47	56	57	6	4	9
Arcot	Do.	5	Fourth.	101	92	107	121	89	4	14	6
Arnee	Do.	4	Do.	98	104	70	79	81	5	5	6
Namcul	Salem.	3	Do.	69	67	56	67	67	4	10	4
Darampury ...	Do.	4	Fifth.	87	77	54	74	110	1	4	4
Kistnaghery ...	Do.	4	Do.	70	80	51	83	71	6	9	8
Oossoor	Do.	4	Fourth.	88	96	75	74	92	4	15	0
Srirungum ...	Trichinopoly.	6	Fifth.	145	146	137	141	150	1	2	9
Trivady	Tanjore.	6	Do.	158	186	116	129	127	2	11	8
Tiruvadamurudur.	Do.	3	Third.	58	50	40	48	48	7	7	3
Puttucottah ...	Do.	4	Fourth.	79	74	47	52	55	11	8	6
Tiruvaroor ...	Do.	6	Fifth.	129	148	131	111	115	1	2	7
	Total ...	...	...	1,176	1,222	1,006	1,120	1,131	...	...	...

From the foregoing table it will be seen that in each of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools there has been a considerable falling off since last year, and that the two schools still holding their own at all have little more than half the number of pupils they had in 1871, just before the new scale of fees came in. The school at Mayaveram was abolished from the beginning of the current official year. On the other hand the Taluq Schools, with but one exception, have either maintained the numbers reached last year or show a considerable increase, some even having a larger attendance than in 1871. I believe the falling off in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools is due to the high scale of fees charged; the education given in the lower classes can be had at a less rate in Salary or Result System Schools, and those who intend entering the University will join a High School at an earlier stage than heretofore, as the fees in an Anglo-Vernacular School correspond with those in a Zillah School. Besides, in the Wallajahpett and Tripatore Schools, the fee of the lowest class is 8 Annas, and this, for the most elementary instruction in English and Tamil, excludes many who have, as is the case in Wallajahpett, no other school to go to in which English is taught. In all the Taluq Schools there is a first class with a fee of 4 Annas, and where circumstances are favourable many attain the standard of a fifth class, and

are in reality of Anglo-Vernacular standard, the difference being that the masters are not so well paid nor the fees so high as in an Anglo-Vernacular School.

23. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*—The Wallajahpett School is efficiently managed under Veeraragava Iyengar, the Head Master; at my inspection in September the answering throughout was good, with the exception of the Euclid and History and Geography of the fourth class; this defect may be attributed to the greater number of studies that have to be prepared on a boy's promotion from the third to the fourth class. The school is composed partly of Tamil and partly of Telugu boys; hence the number of masters required.

The Tripatore School has risen in standard since last year, but there has been a falling off of thirty boys in the first class. I have more than once drawn your attention to the fact that a first class on 8 Annas is not able to hold out against schools where the fees are nominal. I examined the school in December; the result was satisfactory, the principal defect being the inability of the boys of the lower third class to work sums requiring thought. Karthicesa Pillay, the Head Master, appears to have exerted himself, but the other teachers are poorly qualified. I have since appointed a matriculated man instead of the Third Master, who has become an Inspecting Schoolmaster.

The Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram, which, ever since the increase of fees took place, had been in a hopeless state, was closed on the 31st March last. Its downfall is due to the existence of Municipal Schools at Mayaveram where elementary instruction could be had at a cheaper rate, and to the fact that at the Town School, Combaconum, the scale of fees is lower, and at the College the same as at the Anglo-Vernacular School. Even though for the last two years it had the special privilege of having a first class corresponding to the first class in a Taluq School, it was otherwise too much weighted to maintain its ground.

24. *Taluq Schools.*—The Taluq Schools at Tripatty, Palmanair, and Arnee have been working steadily and making progress during the year. The strength of the Palmanair School having developed during the previous year, and showing signs of stability, an additional master was employed in July last. The Arcot School has fallen off in the number on the rolls, and at my inspection, in September, the state of the school was far from satisfactory, the classification was bad, and the answering poor, especially in English Grammar and Arithmetic.

The Taluq Schools in the Salem District have all made most satisfactory progress in the year; the main strength of the Namcul School formerly lay in its first class, and its highest was the third; it has now a large promising fourth class; the Darampury School has risen considerably in numbers, and both it and the Kistnagherry School have a fifth class; the Oossoor School has made a satisfactory increase in numbers, the fourth class having risen from three last year to sixteen at the end of this official year.

The Taluq School at Srirungam, near Trichinopoly, maintains its strength and efficiency. It consists almost exclusively of Brahmin boys; and from

the eagerness with which education is sought, an increase in the scale of fees could be made without injuriously affecting the school.

In the Tanjore District two of the Taluq Schools are of similar standard and efficiency to that at Srirungam; they have good fifth classes, the boys from which obtain admission to the fifth class at Combaconum College or Tanjore High School. The schools at Teruvadamurudur and Puttucottah are poor in strength and standard; their place might, without disadvantage and at a less cost, be supplied by Local Fund or Result System Schools.

25. *Private Schools on the Salary System.*—There were, at the close of the official year, forty-eight schools under private management receiving aid on the Salary System, against fifty-eight in the previous year. The difference is made up as follows. The Trichinopoly Wesleyan Mission School has been reduced to the middle class; nine schools have been closed; one transferred to the lower class; and one placed under the result system.

The following table gives particulars of the strength and standard of the Middle Class Salary Schools at the close of the year.

TABLE XII.

Schools.	Number of Pupils on 31st March		Highest Class.	Number of Teachers.	Amount of Grant drawn during 1873-74.			Remarks.
	1873.	1874.			RS.	A.	P.	
North Arcot.								
Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore	138	134	Fourth.	6	930	0	0	
Church of England School, Vellore	46	48	Third.	1	40	0	0	
Convent School, Vellore ...	105	106	Fourth.	2	900	0	0	
Guriathum School	39	58	Third.	2	270	0	0	
Arconum do.	76	59	Do.	4	449	2	1	
Salem.								
London Mission School, Salem	46	75	Fifth.	4	239	15	4	
London Mission School, Ahtur	30	38	Fourth.	2	189	0	0	
London Mission School, Vaniembady	33	55	Third.	4	365	0	0	
Railway School, Jollarpett ..	28	20	Do.	1	120	0	0	Closed 31st March.
Remount Depôt School, Oossoor	28	25	Fourth.	1	294	0	0	
Town School, Salem ...	86	94	Third.	4	474	0	0	
Do. Branch School, Shevapett	51	61	Do.	3	324	0	0	
Aided School, Rasipuram ...	41	36	Do.	2	286	3	1	
Do. Kumarapoliem	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. Trichengode...	56	48	Fourth.	3	446	12	0	
Do. Venkarai ...	34	33	Third.	3	231	0	7	
Rate School, Harur... ...	24	28	Do.	1	120	0	0	
Do. Womalur ...	42	37	Do.	2	170	0	0	
Aided School, Royacottah...	43	29	Do.	3	38	6	2	
Do. Denknicottah.	37	61	Do.	3	252	9	2	
Do. Caveripatam.	28	25	Do.	2	123	0	0	Transferred to Lower Class from 1st April 1874.
Do. Pennagaram..	21	59	Do.	2	170	8	0	
Do. Palcode ...	28	29	Second.	2	71	6	11	

TABLE XII.—(*Continued.*)

Schools.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1873.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1874.	Highest Class.	Number of Teachers.	Amount of Grant drawn during 1873-74. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Trichinopoly.								
Wesleyan Mission School, Trichinopoly	...	135	Fourth.	7	1,604	0	0	
Vestry School, Trichinopoly.	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Convent School, do. ...	41	32	Third.	3	605	0	0	
Kulithalay School ...	72	72	Fourth.	4	359	11	2	
Nungapuram do. ...	24	33	Third.	1	165	0	0	
Museri do. ...	30	33	Do.	2	230	0	0	
Waitalay do. ...	28	28	Do.	2	138	0	0	
Manachanellore do. ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Torryur do. ...	32	49	Fourth.	3	247	8	0	
Perambalur do. ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Lalgudy do. ...	33	64	Fourth.	3	291	11	9	
Arialore do. ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Pichandarcovil do. ...	21	18	Third.	1	129	7	3	
Tanjore.								
S. P. G. Mission School, Tanjore Fort	160	131	Third.	6	893	0	0	
S. P. G. Mission School, Karuntattangudy ...	96	106	Do.	5	330	9	3	
S. P. G. East Gate, Tanjore.	95	101	Do.	5	420	0	0	
Do. do. Vullam.	68	72	Do.	4	687	8	0	
Roman Catholic Mission School, Tanjore	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	Transferred to Lower Class.
S. P. G. Mission School, Poreyar	180	128	Fifth.	9	2,181	4	5	
S. P. G. Mission School, Amiappan...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	Transferred to Result System.
Wesleyan Mission School, Nagore	45	56	Second.	3	346	0	0	
Wesleyan Mission School, Tritrapundy	52	63	Fourth.	4	492	0	0	
Town School, Combaconum.	504	565	Do.	18	3,321	11	10	
Elementary School, Combaconum	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Aided School, Swamimalay..	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. Kapistalam ...	70	71	Fourth.	4	468	7	1	
Do. Poondy ...	53	49	Do.	3	464	0	0	
Do. Palmanary	51	50	Third.	2	288	0	0	
Do. Sheally ...	53	49	Do.	3	306	9	0	
Do. Keevalore ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. Vedaraniam...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Rajah's Chuttrum School, Needamungalum	117	107	Fifth.	6	...	...	...	Supported from Chuttrum Funds.
Rajah's Chuttrum School, Orathnadu	92	67	Do.	5	...	...	...	Supported from Chuttrum Funds.
Rajah's Chuttrum School, Rajamadam	35	52	Fourth.	4	...	...	...	Supported from Chuttrum Funds.
Rajah's Chuttrum School, Manamelgudy	42	38	Third.	4	...	...	...	Supported from Chuttrum Funds.
Rajah's Chuttrum School, Mimpesel	38	35	Do.	3	...	...	...	Supported from Chuttrum Funds.

26. There are only five Middle-Class Salary Schools in North Arcot. The Church of Scotland School, Vellore, which some time ago was aiming at teaching up to the Matriculation standard, has been limited by the managers to the fourth class; a reduction in the teaching staff, and consequently in the expenditure to both Government and the Mission, was made in the course of the year. Vellore is not likely to supply the material for a High School, the Zillah School, Chittoor, and the High Schools and Colleges in Madras precluding the necessity as well as the possibility of maintaining a strong Matriculation Class.

The schools at Guriathum and Arconum are under native management; the former was in a fair state of efficiency at my last visit, but the number in the highest class scarcely warrants its being retained as a Middle-Class School. The Robinson School, Arconum, has fallen in strength and efficiency during the year; the Church of Scotland Result School appears to cause a healthy rivalry between the two; as the Native Managers object to an amalgamation of the schools, I would recommend the Robinson School being also placed under the result system.

The Convent School, Vellore, may be said to consist of two schools—a boarding and day establishment for European and East Indian girls, of whom there were fifty on the rolls at the end of the year; and a school of fifty-six poor native children, all of whom are free. At my examination of the English School the answering was poor, grown-up girls being able to read and write very fairly, but understanding literally nothing of parsing or the working of simple practical questions in Arithmetic; the late age at which most of them come to school may account to a great degree for their backwardness.

The Church School in the Vellore Fort has not fared very well last year, chiefly owing to the mistress having been changed two or three times; the children are mostly poor, and the instruction elementary.

27. In the Salem District there were seventeen Middle-Class Salary Schools at the end of the year. The three schools under the London Mission at Salem, Ahtur, and Vaniembady show progress in strength and standard. The necessity for the existence of the Salem School is very questionable; it is within a few hundred yards of the Zillah School, to which, without additional cost to Government, all the boys could go; but, as the standard as well as the scale of fees of the several classes is lower than in the corresponding classes in the Zillah School, many boys resort to it. The Vaniembady School has recovered from the falling off which occurred in the strength last year through one of the masters having set up a rival school, as this individual some time after left the place. It has a class of fifteen Mahomedan boys reading under a Mahomedan master.

The two schools in Salem Town under the Municipality are full, and act as feeders to the Zillah School. The Rate Schools at Harur and Womalur are supported partly from Provincial Funds and partly by the Local Fund Board. Neither of them was in a very efficient state at the beginning of the year; the Head Master of the latter was dismissed and a better qualified teacher appointed, and a second teacher has recently been appointed to the Harur School.

The Jollarpett Railway School, intended for the children of the employés at Jollarpett Junction, continued to be taught by Mrs. Breag until the end of the year, when she resigned from ill health; and, as the number of families with children had decreased so that a school of the kind was not needed, it was closed on the 31st March.

The school at Komarapoliem was closed from October last. At my inspection I found but a handful of boys under two masters, both of whom were irregular in their attendance, and without any check on their work. A Result System School in Bhowani, on the opposite bank of the river, rendered the Salary System School unnecessary.

The three remaining schools in the Salem District, Trichengode, Rasipuram, and Venkarai, are under native management. The first of them is the best, and there is a proposal under consideration of the Local Fund Board to take it under their management. The other two are not well managed, and hardly deserve a place among Middle-Class Schools.

In the Oossoor Circle, of the five Native Schools those at Caveripatam, Pennagaram, and Palcode were allowed to rank in the middle class to the end of the official year, from which date they have been transferred to the lower class. The increase in the number at Pennagaram is owing to the amalgamation of a pial school with it. There thus remain only two Middle-Class Private Salary Schools in the Oossoor Circle, those at Denknicotta and Royacottah; the former prospers well, and has made much progress in every respect under Mahomed Ali, the Manager; the Royacottah School collapsed in October last owing to the misconduct and subsequent disappearance of the Head Master Venkatesier; the school was revived under a new master in January.

The Remount Depôt School passed a very satisfactory examination in December. The schoolmaster, Mr. Martin, deserves great credit for his diligence and exertions; but the existence as well as prosperity of the school is mainly due to the interest taken in it by Colonel and Mrs. Thompson of the Remount Depôt.

28. The Middle-Class Salary Schools in the Trichinopoly District have been reduced by three; four having been closed, *viz.*, the Vestry School and those at Manachanellore, Perambalore, and Arialore, and the Wesleyan Mission School having been added to the list from the High Schools. The situation of this school being, as I pointed out in my last year's report, very disadvantageous, and the upper classes continuing very small, the managers agreed to reduce its standard from the 1st January. The strength has fallen during the year from 214 to 135; this is partly owing to a Mahomedan class having been given up on the opening of the Government Elementary Mahomedan School, and partly to the reduction of the standard. At my inspection in March the classes did very fairly except the third, which was deficient in Arithmetic, and its knowledge of English, Parsing, and Grammar was very elementary. One remarkable feature is that out of 135 boys there are only *three* Brahmins, the remainder being Sudras with a few Christians and Mahomedans.

Though the Vestry School has disappeared as such, the children of the boarding establishment are taught in another school under the management of the Chaplain.

In the Convent School, Trichinopoly, the attainments of the girls in English and Arithmetic, especially in the latter subject, are very poor and of the most elementary character.

Of the seven schools under native management, only those at Kulithalay, Lalgudy, and Nungapuram are in a satisfactory state; the schools at Museri, Waitalay, Torryur, and Pichandarcovil scarcely maintain their standard, and would not be likely to earn their present grants if under the result system.

29. The Middle-Class Salary Schools in Tanjore have fallen from twenty-three to seventeen; the Roman Catholic Mission School, Tanjore, having been transferred to the lower class and the S. P. G. School, Amiappan, placed on the result system; the Elementary School, Combaconam, absorbed in the Preparatory School, and the schools at Vedaraniam, Keevalore, and Swamimalay having been closed.

The S. P. G. Schools in the Fort, East Gate, and Karuntattangudy, Tanjore, are in a very efficient state under the Principal of the High School, to which they act as feeders. The school at Vullam under the same management has improved in tone and strength owing to a change in the Head Mastership.

Towards the end of the year the S. P. G. Mission School, Poreyar, which in the previous year was working with a view to the formation of a Matriculation Class, was limited to the standard of a fourth class. At my inspection it was not better than a well-developed Taluq School; but the staff was so strong and so over-paid, compared with the strength and standard, that for 1872-73, the Government grant amounted to Rupees 2,706, and in 1873-74 for 128 pupils it was Rupees 2,181. As I have already observed, one High School is sufficient for Tranquebar, of which Poreyar may be said to be the native town, and the Lutheran School, with its buildings and staff for the boarding establishment, has the prior claim to be recognized as such.

The Wesleyan Mission Schools at Nagore and Tritrapundy are in a good state, and well looked after by the managers.

Of the remaining ten schools, five are Chuttrum Schools under the direction of the Collector of the district, and five are under native management. Of the Chuttrum Schools, those at Needamungalam, Orathnadu, and Rajamadam are in a very flourishing condition, the Needamungalam School being one of the best Middle-Class Schools in the district. Manamelgudy and Mimpesel are out-of-the-way places, and the schools scarcely reach the standard of the middle class.

The Town School, Combaconum, is the largest school in the 4th Division, the numbers on the 31st March last being 565. Boys from the fourth class pass into the fifth in the College, and the standard of the several classes is higher than that of corresponding classes in a Zillah School, and even than that laid down in the scheme of studies which was

approved of by Government in 1871 as regulating the name and fee of the class; the result is that a middle-class education, or preparation for College, is to be had at a cheaper rate at Combaconum than anywhere else; so advanced is the instruction in the several classes of the Town School that boys who have passed the fourth standard are only fit for the first class. The amount realized from the school fees and Government grant leaves a large monthly balance in the hands of the managers. The balance at the end of each of the first four months of this year was as follows. January Rupees 121-15-3, February Rupees 348-7-5, March Rupees 241, April Rupees 201, making a total clear gain of Rupees 912-6-8. In my report on the school (No. 1,701, of the 15th December,) I observed that the teaching throughout " the school appears to have mainly in view preparation for the classes in the Provincial College, and such subjects as are of importance in the College and subsequent University Examinations receive attention to the neglect of others. Thus, while the third and fourth classes are far advanced in Arithmetic, they were unable to do a sum in Addition of Madras Weights, Indian Tables not having been taught. Again, out of twenty-six boys in the fourth class only eleven read Tamil, the remainder taking up Sanskrit." I also reported that all the classes were being taught beyond the prescribed standard, and recommended that the scale of fees should be made the same as that in Aided Schools in Madras Town. As the school to a great extent owes its existence to the abolition of the lower classes in the College, the same rate of fees might be charged in the Town School as would have existed if the classes actually belonged to the College; and as the managers have so large a surplus of receipts over expenditure, and the masters are highly paid, the Government grant might be reduced to a third instead of half grant.

The school at Capistallam was in an unsatisfactory state when I visited it in August last; the Head Master had neglected his work to prepare for the Special Test, and at the time of my inspection was absent at the examination. Considering the standard of the school, the Government grant was much too great; and it was reduced in September from Rupees 60 to Rupees 42-8-0.

The manager resides in Combaconum, and so the masters are left very much to themselves. A new Head Master was appointed in February, and the school has improved somewhat during the last few months.

The schools at Poondy, Palmanary, and Sheally are in a satisfactory state, and doing fair work.

The Vedaraniam School was closed on the 31st March 1874, the grant having been withdrawn in consequence of the irregularities of the Head Master. A Result System School supplies its place.

The school at Keevalore was in a wretched state of neglect when I visited it in July; the Head Master, a boy of nineteen, was absent studying for the Special Test, another teacher had left the place altogether, a person appointed by the Head Master acting for him and drawing the grant. The so-called third class contained five boys and the second nine; the large number on the rolls on 31st March 1873 was mainly made up of a pial school, but the master of it had been absent for several weeks previous to my visit. The grant was withdrawn from 1st August.

The grant to the school at Swamimalay was withdrawn from September. Swamimalay is only four miles from Combaconum, and a Middle-Class School is not wanted there. The school was not of middle-class standard when I visited it in August; the answering of the third class was very bad; the manager was one of the masters in the Combaconum College, and the school had evidently been left to look after itself. On the grant being suspended the Head Master left and the Kapistalam Mupanar, who hitherto kept up the school, having withdrawn his support from the 1st January, the school gradually disappeared. The Local Fund Board have declined to take it up, on the grounds that its proximity to Capistalam and Combaconum render an Anglo-Vernacular School at Swamimalay unnecessary.

30. *Middle-Class Boys' Schools on the Result System.*—In 1872-73, of the Boys' Schools receiving aid under the result system, thirty-seven were ranked in the middle class; in the last official year the number rose to fifty-nine. The greater number of these are in North Arcot, which this year has forty-four against twenty-eight last year, and thus more than makes up for its small appearance in the list of Salary Schools. In Salem there are only five Result System Schools in the middle class, and in Trichinopoly none.

31. The following table gives particulars of the strength of the Middle-Class Result System Schools, and the numbers passed for the several standards.

TABLE XIII.

Boys' Schools.	Number of Pupils on 31st March		Number of Pupils passed for				Grant for 1873-74.		
	1873.	1874.	4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	RS.	A.	P.
North Arcot.									
Church of Scotland Mission School, Arconum	67	66	10	10	11	9	281	0	0
Ragaviah's School, Wallajahpett... ...	46	40	10	7	6	19	164	0	0
Annamalay's School, Ranipett	41	34	10	5	8	10	156	0	0
Appaduray's School, Assenellipet ...	45	42	6	6	10	18	150	8	0
Sholinghur School	...	30	16	5	2	10	295	8	0
Poondy do.	18	18	4	7	2	8	98	8	0
Panapakum do.	42	68	11	7	16	6	162	0	0
Vettangolum do.	...	19	8	2	1	6	92	0	0
Mamundur do.	17	28	6	1	3	3	114	8	0
Caveripak Desoy Street School	...	48	8	10	10	22	167	8	0
Do. Ruthnum Moodelliar's School...	..	62	11	7	12	16	277	0	0
Keelveeranam School	35	31	18	2	4	11	275	0	0
Kattupakam do.	16	14	6	4	3	2	85	8	0
Camarajapuram do.	39	50	7	3	7	11	120	4	0
Teruvalam do.	...	34	10	4	9	4	210	8	0
Catpady do.	...	58	7	9	9	5	214	8	0
Thuttupett do.	41	27	11	6	5	7	228	0	0
Chittathore do.	...	27	6	5	7	3	98	0	0
Iral do.	...	33	5	5	5	4	123	0	0

TABLE XIII.—(*Continued.*)

Boys' Schools.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1873.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1874.	Number of Pupils passed for 4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Grant for 1873-74. RS.	A.	P.
North Arcot.—(Continued.)									
Valkoor School	...	49	9	14	8	12	263	8	0
Chandragherry do.	...	39	7	6	22	18	250	0	0
Trichanore do.	...	18	5	5	8	4	97	0	0
Perianagapundy do.	...	51	13	13	12	4	238	0	0
Pullipett do.	...	19	5	3	2	3	87	0	0
Kil Tritany do.	...	32	6	4	8	10	97	0	0
Kalastry do.	54	60	15	15	14	20	434	8	0
Vellore Thennamara Street School ...	...	22	5	4	5	6	88	0	0
Do. Cosepett School	43	46	8	7	7	3	133	8	0
Do. Cotta Street School	...	35	8	2	7	15	154	12	0
Virinjipuram do.	60	48	5	7	12	13	148	8	0
Ambur Narasimier do.	...	94	4	21	10	16	204	0	0
Konavattam do.	...	29	6	9	7	6	117	8	0
Arcot Cannara Street do.	30	70	8	12	7	15	191	0	0
Mehumuel do.	...	43	6	10	6	7	116	0	0
Valavanur do.	38	32	10	6	3	4	140	8	0
Bramadesam do.	...	26	5	2	5	7	87	8	0
Natteri do.	...	40	5	8	8	10	138	0	0
Arumbakam do.	20	16	7	1	6	1	70	8	0
Kalavay do.	...	32	6	10	12	13	189	8	0
Mamundur do.	...	25	6	3	7	11	99	8	0
Thusi do.	...	33	7	4	11	6	99	0	0
Arnee Erutbukar St. do.	...	80	10	15	20	14	213	0	0
Kalamur* do.	...	...	11	...	2	...	101	8	0
Chetpet* do.	...	...	10	5	...	2	151	8	0
Total ...	652	1,653	357	291	334	394	7,224	0	0
Salem.									
Kamalapuram School	...	17	12	1	3	2	111	8	0
Sunkerydrug do.	...	58	7	4	5	2	102	8	0
Tripatore School...	50	50	6	3	8	6	77	8	0
Mathagheri do.	15	16	6	2	...	1	82	8	0
Tendamungalam School*...	...	...	5	4	1	2	95	0	0
Total ...	65	141	36	14	17	13	469	0	0
Tanjore.									
North Gate S. P. G. School	108	111	25	9	17	15	367	8	0
Tanjore G L. M. S. do.	...	58	12	5	12	15	232	8	0
Puduchuttrum do.	60	39	7	6	7	7	188	8	0
Nadueavery do.	...	17	8	2	1	...	97	0	0
Konerirajapuram do.	...	48	8	...	7	9	116	0	0
Maratur do.	...	43	7	12	6	14	199	0	0
Combaconum Primary School	...	231	32	47	38	23	...	...	...
Do. Banathuray Street School.	...	84	10	12	17	11	289	8	0
Kodavasel School	...	25	19	7	5	5	117	0	0
Kuttalam do.	...	30	6	8	6	...	138	0	0
Total ...	168	686	184	108	116	99	1,695	0	0
Grand Total ...	885	2,480	527	413	467	506	9,388	0	0

* Closed.

32. *Lower-Class Schools.*—The only Lower-Class Government Schools are the Mahomedan Elementary Schools at Vellore, Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Nagore.

The Vellore School was opened on the 1st August with 65 pupils; in September the number on the rolls had risen to 101, and a third master was appointed from the 1st November. The numbers kept up to the end of the year; but in January and February there was a slight decrease, and on the 31st March there were seventy-one boys on the rolls. Notwithstanding the fall from the number reached in September, this may be considered a very satisfactory number, and the Vellore School ranks first in strength and standard of the Mahomedan Elementary Schools.

The Arcot School was opened on the 14th June with only twenty-two boys, for the next six months there were upwards of sixty on the rolls, and on the 31st March forty-eight.

The Trichinopoly School was opened on the 16th June with thirty boys. The average number on the rolls for the last six months of 1873 was forty-seven, and the number on the 31st March was fifty-five. A still larger school might be expected in Trichinopoly with its large Mahomedan population. Besides the boys in this school there are twenty-five Mahomedans in the S. P. G. High School, and seven in the Wesleyan Mission School.

The Nagore School was opened on the 17th March on the abolition of the Government Taluq School. It began with twenty-three boys, the average for the twelve months has been thirty-six, and on the 31st March there were thirty-three. This is a small muster in a special Mahomedan School in a town with 2,000 Mahomedan houses; in two Hindu Schools under the management of the Wesleyan Mission there are twenty-two Mahomedan boys, so that between fifty-five and sixty boys represent the number of Mahomedan boys in schools under inspection in Nagore. The boys in the Government School are Lubbays; the vernacular of all is Tamil, and, with a few exceptions, the boys are Malims, *i.e.*, the occupation of their families is a seafaring business, and from September to April many of the boys go to sea as sailors or servants on boardship. There hardly appears a necessity for an exclusively Mahomedan School in Nagore; the community for whom it was intended avail themselves of it to a very slight degree, and almost as many Mahomedans attend Hindu Schools as the Mahomedan School. The Head Master is a Hindu and a hardworking man; he complains that the permission granted to the Wesleyan Mission Salary School to have Mahomedans has an ill effect on the strength and state of the Government School, and that boys are drawn away from the latter to join the Result Schools on a less or no fee.

33. *Lower-Class Boys' Schools on the Salary System.*—There were forty Lower-Class Boys' Schools on the salary system in 1872-73, and the same number at the end of 1873-74. The following table gives particulars regarding them.

TABLE XIV.

Boys' Schools.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1873.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1874.	Highest Class.	Source from which paid.	Management.	Grant drawn for 1873-74. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
North Arcot.									
Wallajah Municipal School, Westernpett	43	53	2	Municipal Funds.	Native. ...	256	7	7	
Do. do. Easternpett	39	40	2	Do.	Do. ...	244	3	2	
Mahomedan School, Arcot	33	33	3	Endowed Funds.	Do. ...	...	...	...	
Vellore Municipal School, Thotarpoliem	...	47	2	Municipal Funds.	Do. ...	261	9	6	
Salem.									
Aided School, Suramungalum	38	26	2	Local Funds ...	Do. ...	149	13	4	
Do. Pulavery	9	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. Namagheripett	20	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. Tripatore	25	30	1	Local Funds ...	Native ...	72	0	0	
Do. Dowlatabad	23	28	3	Do. ...	Do. ...	47	8	0	
Do. Mullapaddy	27	17	2	Do. ...	Do. ...	52	4	0	
Do. Papparputty	...	56	3	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	Opened on 9th Sept. 1873.
Do. Karimungalum	...	47	1	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	Do. 24th Nov. 1873.
Do. Karupur	...	19	1	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	Do. in Mar. 1874.
Salem Municipal School, Salem	...	28	1	Municipal Funds.	Do. ...	155	0	0	Do. in April 1873.
Do. Cumarasawmyputty	...	30	1	Do. ...	Do. ...	61	2	0	Do. in April 1873.
Trichinopoly.									
S. P. G. Branch School, Woryur	49	42	4	Do. ...	Mission ...	150	0	0	
Do. do. Tennore	29	32	3	Do. ...	Do. ...	69	0	0	
Do. do. Fort	43	36	3	Do. ...	Do. ...	63	0	0	
Do. do. Puthur	34	52	4	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	
Aided School, Trichinopoly	25	24	1	Do. ...	Native ...	161	9	7	
Do. Condyempetta...	25	...	...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	Closed.
Roman Catholic Mission, School, Pereaversalay ...	11	14	2	Local Funds.	Mission ...	84	0	0	
Do. do. Veragalore	30	30	4	Do.	Do. ...	48	0	0	

Table XIV.—(*Continued.*)

Boys' Schools.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1873.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1874.	Highest Class.	Source from which paid.	Management.	Grant drawn for 1873-74. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
Trichinopoly.—(Continued.)									
Aided School, Sirkarpoliem	25	17	3	Local Funds ...	Native ...	120	0	0	
Do. Mutherasanellore	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. Trichendooray	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. Kattalay	15	17	3	Local funds ...	Native. ...	120	0	0	
Tanjore.									
Tanjore Union School No. 1	182	252	3	Municipal Funds.	Do. ...	522	12	0	
Do. do. No. 4	188	57	3	Do. ...	Do. ...	348	3	11	
Do. do. No. 5	130	134	3	Do. ...	Do. ...	335	8	6	
Do. do. No. 6	131	94	3	Do. ...	Do. ...	329	5	11	
Do. Vennar bank	...	20	1	Do. ...	Do. ...	26	4	6	Opened.
Roman Catholic Mission School, Tanjore	...	73	5	Do. ...	Mission ...	...	...	...	Transferred from middle class.
Aided School, Nacharcovil	61	20	2	Local Funds ...	Native. ...	110	0	0	
Do. Velangimon	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. Melcavery	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. Kottayur	30	80	3	Local Funds ...	Native ...	153	0	0	
Do. Thandakoray	36	17	2	Do.	Do. ...	120	0	0	
Do. Chucrapully	...	45	2	Do.	Do. ...	288	0	0	Opened.
Wesleyan Mission Branch School, Negapatam ...	165	169	1	Municipal Funds.	Mission ...	383	4	0	
College Branch School, Negapatam	84	77	3	Do.	Do. ...	308	10	8	
Roman Catholic Mission School, Tranquebar ...	23	24	3	Local Funds.	Do. ...	60	0	0	
Mayaveram Municipal School, Mayaveram ...	83	143	3	Municipal Funds.	Native. ...	1,090	3	9	
Do. do. Cornadu	73	70	2	Do. ...	Do. ...				
Do. do. Teruvalandur ...	92	106	2	Do. ...	Do. ...				
Aided School, Chorakyur	20	27	2	Local Funds. ...	Do. ...	96	0	0	
Do. Komal...	28	34	2	Do. ...	Do. ...	114	0	0	

34. The following table compares the number of Lower-Class Boys' Schools on the result system for 1872-73 and 1873-74, and shows the number aided and unaided, with the amount of grant obtained in the several districts for 1873-74.

TABLE XV.

Districts.	On the 31st March 1873.		On the 31st March 1874.						Amount of Grant.			No. of Schools received Grant, but closed before 31st Mar. 1874.
			Total.		Aided.		Unaided.					
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	RS.	A.	P.	
North Arcot.	393	9,960	505	11,964	296	7,919	209	4,045	14,939	0	0	31
Salem ...	287	5,776	234	4,463	93	2,294	141	2,169	3,127	0	0	9
Trichinopoly.	151	3,343	176	4,182	113	2,863	63	1,319	3,969	12	0	6
Tanjore ...	411	10,955	513	13,484	171	6,293	342	7,191	7,822	4	0	2
Total ...	1,242	30,034	1,428	34,093	673	19,369	755	14,724	29,858	0	0	48

35. In their budget estimate for 1874-75, the Local Fund Board, North Arcot, proposed establishing sixteen Elementary Schools, twelve in the Chittoor Circle and four in the Vellore Circle. The proposition has been approved by Government, but they considered the majority of the schools to be on too expensive a scale, and the scheme is to be "reconsidered on a basis of a combination of the result and salary grant system."

The Local Fund Board, Tanjore, has sanctioned the establishment of forty Elementary Schools, twenty in the Tanjore Circle and twenty in Negapatam Circle; and I am at present engaged in establishing them in the places selected.

An elaborate scheme for the establishment of 40 Local Fund Schools in the Trichinopoly District was drawn up by Mr. Moore, Assistant Collector; it did not, however, receive the sanction of Government on the grounds of its being "an expensive scheme for middle-class education," Government agreeing with the Board of Revenue in considering that "the first object of schemes of the kind should be to establish small but numerous and efficient vernacular schools suited for an agricultural population."

36. Table XVI. shows the number of pupils presented for examination and the number passed in Reading alone, in Reading and Writing together, and in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic in the several circles, a return called for in paragraph 21 of the Government Order of 14th July 1871.

TABLE XVI.

Circles.	Fourth Standard.				Third Standard.				Second Standard.				First Standard.			
	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	Number passed for			No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	Number passed for			No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	Number passed for			No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	Number passed for		
		Reading alone.	Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.		Reading alone.	Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.		Reading alone.	Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.		Reading alone.	Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
Chittoor	281	3	23	198	467	16	37	323	1,108	22	94	732	1,900	81	194	1,062
Vellore	254	...	22	105	580	7	51	194	1,157	88	207	362	1,708	117	188	714
Salem	85	...	6	11	124	4	11	46	304	13	69	122	480	29	71	233
Oossoor	8	1	2	4	52	3	18	21	135	7	40	66	231	17	64	85
Trichinopoly	70	2	17	23	151	6	22	48	559	36	45	199	981	81	143	406
Tanjore	132	8	56	39	295	8	66	137	635	24	123	264	876	28	130	551
Negapatam	40	1	12	11	132	8	39	45	414	32	63	163	867	48	124	428
Total ...	870	15	138	391	1,801	52	244	814	4,312	222	641	1,908	7,043	401	914	3,479

37. *Native Girls' Schools.*—The following table gives particulars regarding female education in the several districts.

TABLE XVII.

Districts.	Girls' Schools.			Number of Girls.	
	Salary System.	Result System.	Total.	1873.	1874.
North Arcot	2	10	12	311	450
Salem	4	2	6	215	300
Trichinopoly	...	2	2	121	58
Tanjore	5	20	25	957	885
Total ...	11	34	45	1 604	1,693

The increase on the whole is slight, as there has been a falling off in Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts.

In North Arcot five additional Girls' Schools have come under inspection, and all the others hold their ground.

One additional Girls' School has been opened in the Salem District at Ahtur; arrangements were being made for the establishment of others at Oossoor and Darampury at the close of the year. There were only two Native Girls' Schools in the Trichinopoly District, against five in the preceding year; these are the S. P. G. Boarding School, Erungalore, and the Roman Catholic School, Veragalore.

The Local Fund Board have expressed their willingness to open three or four Girls' Schools in some of the larger towns as an experimental measure.

In Tanjore there has been a considerable falling off in the number of Girls' Schools: those at Palliagraharam (28 girls), Arcadu (12), and Anneppenpetta (5), the Mupanar's (82) and the Tahsildar's (54) both at Combaconum, and the Lutheran Mission School at Sheally were closed during the year. In addition to the figures in the table, 315 native girls were reading in Boys' Schools.

38. *Regimental Schools.*—I inspected, in the course of the year, the schools attached to the 19th, 32nd, and 38th Native Regiments stationed at Trichinopoly, and those of the 23rd and 36th Regiments at Bangalore.

All the schools were in much the same state; all are without school apparatus; none of the teachers are certificated; few of them were able to work a sum in simple division; the Hindu Master, 32nd Regiment, is 73 years of age and palsied; on the request of the Commandant I nominated a passed Normal Student in his place; but, as he only knew Tamil, he was not appointed, there being some half a dozen Telugu boys. So long as the salary offered is only Rupees 9, it is not likely that men of a better stamp will be forthcoming.

39. *Military Orphans in the Bangalore Schools.*—On the 31st March there were forteen boys and four girls (Military Orphans) in the Roman Catholic

Schools, Bangalore. I examined the children in February. The girls are between nine and twelve years of age, and know as much as might be expected for their years. The boys are distributed in the several classes of St. Joseph's High School; the majority of them answered very poorly in all subjects, but allowance may be made when one or two boys are taken out of a class and examined separately. The Principal complains that he can exercise no restraint over the day pupils; some of the mothers or guardians elect to receive the pension and maintain the child, instead of allowing it to be taken as a boarder, and it often happens that the child is neglected or not provided with clothes and books to go to school. In connexion with my visit to Bangalore, I pointed out to you that it would be much more satisfactory and be a saving of time to the Inspector of this division if he were relieved from the inspection of these children, and a special report made on them by the Mysore Inspector on his examination of the schools; I observe that, on your instance, the matter has been referred by Government to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

40. *Inspecting Agency.*—There have been several changes among the Deputy Inspectors during the past official year. Eliathumby Pillay, the Deputy Inspector, Salem Circle, having spent too many months in the Tripatoor Taluq, where he has a house and relatives, to the neglect of other parts of the circle, was transferred to the Cuddalore Circle; the Cuddalore Deputy, S. Seshiah, to Negapatam, relieving Atchayalinga Mudeliar, who was appointed to Salem. A few weeks after his transfer Seshiah fell sick, and has not yet returned from sick leave; the Acting Deputy Inspector, R. Saminada Iyer, a Master in the Combaconum College, has discharged his duties with much credit. T. V. Subba Row, the Trichinopoly Deputy Inspector, having shown as little aptitude for his work as diligence in the performance of it, was transferred, at the close of the official year, to the Second Mastership, Zillah School, Salem; the present incumbent is Y. Amirthanayagam Pillay, formerly Head Master of the Normal School, Vellore.

41. At the close of 1872-73 there were fourteen Inspecting Schoolmasters, two for each circle, except Salem, which has three, and Oossoor one. In the course of the year two additional were appointed in North Arcot; and in the budget estimate for 1874-75 provision was made for two more, so that now Chittoor has five Inspecting Schoolmasters and Vellore three. There is reason to fear that the majority of the Inspecting Schoolmasters perform their duties in a very perfunctory manner, leaving parts of their ranges unvisited, and scarcely spending more time in the schools they go to than to sign the registers. The Inspecting Schoolmasters of the Namcul and Trichinopoly Ranges were held by the Presidents of the Local Fund Boards to have connived at, either through carelessness or design, imposition attempted by the teachers of certain schools presented for examination for result grant, and both were ordered to be removed from their appointments. The post of an Inspecting Schoolmaster is one of considerable trust, seeing that there can be so little check on his work, and he can bring forward or keep back what schools he pleases; and in many cases the Indigenous

Pial Schools are neglected, while those started as a temporary occupation by passed men are encouraged.

42. Four of the seven Deputies were Brahmins and three Sudras. Exclusive of the Combaconum College and the Normal Schools, there were in the Government Schools in this division one European Master, fifty-nine Brahmins, thirty-two Sudras, two Native Christians, and eight Mahomedans. Of the sixteen Inspecting Schoolmasters, twelve are Brahmins and four Sudras.

APPENDIX A.

No. IX.

From T. Marden, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, to E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Palani Hills, 15th May 1874, No. 234.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on education in the 5th Division for the year 1873-74.

2. The following table gives the districts, circles, and Inspecting Schoolmasters' ranges comprised in the division, and also shows the Municipalities. It may be premised that there is one Deputy Inspector for each circle, excluding the Nilgiris, which is under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector, North Coimbatore.

Districts.	Circles.	Number of Inspecting Schoolmasters.	Ranges of Inspecting Schoolmasters in Taluqs.	Areas of Ranges in Square Miles.	Population of Ranges.	Municipalities.
Nilgiris	...	1	Nilgiris	426	37,223	Ootacamund. Coonoor.
Coimbatore.	N. Coimbatore.	1	Coimbatore ... Sathiamungalum ...	1,623	264,522	Coimbatore.
		1	Bhowani ... ... Erode	1,498	210,076	Erode.
		None.	Kollegal	1,400	54,131	
	S. Coimbatore.	1	Udumalpetta ... Pollachy	1,218	187,759	None.
		1	Caroor ... ... Darapuram... ...	1,437	254,323	
		1	Palladam	815	188,506	
Madura.	Madura ...	1	Madura ... ... Melur	978	321,189	Madura.
		1	Shevagunga Zemindary.	4,608	970,244	
		1	Ramnad Zemindary.			
	Dindigul ...	1	Dindigul ... ... Palani	2,098	509,197	Dindigul.
		1	Pereakulam ... Tirumungalum ...	1,818	458,633	
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly ...	1	Ottapidaram ... Tenkarai	990	395,781	Tinnevelly. Palamcottah. Tuticorin.
		None.	Tinnevelly ... ... Satoor ... ... Strivalliputtoor ...	2,413	784,975	
	Shermadevi ...	1	Nangunery ... ... Ambasamudrum ...	1,123	273,189	None.
		None.	Tenkasi ... ... Sunkeraninarcovil...	650	...	

3. The next table will show the state and progress of education in the division as regards (*a*) number of schools and (*b*) standard, together with number of pupils and increase or decrease in such numbers.

Schools.	Number of Schools on 31st March 1873.	Number of Schools on 31st March 1874.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1873.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1874.	Increase in Schools.	Increase in Pupils.	Decrease in Schools.	Decrease in Pupils.
(*a*) Government Schools ...	9	9	613	687	...	74	...	...
Army Schools	2	2	65	45	...	...	...	20
Union do.	2	2	60	61	...	1	...	...
Schools on Salary Grant System	315	185	11,689	6,335	...	...	180	5,354
Schools on Results' System	713	1,244	20,110	35,512	531	15,402	...	...
Do. not receiving aid.	406	575	8,440	10,250	169	1,810	...	...
	1,447	1,967	40,977	52,890	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Higher Class	8	8	821	946	...	125	...	...
Middle Class ...	108	101	5,500	5,465	...	...	7	35
Lower Class ...	1,331	1,858	34,207	46,091	527	11,884	...	...
Normal ...	5	5	449	388	...	...	...	61
	1,447	1,967	40,977	52,890	...	...	...	...

4. It will be seen from the above that, whilst there has been an increase of 520 schools on the whole, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of schools aided on the salary grant system. Most of these have been transferred to the results' system, which bids fair soon to become almost universal for schools of the lower class. It will further be seen that the increase in the division is entirely in Lower-Class Schools. The number of Higher-Class Schools remains the same, but there has been a slight diminution in Middle-Class Schools, some having been abolished, and some, which were formerly ranked as Middle-Class Schools, being now classed as lower class. The number of Lower-Class Schools transferred to middle class has been only four. As regards circles there is in the above a decrease of one Lower-Class School on the Nilgiris. In North Coimbatore we have ten Middle-Class Schools against thirteen last year, but 278 against 251 in Lower-Class Schools. In South Coimbatore the numbers are Middle-Class Schools fifteen against sixteen (the number of Government Schools remaining the same), and Lower-Class Schools 456 against 331. The Madura Circle exhibits an increase of one Middle-Class School and ninety-nine lower class ones, the numbers being sixteen against fifteen and 262 against 163. The Dindigul Circle also shows a similar increase, there being now twelve Middle-Class Schools for ten last year, and 208 Lower-Class Schools for 140. In Tinnevelly the Northern Circle shows a decrease of four Middle-Class Schools, but an increase of 102 Lower-Class Schools, the numbers being twenty-eight against thirty-two Middle-Class Schools, and 367 against 265 Lower-Class Schools. In the Shermadevi Circle the decrease in Middle-

Class Schools is two and the increase in Lower-Class Schools sixty-eight, the numbers being eighteen against twenty-two and 225 against 157.

5. It may be interesting to examine the figures in the above table by a statement of the numbers of pupils in each circle of the division at the end of the last official year.

Circle.	Number of Pupils in					
	Government Schools, Higher Class.	Government Schools, Middle Class.	Aided Schools, Higher Class.	Aided Schools, Middle Class.	Aided Schools, Lower Class.	Unaided Schools.
Nilgiris	...	...	...	388	172	...
North Coimbatore	...	126	429	662	3,462	1,911
South do.	...	220	...	441	4,510	2,814
Madura	250	...	...	773	5,701	1,874
Dindigul	...	91	...	514	3,049	960
Tinnevelly	...	...	509	1,692	12,063	2,643
Shermadevi	...	...	...	704	6,887	...

6. The next table exhibits the area and population of the *circles*, and shows the amounts expended from public funds on the different classes of schools.

Circle.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Amount expended on									Remarks.
			Higher Class.			Middle Class.			Lower Class.			
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Nilgiris ...	426	37,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	8	0	The Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum is excluded.
N. Coimbatore	4,521	528,729	5,268	1	7	3,613	14	8	7,073	2	8	
S. do. ...	3,470	630,588	...	...	...	4,546	12	1	7,408	11	10	
Madura ...	5,586	1,291,433	7,844	11	3	6,489	4	11	6,927	5	10	
Dindigul ...	3,916	967,830	...	...	...	*4,076	15	0	4,403	4	3	* Including the C. V. E. S. Normal at Dindigul.
Tinnevelly ...	3,403	1,180,756	†7693	9	5	‡9,443	3	10	17,265	4	0	† Including 2 Male Normal Institutions. ‡ Including 1 Male and 1 Female Normal Schools.
Shermadevi...	1,778	508,665	...	...	...	3,881	12	0	10,136	4	0	

7. An examination of the above table shows that higher-class education is pretty equally distributed through the division, but that the same cannot be said of middle and lower class education, the Madura Circle drawing only about two-thirds of the amount drawn by the Tinnevelly Circle for middle-class education and less than half the amount expended in the latter circle for lower-class education. As regards lower-class education, the difference is chiefly due to the large number of Village Mission Schools

in Tinnevelly, and yet the district on the whole is far from being well provided with either middle or lower class education, there being hardly any Middle-class Aided Schools in the north of the province, whilst, as may be seen from the table on page 274, no fewer than five taluqs, containing together upwards of a million of people, have no Inspecting Schoolmasters in them, and consequently comparatively few Results' Schools.

8. It appears to me that the time has now come when it would be desirable to make allotments of Provincial Funds to middle-class education according to educational divisions. Each Inspector would then know what funds were at your disposal for his districts, and could make his recommendations to you, so as to distribute the amount available with the greatest effect. At present, owing to the enormous extent of country under your educational supervision, and the consequent necessity of your relying, as regards all minor institutions, on the reports of your subordinates, there is danger, lest funds should be distributed not where they are really most required, but where the supposed requirements are set forth with the greatest eloquence or the greatest pertinacity. The zeal and capability of inspecting officers are judged of to a great extent by the educational progress of their divisions, and an officer naturally feels unwilling to recommend the withdrawal of a grant from an unsatisfactory school when he has no means of knowing whether the money he relinquishes may not be spent in the next division on a school perhaps still less deserving. And in this way it is probable that many a school continues to draw its grants year after year when they would be at once withdrawn if the person who recommended the withdrawal (and who *virtually* does withdraw them) was the person who had (of course under your sanction) the bestowal of them elsewhere.

9. As I returned from furlough only last November, I must draw upon the reports of the Acting Inspector for the schools on the Nilgiris and for those in Coimbatore and Madura. The schools of Tinnevelly I have lately inspected myself.

10. *Schools of the Higher Class, Nilgiris.*—None.

Coimbatore District, Coimbatore High School.—Mr. Kenny, the late Head Master, having been appointed Head Master of the Berhampore Zillah School, was succeeded by Mr. C. C. Flanagan, M.A., who successfully conducted this school two or three years ago. At inspection the Matriculation Class (the highest) contained 30 lads, who were examined in paraphrase and translation. In the former subject they did very unsatisfactorily and only "pretty fairly" in the latter. The school, however, passed twelve pupils at the late Matriculation Examination, two of them being in the first class. This is a very good result, though rather affected by the fact that eleven candidates failed. The Preparatory Matriculation Class answered on the whole fairly in English, Euclid, and Geography. Tamil was good, but other subjects, including Arithmetic, only poor. The Acting Inspector repeats a complaint I made the preceding year about the want of neatness and care observable in the mathematical papers. It will evidently be necessary hereafter altogether to reject papers which are grossly deficient in this respect, and consider the boy as having failed in the subject. As regards

the lower classes, the Inspector considered the averages on the whole fair, Arithmetic being the weakest point. The quantity of work brought up appeared in some cases too small. On the whole the school was popular and well appreciated by all classes.

11. *Madura District, Madura Zillah School.*—At the inspection in November last the Matriculation Class of this school contained twenty-two boys. Ultimately eleven went up for examination and seven passed, one being in the first class. The fifth class did not pass a satisfactory examination in general, and their paraphrasing was particularly deficient. The only remaining classes are the fourth and third, together with a small class of Mahomedans. The boys of the former classes passed pretty fairly on the whole, but the Mahomedans were found to be very backward, having only recently joined the Zillah School. In my report for 1871-72 I pointed out that the income which it was proposed the school should receive from the rent of the house known as the " Tumkum " had not then accrued to it. I am not aware that anything has been done in the matter since.

12. *Tinnevelly District, Palamcottah English Institution with Normal Department.*—As its title intimates, this is partly an Anglo-Vernacular School and partly a training institution, in which latter capacity it has twenty normal scholarships of Rupees 2-5-4 each. The numbers here have somewhat decreased, the rolls showing only 140 against 173 last year. At the Matriculation Examination six students passed out of eighteen who presented themselves. In the Preparatory Matriculation Class the Mathematics were very deficient, and in the next class below they were not good. I had here again to complain of the carelessness with which geometrical answer papers were written out. I made some suggestions to you regarding this institution considered as a Normal School, which I will refer to at the end of this report under the head " Normal Schools."

13. *Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.*—This school has increased in numbers, and now has 267 boys. It did very well at the late Matriculation Examination, passing nine out of eleven pupils, with one in the first class. This result is very creditable to C. Gopalakrishna Mudelliar, the late Head Master. The fifth class was just about to be promoted to a Matriculation Class, so I examined it only cursorily, and was not very favourably impressed with it. The fourth and lower classes answered generally satisfactorily. An addition to the school building was some time ago commenced, but from want of funds has not been finished. This school is the highest in Tinnevelly, and is doing the work of a Zillah School at a comparatively low cost to Government.

14. *Schools of the Middle Class, Nilgiris.*—The asylum consists of two schools, boys' senior and junior departments and girls'. In the senior department there were at the time of inspection 235 boys under four masters and three pupil

Schools.		Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums	Male Branch.	6	4	324
	Female do.	5	3	64

teachers. The two highest classes obtained creditable averages, the third and fourth not so good. Throughout the classes the chief deficiency was in Arithmetic. The junior department contained sixty-five little boys taught by a mistress. They did on the whole pretty well.

15. In the Industrial Department five boys were learning telegraphy, forty-five tailoring, and thirty gardening, besides one or two at carpentering and shoe-making. Mr. Kershaw found that during the preceding year seven boys had been employed in Telegraph Offices and four as printers at Madras. Three had received appointments in the Topographical Survey, and three others in walks of life not named; forty-nine had left the institution during the year for various reasons.

16. The Girls' School contained sixty-one girls and an infant class of six little girls. The highest class of girls did fairly, the principal failure being in Arithmetic, and on the whole the averages of the school were pretty satisfactory, though the Acting Inspector regarded the standard attained by the several classes as too low. As in former years, the girls did house-work and cooking, and devoted a portion of each day to needle-work. The Breeks' Memorial School, formerly St. Stephen's School, was examined in July by the Acting Inspector, but has never sent any returns, nor does it receive any grant.

17. *Coimbatore District, North Coimbatore Circle, Government Taluq Schools.*—At Erode the Acting Inspector reported the results as only middling, and as the population of the place is about 8,000, it appeared to him that the school might have attained fuller development. At Sathiamungalum there were only three classes at the time of Mr. Kershaw's visit, but a fourth class was formed soon after. Results were on the whole creditable, the most unsatisfactory points being "the limited attendance and the low standard." In this last respect the school has improved, but the smallness of the population forbids us to expect much increase in the numbers.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Erode...	4	4	77	Fourth.
Sathiamungalum ...	4	3	49	Fourth.

18. *South Coimbatore Circle.*—The Cheyur School ranks the lowest of all the Taluq Schools, the place being very small. When the school was first established here Cheyur was a cusbah station and had a Munsiff's Court-

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Cheyur	3	2	30	Third.
Pollachy	5	4	78	Fifth.
Darapuram	4	3	62	Fourth.
Udumelapetta ...	4	2	50	Fourth.

The Acting Inspector considered that, as regards the work done in it, this school might rank in the lower class, and recommended that it should be abolished, and the educational wants of the locality supplied by an ordinary Results' School. The Pollachy School is of about the same standing as that at Erode, but has now advanced beyond it in having a fifth class. The Acting Inspector considered that the school (which, at the time of his inspection, had only four classes) passed a fairly creditable examination. The Darapuram School did not afford equal satisfaction, the work appearing to indicate rather a perfunctory discharge of duty on the part of the teachers. The school-house at this place has been condemned as insufficient for the requirements of the town. It is, no doubt, insufficient for what a place of so much importance might be supposed to require, but it was all that could be erected with the funds available. The school at Udumalapetta did fairly on examination, but this school has not for some time been well supported. It appears still to suffer from the competition of cheaper Results' Schools.

19. *Schools aided on the Salary Grant System, North Coimbatore Circle.*—The London Mission School at Coimbatore has had a considerable accession to its numbers during the year, and now contains 180 boys. At the examination of the Acting Inspector in July there seems to have been less than half that number. Mr. Kershaw found his examination averages, as a rule, low, and thought the course of study too ambitious. The Karamadai School has been in existence a long time, and now seems declining.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Coimbatore London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.	4	8	180	Fourth of Taluq School.
Karamadai Anglo-Vernacular School.	3	1	18	Third.

20. *South Coimbatore Circle.*—The Avenashy School was still in a very low condition, having only five boys in the highest class, the second. The Acting Inspector considered that this school, as well as the two following (which belong to the London Mission Society), should be ranked as Lower-Class Schools. In consequence of this their grants were withdrawn and the two former schools have been closed, whilst that at Palladam is still kept up as a Results' School. The Carur Hindu School is reported by the Acting Inspector as not very

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Avenashy	...	Closed.		
Tiruppur	...	Do.		
Palladam	Lately placed on result system.			
Carur Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.	3	3	76	Fifth.
Carur Wesleyan Mission School.	4	1	27	Fourth.
Union Schools.				
Kangayam	4	3	46	Fourth.
Salur	2	1	15	Third.

satisfactory, but it has lately been placed under more efficient management, and its standard has been raised to that of the fourth class of a Zillah School. The other school at Carur, that belonging to the Wesleyan Mission, is reported as even less satisfactory than its rival. As you have since desired that no salary grants should be drawn for this school after the end of 1873-74, it will probably be placed on the results' system. The results of examination at the Kangayam Union School were considered fairly creditable to the teachers, but the school at Sulur was (as it has always been) very unsatisfactory. The removal of the Head Master has been recommended to the Local Fund Board.

21. *Schools aided on the Results' System, North Coimbatore Circle.*—There were eight of these schools last year, but there are now only six.

Schools.	Pupils on 31st March 1874.	Amount drawn.			Average amount gained per head.			Proportion of maximum obtained.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Coimbatore Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School.	125	229	0	0	4	7	10	·66
Coimbatore Othachekkar Street School.	53	168	0	0	5	6	9	·64
Coimbatore Sukravarapetta Street School.	54	374	8	0	6	15	0	·88
Coimbatore Taluq Cutcherry Laul Street School.	160	353	0	0	6	14	9	·69
Singanallur School	23	104	0	0	7	6	10	·79
Bhowany School	49	135	8	0	4	3	9	·58

22. *South Coimbatore Circle.*

Schools.	Number of Pupils presented for — Standards. IV.	III.	II.	I.	Total.	Amount drawn.			Average amount gained per head.			Proportion of maximum obtained.
						RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Carur Anglo-Vernacular School.	13	9	16	20	58	226	12	0	3	14	7	·58
Vangal Anglo-Vernacular School.	11	12	4	6	33	219	12	0	6	10	7	·47
Sanaparatti Anglo-Vernacular School.	15	5	5	...	25	257	0	0	10	4	6	·54
Nerur Anglo-Vernacular School.	3	4	7	4	18	117	0	0	6	8	0	·52
Nanjathalyur Anglo-Vernacular School.	4	10	6	2	22	177	0	0	8	0	9	·72
Kaniyur Anglo-Vernacular School.	4	21	7	4	36	199	9	7	5	8	8	·53
Udumalapetta Anglo-Vernacular School.	4	3	12	2	21	79	8	0	3	12	7	·63
Anamalai Anglo-Vernacular School.	7	8	2	4	21	84	8	0	4	0	5	·48

23. *Madura District, Madura Circle, Government Taluq Schools.*—None.

24. *Dindigul Circle, Government Taluq Schools.*—The Acting Inspector remarked a regular annual decline in the numbers of the Dindigul Taluq School, the strength having gone down from eighty-four in March 1872 to fifty-three in September 1873. The result of the examination being fairly creditable, the decline is not to be traced to any fault of the teachers, but the cause is to be found in its being undersold by a Results' School in the place. The Acting Inspector stated it as his opinion that the Results' School in question should be refused a grant. No action, however, has been taken in the matter, and the Government School will probably continue to dwindle away. With regard to the Pereakulam Taluq School, the Acting Inspector took a different view, and considered that the Government School might even thrive by the competition of Results' Schools. He also considered that the teaching in the school was in many respects unsatisfactory. I must add that I do not myself see any ground for the distinction above drawn between these schools. The Pereakulam School was always in a satisfactory state until Results' Schools were allowed to compete with it unfettered, whilst it was itself hampered in various ways; and if grants were withdrawn from the competing schools, I believe the Pereakulam School would again resume its old position.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Dindigul	5	4	50	Fifth.
Pereakulam... ...	4	3	41	Fourth.

25. *Schools aided on the Salary Grant System, Madura Circle.*—At the time of inspection this school was amalgamated with a new school got up by private parties, and was of the Matriculation standard, but on your declining to sanction grants to another Higher-Class School, whilst the Zillah School was able to afford all the education demanded by the locality, the school has again been lowered to the middle-class standard. The time will doubtless come when another school of the Matriculation standard will be required in Madura; but for the present the aided educational institutions in the town will do well to limit their efforts to sending up pupils well prepared to enter the Matriculation Class of the

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Madura Anglo-Vernacular School.	4	10	157	Fourth
Madura Christian Anglo-Vernacular School.	5	5	82	Fifth.
Sholavandam Anglo-Vernacular School.	3	2	34	Fourth
Tiruppatur Anglo-Vernacular School.	3	2	29	Third.
Sheragunga Anglo-Vernacular School.	3	4	58	Fourth
Manamadura Anglo-Vernacular School.	3	2	25	Third.
Permagudy Anglo-Vernacular School.	3	2	57	Third.
Ramnad Anglo-Vernacular School.	5	7	116	Fifth.
Madura Mahomedan School	3	3	57	
Melur	Closed.			
Devipatam...	3	...	18	

Zillah School. At the Christian Anglo-Vernacular School the Inspector found most of the boys new, the Head Master had been changed twice, and the Manager had been absent from ill health. All these things accounted for a somewhat unsatisfactory examination. The Deputy Inspector now reports that the school has much improved lately. The Sholavandan School also failed to give much satisfaction to the Acting Inspector except in Arithmetic, which he noted as above the average. Funds are provided for the erection of a school-house, which is much required. The school at Tiruppattur had somewhat improved since the former year, but the Acting Inspector considered it necessary to warn the master that the grant would be withdrawn unless greater exertions were made to raise the school. The boys of the Shevagunga School passed a fairly creditable examination, but the Acting Inspector considered a Head Master holding a higher certificate was desirable. The place also in which the school was held was unsuitable. The schools at Manamadura and Permagudy are reported by the Deputy Inspector as pretty fair. The former has declined a little owing to the death of its manager, and the latter was found to be in rather a poor condition.

26. At Ramnad a new Head Master is shortly expected. The school has been for some time in charge of the Second Master, who seems to have done his work well. The new school-house is nearly finished. At the Inspector's examination the Madura Mahomedan School did but poorly, the Head Master being scarcely equal to his position. A new Head Master has, however, now been appointed, and the school shows a considerable improvement. At Melur it was found that both manager and teacher had utterly neglected their duties. The grant was, therefore, withdrawn and the school placed on the results' system. The same step you also took at Devipatam, where there is a comparatively new school in which the numbers are rather low.

27. *Dindigul Circle.*—The Pulni School has for some time been in an unsatisfactory state, and the management appears incompetent. At Tirumungalum the Acting Inspector considered the results better than those of the former year, but remarked that there was still room for considerable improvement. A new school-house has been erected here.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Pulni Anglo-Vernacular School..	4	2	31	Third.
Tirumungalum do. ...	4	2	41	Fourth

28. *Schools aided on the Results' System, Madura Circle.*

Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Highest standard examined.	Amount drawn.			Average amount gained per head.			Proportion of maximum obtained.
Madura Town, Madura Range.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Sodalamuthu Pillay's School...	20	Fourth.	142	8	0	7	2	0	·55
Arumugam Pillay's do. ...	15	Fourth.	85	0	0	5	10	8	·62
Venkataswariar's do. ...	18	Fourth.	110	0	0	6	1	9	·69
Shevagunga Range.									
Mappana Pillay's School, Shevagunga	41	Fourth.	213	8	0	5	3	3	·54
Rev. W. Tracy's School, Tiruppavanam	21	Fourth.	164	8	0	6	15	7	·72
Venkataswariah's School, Tiruppavanam	13	Fourth.	82	0	0	6	4	11	·68
Ramnad Range.									
V. R. L. Kuttyan Chettyar's School, Devicotta	17	Fourth.	108	0	0	6	5	7	·65

29. *Dindigul Circle.*—These schools call for no particular remark, except that as regards the first-named school, the Acting Inspector wrote to you that in his opinion a school which professes to teach Matriculation subjects is a Higher-Class School, and, as such, ought not to be admitted into the category of Results' Schools, which are of the middle and lower class. In this view I concur.

Schools.	Pupils.	Highest standard examined.	Amount drawn.			Average amount gained per head.			Proportion of maximum obtained.
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Rev. E. Chester's English School, Dindigul ...	84	4	494	8	0	5	14	2	·58
Rev. Vathamuthu's Mixed School, Pulni	27	4	115	8	0	4	4	5	·88
Rev. T. Rendall's Boys' Boarding School, Batalgundu	18	4	125	0	0	6	15	1	·52
Subbramani Iyer's School, Batalgundu	19	4	150	8	0	7	14	9	·60
Subbier's School, Batalgundu	10	4	61	0	0	6	1	7	·80
Sunkarasubbier's School, Pereakulam	25	4	99	4	0	3	15	6	·43
Ramanatha Iyer's School, Melamungalum ...	20	4	157	0	0	7	13	7	·55
Rev. T. Herrick's School, Tirumungalum... ...	17	4	71	0	0	4	2	10	·33

30. *Tinnevelly District, Government Schools.*—None.

31. *Schools aided on the Salary Grant System, Tinnevelly Circle.*—The Church Mission Society's School at Tinnevelly has risen a good deal under Mr. Huffton, and now aspires to be a Higher-Class School. I could not, however, regard this as desirable, when the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, which has a strong Matriculation Class, is so near. I therefore recommended to you that the school should for the present adopt as its standard the work of the fourth class of a Zillah School. The Subscription School at Tuticorin is in very much the same position as the school just mentioned, and I desired that the Matriculation Class, should be broken up and the fifth class of a Zillah School be made the standard of the school. A school-house was here urgently required. The Satur School is too much sub-divided. Examination results were pretty fair on the whole. A new building is much wanted. At Strivilliputtur examination results were generally fair, and Arithmetic especially had improved. The new building had been completed and occupied. At Tachanullur the attendance was unsatisfactory—an old complaint—and examination results middling. The Murappanadu School was found in a pretty satisfactory state, but was too much sub-divided; as was also the school at Sunkeraninarcovil, where also the results of inspection were unsatisfactory. The Perungulam School is a very small one, and has only been in operation a few months. Its prosperity seems very doubtful. At Striviguntum the Deputy Inspector considered the results of the examination poor, and that greater energy and more careful teaching were absolutely necessary. Moreover the proper fees were not being levied. The Muditanandel School had made good progress during the year, and now takes rank as a Middle-Class School. The boys of the Taruvai School answered generally well. The school at Alwar Tinnevelly is reported to be one of the best of the Mission Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and the pupils passed a very satisfactory examination at the visit of the Deputy Inspector. The results of inspection at Tentirupathy were also satisfactory. The Mengnanapuram Boys' Boarding School and Pannivalai Boys' Boarding School were both in good working order.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standards.
Tinnevelly Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School	6	3	133	Fifth.
Tuticorin Subscription School ...	6	7	121	Fifth.
Satur Anglo-Vernacular School...	4	1	27	Fourth
Strivilliputtur do. ...	5	5	92	Fifth.
Tachanullur do. ...	3	1	21	Fourth
Murappanadu do. ...	2	1	22	Third.
Sunkeraninarcovil do. ...	4	1	21	Fourth
Perungulam do. ...	3	1	12	Third.
Striviguntum do. ...	3	3	42	Fourth
Muditanandel do. ...	5	1	27	Third.
Taruvai do. ...	4	3	55	Third.
Alwar Tinnevelly do. ...	5	3	45	Fifth.
Tentirupathy do. ...	4	2	21	Fourth
Mission Boarding Schools.				
Mengnanapuram Boys' Boarding School	2	2	23	Fourth
Pannivalai Boys' Boarding School	3	1	19	Fourth

32. *Shermadevi Circle.*—The Ambasamudrum School is one of the best Anglo-Vernacular Schools in this circle, but seems too ambitious, there being only a few boys in the highest class, and those pushed on too fast. At Veeravanullur there was a fair school, but it has been ruined by interna disputes between the managers, and you have now placed its grants in abeyance. The Nangunery School has never been a large one. The boys passed fairly at examination on the whole, but some of the lessons of the highest class were above them, the master admitting that he introduced higher subjects than the boys were capable of learning in order to "please the parents." The attendance was very unsatisfactory. The school at Shermadevi (the head-quarters of the Deputy Inspector) seems to be maintaining its ground pretty fairly. The Tenkasi School was doing very fairly, and appeared to be a promising school, but has lately declined owing to a rival school having been set up by the late Head Master. The Valliur School is pretty satisfactory, Arithmetic being, however, rather a weak point. The school at Gopalasamudrum has lately been abolished, apparently because the managers had become tired of it, and had ceased to take any interest in its welfare. This place being only five miles from Shermadevi, a Middle-Class School was not at all urgently required there. The Cadianullur School is a very small one, and you have recently directed that it should be placed on the results' system. Of the Radapuram (S. P. G.) School the Deputy Inspector observes that it does not appear to flourish as it should do, but he does not offer any solution of the problem. The Vizianarayanam School is pretty satisfactory both as regards examination results and attendance. The same cannot be said of Tirukanangudy, where the attendance was poor and the school had fallen off a good deal, apparently from the introduction of fees. This school is supported by the Tirukanangudy Chuttrum Fund. The two Mission Boarding Schools are both in a satisfactory condition, and the Deputy Inspector observes that boys from these schools now pass the fifth grade of the Teachers' Certificate Examination direct, *i.e.*, without going up to the Society's Normal School at Palamcottah.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Ambasamudrum A.-V. School ...	4	4	49	Fifth.
Veeravanullur do. ...	4	3	38	Fifth.
Nangunery do. ...	3	1	22	Fifth.
Shermadevi do. ...	4	1	29	Fourth
Tenkasi do. ...	5	3	35	Fourth
Valliur do. ...	5	1	26	Fourth
Gopalasamudrum do. ...	...	Closed.		...
Cadianullur do. ...	4	1	19	Fourth
Radapuram do. ...	4	2	60	Fourth
Vizianarayanam do. ...	5	1	26	Fourth
Tirukanangudy do. ...	4	2	24	
Mission Boarding Schools.				
Dohnavur Boys' Boarding School	2	1	23	Fourth
Suviseshapuram do. ...	3	1	18	Third.

33. *Schools aided on the Results' System, Tinnevelly Circle.*

Schools.	Pupils on the 31st March 1874.	Amount drawn.			Average amount gained per head.			Number of Pupils passed in standard.				Proportion of maximum obtained.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	1	2	3	4	
Tinnevelly Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School.	50	160	8	0	3	13	1	4	9	12	14	·39
Ettiapuram Anglo-Vernacular School	41	157	0	0	6	8	8	...	6	14	2	·77
Tuticorin Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School ...	85	270	8	0	3	13	10	14	25	13	11	·59
Puthiamputhur Boys' Boarding School	30	344	8	0	11	7	8	...	...	3	22	·85
Nazareth Boys' Boarding School.	67	298	8	0	6	8	4	12	11	...	...	·73
Pannikulam do. do. ...	19	179	8	0	8	2	6	1	5	7	8	·76
Tuticorin Anglo-Vernacular School	64	95	8	0	8	1	3	4	11	6	6	·41
Nazareth Girls' Boarding School.	92	411	0	0	8	3	6	12	12	...	...	·58
Mengnanapuram Girls' Boarding School	72	537	4	0	11	15	0	6	10	10	18	·92
Kadachapuram Girls' Day School	66	139	12	0	7	5	8	7	2	1	8	·76
Sarah Tucker Institution ...	82	471	12	0	10	7	8	9	9	14	12	·92

34. *Shermadevi Circle.*—The results of the examination of the Mission Boarding Schools were in general very satisfactory, except that there was an almost total failure in Arithmetic.

Schools.	Pupils.	Highest standard examined.	Amount drawn.			Average amount gained per head.			Proportion of maximum obtained.
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Carisalodamungalam Anglo-Vernacular School	15	Fourth.	97	8	0	6	8	0	·78
Mission Boarding Schools.									
Church Mission Society's Nulloor Boys' Boarding School ...	25	Fourth.	194	8	0	7	12	5	·86
Church Mission Society's Surandai Boys' Boarding School ...	18	Fourth.	91	8	0	5	1	4	·76
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Ediengudy Boys' Boarding School	45	Fourth.	298	8	0	6	10	1	·82
Church Mission Society's Nulloor Girls' Boarding School ...	39	Fourth.	340	4	0	8	11	7	·62
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Ediengudy Girls' Boarding School	52	Fourth.	624	8	0	11	4	9	·67

35. *Schools of the Lower Class, Nilgiris. Schools on the Salary Grant System.*—This school receives a grant of Rupees 26 from the Municipality. The Acting Inspector reported that the attendance, the Arithmetic, and the English all required bracing up.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Ootacamund Church Mission Society's School...	4	4	97	Third.

36. *Schools on the Results' System.*—Of these schools, the two first have been abolished. An Inspecting Schoolmaster has lately been appointed for the Nilgiris, and has visited all the villages in which it was proposed by the late Commissioner to open Local Fund Schools. He has also selected teachers.

Schools.	Amount drawn.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Ootacamund Tamil Girls' School ...	80	8	0
Sathasivam Pillay's School at Coonoor.	4	0	0
Roman Catholic School at do. ...	74	0	0

37. I append an examination table for the above schools.

Number of Schools examined.	Standard.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	English.		Vernacular.		
			Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
3 ...	First ...	20	...	...	1	10	8
	Second ...	12	...	...	1	6	2
	Third ...	2	2	...	...	1	1
	Fourth ...	1	...	1	...	1	...

38. *Coimbatore District, North Coimbatore Circle. Schools aided on the Results' System.*—All schools of this class in this circle are now on the results' system. The marginal table shows the increase during the year.

——	1872-73.	1873-74.
Aided Schools	142	*161
Unaided Schools under improvement	108	109
Total ...	250	270

39. The number of Aided Schools would have been larger had all the schools in the Coimbatore Municipality been examined for results' grants, but owing to a limited sum of only Rupees 1,000 having been allowed by the Municipality, twelve schools were left unexamined.

* Schools which received grant for the year under report	185
Abolished since	24
Existing on the 31st March 1864	161

40. The next table shows the different standards for which the above 185 schools had been examined.

Number of Village Schools.	Under what standard examined.
51	First.
4	Second.
1	Third.
62	First and Second.
33	First, Second, and Third.
2	First, Second, and Fourth.
17	First, Second, Third, and Fourth.
4	First and Third.
1	First and Fourth.
1	First, Third, and Fourth.
3	Second and Third.
4	Second, Third, and Fourth.
2	Second and Fourth.

41. I append a table of the numbers that passed in Reading alone, Reading and Writing together, and Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

Number of Schools.	Standard.	Number of Pupils presented for examination.	English.		Vernacular.		
			Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading, and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading Writing, and Arithmetic.
191*	First.	1,218	...	...	28	81	811
	Second.	776	...	...	8	52	531
	Third.	393	5	53	4	94	285
	Fourth.	171	2	64	1	95	83

42. I beg to annex two statistical tables for schools of this class, one regarding their numbers and the other regarding the grants drawn.

Taluqs and Municipalities.	Number of Schools examined.	Attendance.	Number of Schools under improvement and not examined.	Attendance.	Total Schools.	Total attendance.	Remarks.
Coimbatore Municipality.	16	617	11	534	27	1,151	Sathiamungalum Range.
Coimbatore Taluq ...	59	1,308	35	623	94	1,926	
Sathiamungalum Taluq...	23	422	30	392	53	814	
Erode Municipality ...	5	161	1	19	6	180	Erode Range.
Do. Taluq	43	678	27	293	70	971	
Bhowani Taluq	15	281	5	50	20	331	
Total ...	161	3,462	109	1,911	270	5,373	

* Of these, six were Middle-Class Schools.

Taluqs and Municipalities.	1872-73. Grants drawn for the preceding year.			1872-73. Grants sanctioned and paid.			1873-74. Grants sanctioned and paid.			Source of payment.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Coimbatore Municipality ...	82	0	0	1,252	3	2	1,000	0	0	Coimbatore Municipal Funds.
Do. Taluq	107	8	0	2,355	1	6	3,132	13	4	Local Funds.
Sathiamungalum Taluq ...	...	...	...	774	1	2	846	8	0	Local Funds.
Erode Municipality... ...	...	...	...	89	11	6	206	8	0	Erode Municipal Funds.
Erode Taluq	...	...	...	865	14	5	1,259	4	0	Local Funds.
Bhowani Taluq	...	...	...	337	7	0	616	8	0	Local Funds.

43. *South Coimbatore Circle. Schools aided on the Results' System.*—As in the other circle, all schools of this class now receive aid on the results' system. The following table exhibits them, arranged according to ranges, and also shows the schools under improvement.

Ranges.	Taluqs.	Number of Schools under improvement. 1872-73.	Number of Schools under improvement. 1873-74.	Number of Schools examined. 1872-73.	Number of Schools examined. 1873-74.	Grant sanctioned in 1872-73.			Grant sanctioned in 1873-74.		
						RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Carur* ...	Carur	30	38	27	35	670	2	11	941	12	4
	Darapuram ...	21	37	13	21	454	14	7	691	0	0
Palladam...	Palladam ...	27	56	58	68	1,334	12	8	1,888	1	9
	Darapuram ...	11	20	4	14	93	11	6	343	15	7
Udumalapetta.	Udumalapetta.	29	36	38	51	1,399	12	9	1,677	12	7
	Pollachy ...	31	41	45	57	1,512	15	0	1,858	8	8
	Total ...	149	218	185	246	5,466	5	5	7,401	2	11

44. Regarding the education of the lower classes, the Deputy Inspector reports: "It pleased me to find the lower classes of Hindus also beginning to read. In Udumalapetta Taluq I examined a school of five boys, consisting entirely of Pullars, and in ten other schools twenty-one children of the Cobbler caste appeared for examination. As a rule, children of the lower classes, if ever they came up for examination, acquitted themselves very creditably." The numbers above given are small but interesting, as indicating a commencement of education amongst classes who until lately never thought of any such thing.

45. I annex a statement showing the standards under which pupils were presented.

* Part of Darapuram belongs to Palladam Range, and the rest to Carur.

Number of Schools.	Standard.
90	First.
85	First and Second.
43	First, Second, and Third.
10	First, Second, Third, and Fourth.
4	First and Third.
3	Second and Third.
5	Second, Third, and Fourth.
4	First, Third, and Fourth.
1	First, Second, and Fourth.
1	Second.

46. A table of examination results is next given.

Number of Schools.	Standard.	Number of Pupils presented for examination.	VERNACULAR.			ENGLISH.		
			Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
*254	First... ...	1,679	42	85	1,097	...	...	...
	Second ...	816	16	64	402	...	...	...
	Third ...	337	5	29	162	5	15	58
	Fourth ...	157	3	34	51	12	12	21
	Total ...	2,989	66	212	1,712	17	27	79

47. *Madura District, Madura Circle. Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—Three schools have lately been opened as Union Schools in this circle, but it appears from the Government Order on the new budget that the funds from which they were to be paid have been disallowed.

48. *Schools aided on the Results' System.*—The Deputy Inspector remarks: "I beg to state that owing to the large area under the Inspecting Schoolmasters many of the villages in their ranges have been left unvisited. They have to open new schools and to look after the existing ones as well, and thus the quantity of their work is increasing yearly. For the department to work satisfactorily, I think that two more Inspecting Schoolmasters are necessary for the present."

49. The following gives a comparison of the amounts budgetted and passed on account of Results' Schools in the year:—

Schools.	Amount budgetted.			Amount passed.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madura Municipality	1,750	0	0	1,242	15	0
Do. Circle	7,000	0	0	4,854	3	0

* Of these, eight were Middle-Class Schools.

50. During the past year 178 schools were examined and aided under the results' system, and there were eighty-nine unaided schools under inspection, or 101 schools more than last year.

51. A table of examination results is next given.

Number of Schools examined.	Standard.	Tamil.				English.		
		Number presented for examination.	Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Number presented for examination.	Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing.
*185	First	1,809	25	146	857	...	...	...
	Second ...	641	3	65	188	...	...	..
	Third ...	234	2	59	57	64	12	36
	Fourth ...	132	5	58	29	95	20	54

52. I append a table showing the distribution of the schools.

Locality.	Number of Schools examined during 1872-73.	Number of Schools examined during 1873-74.	Amount sanctioned in 1872-73, but drawn in 1873-74.			Amount sanctioned and drawn during 1873-74.			Amount sanctioned in 1873-74, but not drawn during the year.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Madura Municipality.	23	28	152	0	0	1,242	15	0	...	...	...
Do. Taluq... ...	20	29	...	...	...	976	14	0	...	...	...
Melur do.	7	6	...	...	...	213	12	0	...	...	...
Tiruchuly Division ...	19	17	147	8	0	582	4	0	...	...	..
Shevagunga Range ...	21	41	57	8	0	1,129	2	0	...	...	...
Ramnad do. ...	33	57	5	0	0	1,846	11	0	105	8	0
Total ...	123	178	362	0	0	5,991	10	0	105	8	0

53. *Dindigul Circle. Schools aided on the Results' System.*—There are in this circle no schools on the salary grant system.

54. The table hereunder given shows the working of Results' Schools during the past two years.

* This includes seven Middle-Class Schools.

Taluqs.	Schools in 1872-73.	Schools in 1873-74.	Pupils in 1872-73.	Pupils in 1873-74.	Grants sanctioned in 1872-73. RS.	A.	P.	Grants sanctioned in 1873-74. RS.	A.	P.	Standard.	Number of Pupils presented for examination. 1872-73.	1873-74.	Tamil Reading. 1872-73.	1873-74.	Tamil Writing. 1872-73.	1873-74.	Arithmetic. 1872-73.	1873-74.	Tamil Grammar. 1872-73.	1873-74.	Geography. 1872-73.	1873-74.	English Reading. 1872-73.	1873-74.	English Writing. 1872-73.	1873-74.	English Grammar. 1872-73.	1873-74.	Amount sanctioned, but not drawn during the year. 1872-73. RS.	A.	P.	1873-74. RS.	A.	P.
Dindigul... ...	40	54	918	1,071	1,697	14	9	1,835	0	3	1	415	431	376	274	386	294	372	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											2	124	221	113	150	130	174	117	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											3	11	85	11	63	1	72	10	38	5	26	9	40	7	13	6	13	...	...	27	8	0	...	...	...
											4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palani	28	30	723	666	994	7	9	672	8	0	1	257	196	134	84	134	143	213	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											2	76	121	63	48	63	106	53	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											3	18	37	15	11	18	34	14	6	13	4	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											4	...	13	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pereakulam ...	21	36	479	567	763	0	0	1,161	0	0	1	159	312	130	186	128	233	144	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											2	62	119	48	72	52	95	48	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											3	33	55	28	36	32	35	36	31	25	29	12	30	6	23	21	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											4	3	7	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	5	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirumungalum...	15	23	505	653	678	11	0	707	4	0	1	143	217	130	89	121	143	121	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											2	59	90	34	37	55	72	46	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											3	37	63	23	11	25	37	36	19	2	5	17	14	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
											4	2	15	1	8	2	10	...	...	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	104	148	2,625	2,957	4,063	1	6	4,375	12	3	...	1,339	1,963	1,105	1,066	1,138	1,450	1,185	1,172	46	68	42	105	18	42	29	45	1	1	27	8	0	...	...	...

55. The next table is one of examination results.

Ranges.	I. Standard. Number of Pupils passed in Reading alone.	I. Standard. Number of Pupils passed in Reading and Writing.	I. Standard. Number of Pupils passed in Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic.	II. Standard. Number of Pupils passed in Reading alone.	II. Standard. Number of Pupils passed in Reading and Writing.	II. Standard. Number of Pupils passed in Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic.	III. Standard. Tamil. Number of Pupils passed in Reading alone.	III. Standard. Tamil. Number of Pupils passed in Reading & Writing.	III. Standard. Tamil. Number of Pupils passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	III. Standard. English. Number of Pupils passed in Reading alone.	III. Standard. English. Number of Pupils passed in Reading & Writing.	IV. Standard. Tamil. Number of Pupils passed in Reading alone.	IV. Standard. Tamil. Number of Pupils passed in Reading & Writing.	IV. Standard. Tamil. Number of Pupils passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	IV. Standard. English. Number of Pupils passed in Reading alone.	IV. Standard. English. Number of Pupils passed in Reading & Writing.
Dindigul	18	70	245	16	56	132	3	43	51	13	18	8	44	11	13	35
Periakulam	3	38	215	6	34	67	3	10	26	...	24	1	13	7	8	24

56. The Deputy Inspector observes on these tables that the children presented for examination did not acquit themselves well, and that there was much room for improvement in Tamil Grammar and Arithmetic, as also in the explanation of passages in the Tamil Reading Books.

57. *Tinnevelly District, Tinnevelly Circle. Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—There are in this circle no schools on the salary grant system, with the exception of five Girls' Schools lying within the Palamcottah Municipality, particulars of which are given in the margin.

Schools.	Classes.	Pupils.	Monthly Grant. RS.	A.	P.	General Condition.
Palamcottah Tamil Free School...	4	30	4	0	0	Indifferent.
Do. English do. ...	3	25	7	0	0	Middling.
Do. Vadakupetta School.	3	34	5	0	0	
Do. East Indian Girls' School...	3	18	6	10	8	
Do. Hindu Female School...	3	22	10	0	0	Fair.

58. *Schools aided on the Results' System.*—It having been decided by the Local Fund Board that they would hereafter give aid only on the results' system, the number of these schools has largely increased, there being now 362, against 109 last year. Of these, 156 were receiving grants on the salary system before, and the rest are new schools. A peculiar feature in the working of Results' Schools in this circle is that several ex-teachers have undertaken voluntarily the work of Inspecting Schoolmasters. They travel about, organizing and working up certain selected schools, of which they style themselves "Managers," and on examination they receive a stipulated portion of the grant, or rather they receive the whole and pay the teacher according to previous agreement. One of these men has nearly 100 schools under his management, and has given the title of "Chippiparai District" to his range. The plan is not only admissible under the rules, but is decidedly advantageous to the cause of elementary education, the persons in question doing much of the work of an Inspecting Schoolmaster without any pay from Government.

59. I append a table showing number of schools and pupils in the several Mission and other districts included in the circle.

Districts.	Aided Schools.		Unaided Schools.		Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
Palamcottah	15	543	...	...	15	543
Suviseshapuram	17	445	...	...	17	445
Nulloor	2	80	...	...	2	80
Christianagaram	11	385	1	31	12	416
Moodaloor	11	468	2	81	13	549
Edyengoody	3	137	1	45	4	182
Nazareth	14	577	2	117	16	694
Pannivalai	22	685	...	...	22	685
Mengnanapuram	79	2,868	...	...	79	2,868
Surandai	7	298	...	...	7	298
Satchiapuram	21	595	7	118	28	713
Pannikulam	25	699	2	51	27	750
Puthiamputhur	30	780	3	84	33	864
Chippiparai	30	708	56	1,200	86	1,908

60. The next table gives by municipalities and taluqs the schools not included in the above.

Municipality or Taluq.	Aided Schools.		Unaided Schools.		Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
Palamcottah Municipality ...	11	436	...	...	11	436
Tinnevelly do. ...	8	356	...	...	8	356
Tuticorin do. ...	2	121	2	91	4	212
Tinnevelly Taluq ...	17	583	...	...	17	583
Tenkarai do. ...	26	828	17	612	43	1,440
Ottapidaram do. ...	5	189	8	213	13	402
Sattoor do. ...	2	50	...	...	2	50
Strivilliputtur do. ...	3	78	...	...	3	78
Sankaraninarcoil do. ...	6	225	...	...	6	225

61. An examination results' table is next appended. This includes eleven Middle-Class Schools.

Taluq or Municipality.	Number of Aided Schools.	Number passed in			Number of Unaided Schools.
		Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
Tinnevelly Taluq ...	85	873	263	235	...
Tenkarai do. ...	186	2,224	1,735	1,548	23
Ottapidaram do. ...	75	670	510	397	41
Sattoor do. ...	16	149	108	87	13
Strivilliputtur do. ...	5	62	50	43	6
Sunkaraninarcoil do. ...	34	355	272	255	16
Palamcottah Municipality ...	7	144	126	111	...
Tinnevelly do. ...	10	199	159	148	...
Tuticorin do. ...	5	96	80	51	2
Total ...	378	4,279	3,298	2,880	101

62. *Shermadevi Circle. Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—There are now 76 of these schools with 2,204 pupils, against 92 with 2,712 pupils last year.

63. *Schools aided on the Results System.*—The number of these schools has increased from 65 to 149, and the amount sanctioned during the official year is Rupees 6,399-12-0, of which Rupees 1,742-8-0 have been drawn.

64. The following table shows the different standards for which the schools were examined.

Number of Village Schools.	Under what standards examined.	Remarks.
63	First.	
1	Second.	
57	First and Second.	
22	First, Second, and Third ...	Fifteen of these have not brought up children for English.
7	First, Second, Third, and Fourth.	Four of these have not presented pupils for the English of the third and fourth standards.
2	Second and Third.	
3	Second, Third, and Fourth.	

65. The Deputy Inspector remarks that the schools which presented pupils for the first and second standards only did on the whole very satisfactorily, but those examined for higher standards generally failed in Tamil Grammar and Geography. The deficiency in the latter subject is owing to the want of a good text-book and map. The Deputy Inspector further observes that each pial schoolmaster receiving aid on results gets on the average about Rupees 42 per annum.

66. The next table shows examination results.

Number of Schools.	Standard.	Number of Pupils presented for examination.	Number passed in English Reading alone.	Number passed in English Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Tamil Reading alone.	Number passed in Tamil Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Tamil Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic.
*155	First	1,554	...	...	58	170	914
	Second... ...	655	...	...	11	93	381
	Third	205	5	52	1	30	99
	Fourth... ...	96	2	35	...	52	11

67. The taluq of Tenkasi, having no Inspecting Schoolmaster, has only twenty schools under inspection.

* Of these, six are Middle-Class Schools.

68. *Female Education.*—The largest and best Girls' Schools in this division are those supported by the Missionary Societies in Tinnevelly, and these have been already noticed under the head "Mission Boarding Schools." The following table will show the condition of female education.

Circle.	Mission Schools.	Strength.	Annual Grant.			Other Schools.	Strength.	Annual Grant.			Remarks.
			RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.	
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
North Coimbatore Circle	*2	119	...	...	...	*1	99	...	...	...	* Unaided.
South Coimbatore Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura Circle ...	3	103	454	11	0	†3	129	166	6	8	†One school under salary grant system and one unaided.
Dindigul Circle ...	‡4	112	279	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	‡ Results' system.
Tinnevelly do. ...	§49	1,423	4,371	8	0	‖3	460	342	4	0	§ Four salary grant. ‖ One do.
Shermadevi do. ...	19	517	1,265	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	

69. *Normal Schools.*—The Palamcottah English Institution (which has been noticed already in paragraph 12) sent in eighteen students to the last Matriculation Examination and passed six of them. To the last Teachers' Certificate Examination the institution sent in for the fourth grade nine, of whom five passed, and for the fifth grade eleven, of whom ten passed. Since the inspection last year, out of fifteen men (qualified for masterships) who have left the institution, only five have taken up teaching, two are still studying, and eight are employed in other work, mostly in the Revenue Settlement Department. That so large a proportion of students should have taken up work other than educational indicates something unsound in the plans of the institution, and in discussing this point I recommended to you that the scholarships allotted to this school should be thrown

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Palamcottah English Institution	6	13	144	Sixth class Zillah School.
Sawyerpuram Institution	5	6	98	Fifth.
Palamcottah Vernacular Preparandi Institution	3	7	36	Third.
Dindigul Training Institution	2	2	28	Third.
Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution..	...	...	82	...

open to public competition, and declared tenable for one year only. The limitation of the scholarships to boarders limits them principally to lower castes and entirely to Protestant Christians. Of the five teachers above mentioned as employed, one receives Rupees 20, one Rupees 8, and the other three, Rupees 10. The Sawyerpuram Seminary sent in five students to the Matriculation Examination, but passed only one of them, and the average for the last three years is only two. This is somewhat low for an institution of the higher grade, but the fact is that, as regards standing, this school, not having a sixth class, can only be ranked in the standard of an imperfectly-developed Zillah School. The institution sent in four candidates for the fourth grade to the last Teachers' Certificate Examination and passed two of them. For the fifth grade thirteen appeared and seven were successful. Since the former inspection thirty-two had left, and of these fourteen had taken up teaching, besides two employed as Moonshees. The following is all the information that has been furnished me regarding the value of the appointments held by those students who left the seminary during the last official year. One employed at Rupees 20, one at Rupees 15, two at Rupees 5 *plus* what they can obtain by results' grants. At my examination the fifth class contained thirteen. The next class laboured somewhat under difficulties, the best boys having lately been promoted and the inferior ones left behind. This class answered but indifferently in the most important subjects. It contained only eight boys. The other classes passed a satisfactory examination in general. At the Vernacular Preparandi Institution I found that all the eight students composing the highest class had already passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination in the fifth grade, as had also six out of the eleven students in the second class. I naturally inquired why these had not taken up masterships, when it appeared that there is now no sufficient demand for this class of teachers, and that in consequence the Mission contemplates closing the institution—a step which I also recommended to you. The institution sent up to the last Certificate Examination twenty-three students, of whom seventeen passed. Of these, only four have as yet become teachers. The number of students employed as teachers during the year was nine, all of whom receive Rupees 7 per mensem. At the Dindigul Training Institution the result of examination was more or less fair in general subjects and pretty fair in English, which is an extra study. Twelve students went up to the last Teachers' Certificate Examination and eleven passed, all in the fifth grade. Nine passed men took up educational work, and of these four are employed by the American Madura Mission at salaries ranging from Rupees 5 to Rupees 7. The Sarah Tucker Institution receives thirty scholarships of Rupees 2 each, but is otherwise on the result system. The amount gained by the girls who appeared for examination (excluding scholarship-holders, who are not allowed a second grant) was Rupees 471-12-0. From this institution fifteen appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination and twelve passed in the third grade. During the past year twenty have been employed as schoolmistresses, four at Rupees 6, three at Rupees 4, nine at salaries ranging from Rupees 3 to Rupees 3-8-0, three at Rupees 2, and one at Rupee 1.

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
24th Regiment M.N.I.				
Hindustani School ...	4	1	26	Second.
Telugu do. ...	4	1	19	Second.

70. *Army Schools.*-These schools were examined by me in February last, when they both appeared to be in a satisfactory condition.

71. *Minor Wards.*—The Samatur Minor is in the third class of the Pollachy Taluq School. He is reported as quiet and well behaved, but apparently very dull. Both the minors of the Madura District are in the third class of the Madura Zillah School, and are reported to have improved very much in general bearing and manner. Their conduct and regularity of attendance was satisfactory. They passed a pretty fair examination in general, but they had neither of them made so much progress in Arithmetic as they should have done. Of the minors of the district of Tinnevelly, the first-named are studying under a private tutor, who is a B.A. of the Madras University. They had been some months without a tutor. I found they were reading books a good deal above them, but they are both very backward, and it was doubtless difficult to know what to do with them, especially as the elder is physically almost a man. The Maniachi Minor knew a little English, but was backward in Arithmetic. His tutor held no educational certificate. This minor had lately joined the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, where he was placed in the lowest class. The Singamputty Minor is in the second class of the same school. He passed fairly in Arithmetic, but indifferently in the meanings of words, and failed in English Grammar. The Urkaad Minor is a sharp lad of 13. He attends the Ambasamudrum Anglo-Vernacular School, and answered fairly in most of the subjects he had studied.

Districts.	Estates.	Names.
Coimbatore...	Samatur	Colundavalu Vanavarayacounden.
Madura ...	Bodinaikanur ...	Coomararajiah Pandia Naik.
	Uddappanaikenur.	Oodappa Naik Muthukrishnaswamy Naik.
Tinnevelly..	Ettiapuram ...	Kumara Ettappa Naiker Venkateswara Naiker.
	Urkaad	Jegaviraramu Sethu Row Pernal Sethu Row.
	Maniachi... ...	Subbramania Pandia Sakkatalaver Vellia Pandia Talaver.
	Singampatty ...	Siva Subbramania Talaver.

72. *Deputy Inspectors.*—Rathnasabapathy Pillay, Deputy Inspector of the Dindigul Circle, having resigned his appointment in August last, was succeeded by P. Ramachendra Row, an Assistant Master in the Madura Zillah School.

APPENDIX A.

No. X.

From L. GARTHWAITE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Cannanore, 20th June 1874, No. 819.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the state and progress of education in the 6th Division.

Plan of this report.

2. The first portion of this report gives the usual statistics, with a general view of the results of the year classified under their main heads. The latter portion goes more into details, and reports upon the more important schools individually and upon the others in groups.

Unfavourable aspect of the year.

3. The year under report did not open favourably for education. The house-tax, the main support of the Union Schools, had been suddenly abolished. It was doubtful whether many of the Union Schools would not have to be closed, and also whether money would be forthcoming to pay the usual result grants. Rumours came, too, that Government intended to close all its Middle-Class Schools, and to curtail expenditure in those of the higher class. In Canara the President of the Local Fund Board proposed, in consequence of the loss of funds that the Board should withdraw entirely from its schools, and leave them to the chances of the result system. Thus there was much to unsettle the minds of schoolmasters, and to make them lose faith in their prospects and interest in their work. Under these circumstances, the schools could not but suffer. Moreover, Malabar has this year been visited by an unusually severe epidemic of small-pox, which has in various ways reduced the attendance at many of the schools, and has caused some to be entirely closed. The Mappila outbreak was another adverse influence in that district, but its effect was fortunately confined to a limited area.

Progress made.

4. The above were, of course, obstacles to progress, yet nevertheless progress has been made, not only in numbers, but I trust to some extent in efficiency also.

Increase in the number of schools.

5. From the subjoined Table I. showing the number of schools under inspection on the 31st March last, classified according to the sources whence they are supported, it will be observed that the number of schools under inspection has risen from 413 to 501, an increase of over 21 per cent.

TABLE I.

Schools classified according to Sources of Support.

—	On the 31st March 1873.	On the 31st March 1874.
1. Government Schools	15	15
2. Private Schools aided from Provincial Funds	23	28
3. Private Schools eligible to be so aided, but that have not received a grant during the year	3	...
4. Local Fund and Municipal Schools	67	66
5. Private Schools aided from Municipal or Local Funds ...	212	304
6. Private Schools eligible to be so aided, but that have not received a grant during the year	93	88
Total ...	413	501

General increase accounted for.

6. The increase has been almost entirely in the Lower-Class Schools aided from Local Funds, being in fact for the most part the Mappila Schools now for the first time brought under inspection. That the general increase has not been as great as that of last year (50 per cent.) is partly owing to the Local Boards not having sufficient funds to provide either the necessary agency or to pay grants if more schools were brought in. There is reason to fear that the same cause will prevent much further increase.

Petty variations.

At Malabar, Punnayur, Puttur, Kurrur, Canara, and Navur.

7. Although the total number of Local or Municipal Schools shows a decrease of one only, four such schools were closed during the year. They were all very small, and were closed for want of sufficient attendance. On the other hand three new schools were established, all in Malabar, two Local Fund Elementary Schools at Pilantol and Tayakkad, and one Municipal School of the middle class at Cochin. This last is under a Master of Arts of Aberdeen University, and promises to be a large and flourishing school verging on the higher class.

Schools that have not received aid.

8. The number of schools that have not received a grant during the year is less than what it was last year, but still too large. Many Result Grant Schools declined to be examined this year, as the small-pox had so affected the attendance that the grant would have been trifling. From several schools the report comes in that the schoolmaster is dead of that disease, and many scholars have fallen victims to it.

TABLE II.

Schools classified according to Standard.

Description of Schools.		1872-73. Schools.	1872-73. Pupils.	1873-74. Schools.	1873-74. Pupils.	Increase. Schools.	Increase. Pupils.	Decrease. Schools.	Decrease. Pupils.
Colleges	(Government) ...	2	487	2	504	...	17	...	...
Higher-Class Schools.	1. Government ...	1	188	1	176	...	...	...	12
	2. Local Fund Union Schools	1	163	1	152	...	...	...	11
Middle-Class Schools.	1. Government ...	10	595	10	678	...	83	...	...
	2. Local Fund Union Schools	36	1,945	36	1,930	...	...	...	15
	3. Municipal	3	190	4	337	1	147	...	...
	4. Others	19	1,817	21	1,871	2	54	...	...
Lower-Class Schools.	1. Local Fund Union Schools	27	823	25	721	...	...	2	102
	2. Indigenous Schools.	269	11,867	360	15,337	91	3,470	...	...
	3. Other Private Schls.	31	1,061	25	921	...	...	6	140
Female Schools	1. Middle Class ...	7	649	7	639	...	...	...	10
	2. Lower Class ...	5	181	7	217	2	36	...	...
Normal Schools	(Government) ...	2	41	2	48	...	7	...	...
	Total ...	413	20,007	501	23,531	96	3,814	8	290

Table II. classifies the schools according to the standard of instruction, and exhibits the number of pupils. For the purposes of comparison the corresponding figures of last year are entered.

Increase in the number of scholars under inspection.

9. As regards the attendance, it will be observed that the 6th Division has now 23,531 scholars under inspection, and that on the whole (after deducting 275 for petty losses) there is for the year a nett increase of 3,524 pupils, or 17 per cent. The increase is chiefly to be accounted for by the influx of Mappila pupils (2,706), all in Lower-Class Schools. Among Middle-Class Schools the new Municipal School at Cochin has furnished upwards of a hundred new pupils, and the attendance at the Government Middle-Class Schools has on the whole slightly increased, especially at Cannanore. The total amount of increase in attendance at Middle-Class Schools is 284. Even this small increase is matter of congratulation, as the epidemic of small-pox

in Malabar has had a most injurious effect upon many of the Middle-Class Schools.

Number of schools of each class.

10. As regards the number of schools of each class, it will be observed that the number of Higher-Class Schools maintains itself. The number of Middle-Class Schools is three more, the Result Grant School at Phalneer (Mangalore) having been transferred by you from the lower to the middle class, and the Result Grant School at Elappalli (Palghaut) having been similarly raised. The important addition of the Cochin Municipal School I have already touched on. The Lower-Class Schools show a nett increase of eighty-three schools. Two Local Fund Schools, Puttur and Kurrur, in Tellicherry Circle, were closed for want of attendance; so also two of the schools were closed in Calicut Circle. On the other hand ninety-one indigenous schools were brought under inspection, of which seventy were Mappila schools.

Fluctuations in the number of indigenous schools.

11. Table III. shows some noticeable statistics regarding the fluctuations in the number of lower-class schools. Lower-class schools naturally in all countries tend to be less stable than institutions of a higher class, and without some table of this sort the increase or decrease in this tendency might escape attention.

TABLE III.

Fluctuations in the Number of Lower-Class Schools.

—		Lower Class Schools.									Remarks.
		Malabar.			Canara.			Total.			
		Indigenous.	Others.	Total.	Indigenous.	Others.	Total.	Indigenous.	Others.	Total.	
Closed or transferred to middle class.	1873-74.	59	6	65	7	*3	10	66	9	75	*Transferred to middle class. All the rest are actually closed.
	1872-73.	26	3	29	11	5	16	37	8	45	
Opened or transferred from middle class.	1873-74.	183	†4	187	24	...	24	157	4	161	†One formerly a Village School, but now under the German Mission.
	1872-73.	143	6	149	8	5	13	151	11	162	

The number of indigenous schools entered as "closed" is in Malabar considerably greater this year than it was last. In some places the masters fell victims to the small-pox, and in others they had to close their schools,

because the parents were unwilling to let their children run the risk of being "struck by the goddess" on their way to and from school. Some of the schools, however, entered as "closed" have been merely struck off the Inspecting Schoolmasters' lists. They were small and unimprovable, and took away time from more promising schools.

Schools and scholars classified by district.

12. Table IV. compares the number of schools and number of scholars in each class of school in Malabar with those in Canara.

TABLE IV.

Schools and Scholars classified by District.

Districts.		Area in Square Miles.	Population by last Census.	Lower Class.		Above Lower Class.		Total.	
				Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Malabar ...	1873-74	6,260	2,273,946	342	15,086	56	4,488	398	19,524
	1872-73			271	12,154	55	4,312	326	16,466
South Canara.	1873-74	4,203	915,803	75	2,110	28	1,897	103	4,007
	1872-73			61	1,778	26	1,763	87	3,541
Total ...	1873-74	10,463	3,189,749	417	17,196	84	6,335	501	23,531
	1872-73			332	13,932	81	6,075	413	20,007

While it is gratifying to observe that Canara has in all respects shared with Malabar in the general advance of the division, one cannot but regret that the total number of scholars in South Canara is so small, and especially to see so very small number of scholars (2,110 only) at Elementary Schools, a number not amounting to three per thousand. The proportion of scholars of *all* classes is not much more than four in a thousand of the population, whereas the proportion of children and youths of school-going age is generally reckoned at from fourteen to sixteen per cent. of the population of a country. In Malabar there is but one Elementary School for every 6,644 inhabitants, *i.e.*, one school where there should be ten or twelve. But to bring South Canara up even to the Malabar level, it should have 140 Elementary Schools, whereas it has only seventy-five, a little more than half the above number. Some special measures, similar to those now being adopted in Malabar for the Mappilas, should be taken in Canara for the extension of elementary education among the agricultural population of Canara. The Nayars and Tiyars of Malabar crowd the schools there, but the Bunts and Billavars of Canara, although identically corresponding castes, are untouched by education. This cannot but leave them exposed to oppression, injustice, and all the other evils that attend on ignorance. This state of things in many ways hinders the progress of the district, and calls urgently for the attention of the higher authorities.

Table V.

Number of Pupils receiving Instruction actually of each Standard.

Districts.	Higher Class.				Middle Class.				Lower Class.			
	Pupils present in College Class.	Pupils in the Sixth or Matriculation Class of Higher-Class School.	Pupils in Fifth or Preparatory Matriculation Class of Higher-Class School.	Total Number of Pupils.	Pupils in Fourth Class of Higher-Class School, or Fifth of a Middle-Class School.	Pupils in the Third Class of Higher-Class School, or Fourth Class of a Middle-Class School.	Pupils in the Second Class of Higher-Class School, or Third class of a Middle-Class School.	Total Pupils.	Pupils in the First Class of a Middle-Class School.	Pupils in Lower-Class Schools.	Total Pupils.	Grand Total.
Malabar ...	40	106	101	247	273	502	878	1,653	2,538	15,086	17,624	19,524
Canara ...	25	46	88	159	90	168	420	678	1,060	2,110	3,170	4,007
Total ...	65	152	189	406	363	670	1,298	2,331	3,598	17,196	20,794	23,531

	Second Class.	First Class.	Below First Class.
Malabar ...	1,582	932	24
Canara ...	418	522	120
Total ...	2,000	1,454	144

How many actually receive higher-class, middle-class, or lower-class instruction respectively.

13. In Table V. I have attempted to show the proportion of the school attendance actually receiving respectively higher-class, middle-class, and lower-class instruction. For the first I have taken the classes from the Collegiate classes to the Preparatory Matriculation class inclusive, and for the last those from the third standard* of the result system downwards, middle-class education getting the credit of all between these in whatever class of school they may be. I think such a table the fairest way of showing the real numbers receiving each particular class of education. In the Provincial and Zillah schools, for instance, the majority of those who enter never get beyond the Preparatory Matriculation stage, some never come even as far as that. And in Taluq schools and other schools of that grade the great majority do not stay on to reach even the fourth class, the one next below the highest. Without some such table as the above

* (1.) *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the Second Book of Lessons in Tamil generally, with explanation.
(2.) *Writing.*—From dictation, in small hand, out of the Reading Book.
(3.) *Arithmetic.*—Compound Rules and Reduction, with the ordinary Weight, Measure, and Money Tables.
(4.) *Grammar.*—Etymology, as in Pope's First Catechism of Tamil Grammar. Questions to be put in reference to the Reading Book.
(5.) *Geography* of the district in which the school is situated.
(6.) *English Reading.*—As in the First Book of Reading of the Madras School Book Society, with explanation in a Vernacular.
(7.) *Writing,* in large hand, easy words from the English Reading Book.

it may not be grasped how far the large sums nominally spent on higher-class education really go mostly to pay for a small amount of middle-class education, nor how the money nominally spent on middle-class education is for the most part (so far as concerns the proportion of pupils receiving middle-class education) really expended on giving an elementary education. I think it important to bring these facts into prominence, because I think it would be for the interests of education if each class of school were kept strictly to its own class of work. The work would then be better done, and there would be no misconceptions as to the amount of each kind of education that is being given, or the proportion of money that is being spent on any one kind. Such misconceptions now exist. It has been thought by some for instance, that in the 6th Division, more than enough has been done in the way of higher and middle class education. My own conviction is that we have not yet done enough in those directions, and that till we do more we shall be able to effect little sound progress in elementary education. The above figures seem to me to favor this opinion.

Higher-Class Education.

It will be gathered from the foregoing tables that there are four higher-class institutions in the 6th Division, and that the total number of pupils studying in them is 832, of whom 406 are receiving actual higher-class education. At the University examinations of the year, the 6th Division passed twelve at the First Arts examination, and sixty-seven at the Matriculation. The Calicut and Mangalore Provincial Schools, in respect of the number and quality of their passed men this year, again take decided precedence of other Government Institutions of their class. Of the total (for the whole Presidency) of twelve ranked in the first class at the F.A. Examination, *three* were from the Calicut Provincial School. The Palghaut High School continues to hold the respectable position it assumed at the previous year's Matriculation, while the Tellicherry "Brennen" Zillah School has made a modest but fair beginning in the same direction.* With the above results in the University Examinations there is on the whole ample reason to be satisfied. Of the general organization of the higher-class schools in the division, more particularly of the instruction in the classes below the Matriculation standard, I was not able in my last annual report to express approval. I may report this year some slight improvement in this respect, and can say at least that effort is being made to effect still more. The recent changes made in the University course will make a beginning in bringing the instruction in higher-class schools more into harmony with the real wants of mankind, and will favour more thorough and intelligent teaching. But while I see somewhat more grounds than before to hope that a sounder education may yet be given in our higher-class schools, I would again venture to submit that decided improvement can hardly be expected without a thorough reorganization. The studies (I mean what is actually studied), the books in use, the system of instruction, and in too many instances the junior assistant masters, are below the level demanded in institutions that claim to be of the higher class. Moreover, these schools are still too much

* Details regarding these schools are given further on under the head of each school.

occupied with work that is not higher-class education at all, and are thus burdened with a number of lower classes, for which effective supervision cannot be provided.

TABLE VI-A.

Salary Grant and Union Middle-Class Schools.

—	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils studying the Subjects prescribed for the Fifth Class of a Taluq School.	Fourth Class of a Taluq School.	Third Class of a Taluq School.	Second Class of a Taluq School.	First Class of a Taluq School.
Schools the highest class of which is equal to the fifth class of a Taluq School ...	11	165	175	179	256	232
Schools the highest class of which is equal to the fourth class of a Taluq School ...	21	...	303	310	461	388
Schools the highest class of which is equal to the third class of a Taluq School ...	19	...	...	224	318	343
Schools the highest class of which is equal to the second class of a Taluq School ...	3	...	...	...	65	50
1873-74 ...	54	165	478	713	1,100	1,013
1872-73 ...	54	87	525	770	794	1,002

TABLE VI-B.

Result Grant Middle-Class Schools.

—	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils studying the Subjects prescribed for the Fourth Class of a Taluq School.	Third Class of a Taluq School.	Second Class of a Taluq School.	First Class of a Taluq School.	Below the First Class of a Taluq School.
Malabar.						
Schools the highest of which is equal to the fourth class of a Taluq School... ...	7	183	135	174	295	98
Schools the highest of which is equal to the third class of a Taluq School	8	...	150	115	121	172
Canara.						
Schools the highest class of which is equal to the fourth class of a Taluq School ...	3	47	37	54	60	71
Schools the highest class of which is equal to the third class of a Taluq School ...	5	...	79	51	57	59
1873-74 ...	23	230	401	394	533	400
1872-73 ...	21	150	336	343	442	634

14. Tables VI.A and B afford means of judging of the standing of the middle-class schools of the division. Elementary schools are defined by Government as those in which education is not given beyond the third standard of the Result Grant rules, which corresponds with that given in the second class of a Taluq school, so that the greater the proportion of pupils middle-class schools have in the classes above that standard, the more nearly do they fulfil their proper functions. And of course the more pupils there are in the higher classes, the fifth and fourth, the better for the status of the school. The aggregates for the year under report are 1,987 pupils in the classes above the elementary standards (of whom 165 are in the fifth and 718 in the fourth class) to 3,540 in the elementary classes. The statistics certainly show the balance on the wrong side (as it will, I think, be found throughout the Presidency), but nevertheless an advance is being made, and in course of time we may hope to see most of the middle-class schools without the lowest two elementary classes, and with their upper classes well filled and well taught. While it is to be regretted that the upper classes of most of those schools are not numerically stronger, I am glad to say that, as regards standard and the quality of the instruction imparted, the majority of them are favourable specimens of their class. Out of seventy-seven schools, eleven have reached the highest standard allowed and thirty-one the next. Of the instruction, I can in a few instances report very favourably, in a few others the very reverse; in the majority of schools it is on the whole middlingly good. As incompetent teachers get gradually weeded out, and the application of the result system (now more or less in operation in nearly every middle-class school in the division) produces more effort, further improvement may confidently be expected. Still, as I pointed out in my last report, until there is a supply of teachers better taught and better trained, and till the scheme of instruction and the books in use are better adapted to the real wants of the schools, the education given in them will always be less sound than it might and should be.

Middle-Class Education.

15. There are thirteen Union lower-class schools in Malabar and twelve in South Canara, but the remaining 392 schools of this class are private schools, of which 360 are indigenous schools. In Malabar the existing Union lower-class schools are to be allowed to continue, but the Board has yielded to my representations not to set up others of the same type, but to trust to the result system for the diffusion of elementary education. In the Calicut Circle small stipends of 3 Rupees each have been promised to those who succeed in passing the Teachers' Certificate examinations. A similar step is, I believe, to be made in the Tellicherry Circle. To this extent the schools will be under the Local Fund Board, but the schools will still continue to be virtually private indigenous schools on the results' system. In South Canara the case is different. Canara has not, like Malabar, a well-established system of large indigenous schools. The indigenous schools in that district are few, opened one half-year and closed the next, under very inferior teachers, and very scantily attended. In the whole of Canara there are not as many indigenous

Lower-Class Education.

schools as in the single taluq of Kottayam or Kurumbranad in Malabar, and the grants fall considerably below that of either of those taluqs. Thus n South Canara, Union schools are likely best to promote elementary education. Most of the Union lower-class schools in both districts may be considered to be doing fairly. Further particulars concerning them will be found in the latter part of this report.

16. The state and progress of the other lower-class schools will be best seen from the following tables (VII., VIII., IX., and X.) illustrative of the working of the result grant system.

Result Grant Schools.

TABLE VII.

Result Grant Lower-Class Schools.

Districts.	Taluqs.	1872-73. Schools.	1872-73. Pupils.	1872-73. Grant. RS.	A.	P.	1873-74. Schools.	1873-74. Pupils.	1873-74. Grant. RS.	A.	P.
	Tellicherry Circle.										
Malabar...	Chirakkal	47	2,675	3,178	13	0	47	2,484	1,900	12	0
	Kottayam	34	2,022	2,319	0	0	69	3,629	3,491	8	0
	Kurumbranad ...	50	2,368	3,165	4	0	71	3,137	3,652	4	0
	Wynaad (none) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Calicut Circle.										
	Calicut	35	1,423	661	14	0	31	1,266	1,800	4	0
	Ernad	6	192	55	0	0	9	322	445	0	0
	Palghaut	49	1,670	1,850	4	0	33	1,205	1,379	12	0
	Walluvanad... ...	3	125	93	12	0	24	847	112	0	0
	Ponnani	32	1,186	316	0	0	45	1,753	1,300	12	0
	Cochin	2	80	90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Wynaad (none) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	258	11,741	11,729	15	0	329	14,643	14,082	4	0
	Canara Circle.										
South Canara.	Mangalore	37	1,091	1,307	0	0	41	1,175	1,468	12	0
	Udapi	10	277	296	4	0	19	552	454	4	0
	Kasaragode... ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	95	45	0	0
	Kundapur and Uppinangadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	47	1,368	1,603	4	0	63	1,822	1,968	0	0
	Grand Total ...	305	13,109	13,333	3	0	392	16,465	16,050	4	0

17. Table VII. shows the number of schools, the number of pupils, and the amount of result grant paid during the year in each taluq of each circle. In Tellicherry Circle (in which the system has been longest at work) the schools are best attended, and receive the most money as grants. This would be more apparent, but that many of the schools of the Chirakkal Taluq could

not produce their usual number of pupils, the small-pox raging just about the time of my annual tour in that part. The average amount of grant per school is less this year than in either of the two previous ones. This is owing to the large influx of Mappila schools which, coming up for the first time, passed their pupils only for the first standard, and hence received comparatively low grants. From even a cursory glance at the table one striking fact will be noticed—the almost constant approximation of the number of rupees to the number of pupils. Taking a rough average, we may say that, under present circumstances, each child at these schools costs the Local Fund Boards about a rupee per annum. As the schools become more efficient, and pass a greater proportion of the pupils, this amount will rise, especially when the supply of new schools is not so great as it has been during the last two years. The causes why the average grant per school is larger in this division than in others I explained in last year's report. If the schools are large, the grants are likely to be large, and still more so if the schools are efficient as well. That they are large is well known. That they are moderately efficient the following tables (VIII., IX., and X.) tend to show. Table VIII. shows the number of *schools* that have reached the respective standards.

	RS.
1871-72	59
1872-73	41
1873-74	44

TABLE VIII.

Standard reached by Result Grant Schools.

MALABAR.			CANARA.		
Number of Schools.		Standard under which passed.	Number of Schools.		Standard under which passed.
1872-73.	1873-74.		1872-73.	1873-74.	
38	90	First.	1	7	First.
51	69	First and Second.	13	24	First and Second.
69	55	First, Second, and Third.	18	12	First, Second, and Third.
13	31	First, Second, Third, and Fourth.	3	8	First, Second, Third, and Fourth.
...	1	Second, Third, & Fourth.	1	1	First and Third.
...	1	Second and Third.	...	3	Third and Fourth.
1	1	First, Second, & Fourth.	1	1	Second and Third.
...	1	Fourth.	...	1	Second.
			...	1	Third.
			...	1	Fourth.
172	249		37	59	

18. It will be noticed that out of 308 schools 119 have reached the full standard of an elementary school, of which number forty-eight have even gone beyond the standard. Comparing the figures with those of last year, the progress made this year is satisfactory.

19. Table IX. shows the same for pupils that Table VIII. does for schools, the numbers that have reached each standard respectively.

TABLE IX.

Pupils passed in Result Grant Schools.

—	Number of Pupils passed in				
	I. Standard.	II. Standard.	III. Standard.	IV. Standard.	Total.
Malabar ...	2,715	1,180	496	258	4,649
SouthCanara.	352	262	133	133	880
1873-74 ...	3,067	1,442	629	391	5,529
1872-73 ...	2,049	1,164	530	137	3,870

20. In Table IX. not only the numbers, but also in most cases the proportions show that progress is gradually being made. There is a decided increase in the proportion (eight per cent. against four per cent. of last year) of pupils passed in the fourth standard. In the third standard, however, it is still much below what it should be. Of the whole number of pupils passed, so great a proportion is not now in the lowest two standards, the numbers having sunk in the second standard from thirty to twenty-six per cent., and in the first from sixty to fifty-five. That this result has been attained in a year when so many new schools of the lowest type have been inspected, leads me to hope that the older schools are gradually raising their standard.

TABLE X.

Complete and Incomplete Passes.

Standards.	Total Number of Pupils passed 5,529.*						Total.		
	Total Number passed in								
	Malabar total 4,649.			Canara total 880.					
	Reading alone.	Reading & Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Reading alone.	Reading & Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Reading alone.	Reading & Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
First	12	154	2,060	6	70	170	18	224	2,230
Second ...	16	65	835	17	23	116	33	88	951
Third ...	11	75	296	3	17	20	14	92	316
Fourth ...	1	43	83	5	14	31	6	57	114
1873-74 ...	40	337	3,274	31	124	337	71	461	3,611
1872-73 ...	35	377	3,075	13	148	275	48	525	3,350
1871-72 ...	24	264	1,859	47	220	391	71	484	2,250

* The total number of pupils presented for examination was 7,802.

21. Table X. compares the number of pupils who passed in all the three more important subjects, with that of those whose pass was incomplete. This is of course a very important test of the character of the schools. When the result system was first tried in the division, the majority of pupils could pass only in the mechanical art of Writing. As the system worked, they began to be able to pass in Reading, which it must be remembered includes a mastery over the meaning and subject-matter of what is read. But Arithmetic was still a stumbling block. The majority now pass respectably in all three branches. In the previous year 2,250 (or fifty-eight per cent. of the whole number passed) passed in all three subjects. In the year under report the numbers have risen to 3,611, and the percentage to sixty-five or nearly two-thirds of the whole number passed.*

Mappila Education.

22. The scheme devised by me last year for bringing the Mappila indigenous schools under inspection has worked fairly so far. At the close of last year there were twenty-six schools with 928 scholars under one Mahomedan Inspecting Schoolmaster. There are now two Inspecting Schoolmasters, one for the Calicut Circle and one for the Tellicherry Circle, the latter himself a Mappila. The number of schools and scholars, and the amount of grant earned and stipends paid, are shown in the margin. Rs. 1,142-5-6 were expended on the inspecting agency. Thus the total amount expended on Mappila education during the year was Rupees 6,670-12-1. Nearly all these schools are as yet in a nearly rudimentary stage, the first standard being all that the boys can pass. One school in Calicut is, however, preparing

TABLE XI.

Mappila Education.

Circle.	Taluqs.	Schools.	Pupils.	Grants.			Stipends to Teachers and Books, Slates, &c.		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Calicut.	Calicut ...	2	95	273	8	0			
	Palghaut ...	1	47	138	8	0			
	Ponnani ...	18	708	512	12	0			
	Wallawanad.	20	714	148	12	0			
	Ernad ...	9	332	453	6	0			
	Total ...	50	1,896	1,526	14	0	1,713	8	7
Tellicherry.	Chirakkal ...	3	73	31	8	0			
	Kottayam ...	28	1,118	431	12	0			
	Kurumbranad	15	547	541	12	0			
	Total ...	46	1,738	1,005	0	0	1,283	0	0
	Grand Total.	96	3,634	2,531	14	0	2,996	8	7
* Total sum paid for inspecting Agency. Calicut Circle...							639	15	0
Tellicherry do. ...							502	6	6

* The comparative statistics for the different divisions given in a similar table on page 74 of the printed Report on Public Instruction for 1872-73 apparently are not to be trusted. Thus the 2nd Division is represented as passing a total of 12,177 pupils out of only 7,961 presented for examination, and the 5th Division 11,127 out of only 9,904 pupils. I am unable to see how this is possible. So in the previous year's report (page 68) the 5th Division is represented as passing 7,621 out of 7,230 pupils presented.

boys for the third standard, and is a very fair school. The Mappila boys show good capacity, and learn quicker than their Hindu rivals. The main difficulty is in keeping them at school. As soon as they have passed the first standard, and can read and write a little and do addition, both they and their parents think their secular education finished, although for religious instruction seven years are spent at school. [This, however, is only because every Mahomedan is under obligation to read the Quran through at least once, and this has a better chance of being done before than after the actual business of life commences.]

TABLE XII.

Female Education.

Districts.	Nations.							Language studying.						Remarks.
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Total.	English.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Tulu.	Tamil.	Arabic.	
Malabar	20	207	384	1,129	225	4	1,969	398	1,615	...	...	63	202	The number of schools for girls only and the attendance thereat is as follows:—
South Canara ...	7	17	313	111	...	...	448	110	...	357	72	...	...	
Total for 1873-74.	27	224	697	1,240	225	4	2,417	508	1,615	357	72	63	202	
Do 1872-73.	20	444	676	1,154	56	10	2,150	484	1,482	244	36	55	56	

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance.
Malabar.	7	520
South Canara...	7	336
Total...	14	856

23. 2,417 girls are receiving education at the inspected schools in this division. This number shows a small increase of 250 on last year. Of the total attendance 1,561 are at mixed schools, chiefly indigenous schools in Malabar—an undesirable state of things, but still showing that there is an extensive demand for female education. Indeed, considering the independent position which women occupy in Malabar, and the influence and authority they possess, it is no wonder that up till the time when the introduction of English schools severed the education of the two sexes, the girls received the same education as the boys. Except in rural parts that custom is tending to pass away, and if timely effort be not made to supply efficient means of female education, we may soon have in Malabar that general disparity in the education of the two sexes which is deplored in other parts of India. In South Canara there is more than enough to be done yet even for the education of boys, and of course female education is in a still more backward state. There is, however, a growing demand for the education of girls, chiefly among Saraswati Brahmins, the caste that has hitherto furnished the majority of the officials of the district. For several years the German Mission has done a good work in educating such of the Brahmin girls of

Female Education.

Mangalore as were willing to receive education, and now two or three of these who have received an elementary education have (after their marriage) set up small schools. One such I examined at Udipi, and was much pleased with. Another has been set up at Buntwal, and there is a similar school at Mulki. The Deputy Inspector is doing his best to encourage this movement, but states that the grants are not high enough to remunerate the teachers sufficiently for the interruption to their domestic duties. I concur in this opinion, and think that, as is done in the case of Mappila schools, small stipends should be allowed in addition to the Result grants. There is no doubt that in both districts the field of female education is ripe unto the harvest. Labourers are all that is wanted, and money to pay them. Government has lately assumed the responsibility of the expenses for female elementary education, but they have not, as far as I am aware, put at the disposal of the Inspectors any additional funds. In this division £1,000 judiciously expended on girls' schools would show a full return.

Normal Schools.

24. There are two Government Normal schools in the division, one for Malabar at Calicut and the other for Canara atMangalore. Both are intended to train teachers for middle-class schools and the lower division of higher-class schools. Pending the establishment of Elementary Normal schools, a makeshift arrangement has been made to train a few men for lower-class schools, but the Government Normal schools cannot do much in this direction without being diverted from the work for which they are specially arranged and for which alone their staff is insufficient. The Mangalore school has not yet been organized on the new system, and has still to struggle with the task of preparing its students for various examinations. The Calicut Normal school has now been two years without a head master, and the services of one are now beginning to be urgently needed.

25. Remembering that these schools, owing to the vernaculars of the western coast being different from those of the eastern coast, have to do the same work that the expensive Normal schools of Madras and Vizagapatam do for the Tamil and Telugu districts, I consider that they are not maintained on a scale suitable to their importance; for while called upon to do the work of a higher-class Normal school such as that at Vizagapatam, their scale of establishment is on the level of an elementary Normal school, such as that at Trichinopoly. This is a gross anomaly, and till it is remedied, thoroughly well-trained teachers cannot fairly be expected from these schools. They work, however, as well as they can, and the teaching of most of the students shows that their training has been useful to them. I have so far carried out the new system that the "practising schools" both at Calicut and Mangalore are taught entirely by normal students, and the fairly creditable state of those schools may be regarded as another proof that the students do, to some extent, learn how to teach.

Elementary Normal Schools.

26. The proposal of the Malabar Local Fund Board to establish at Palghaut a training school for Village schoolmasters has now been a year before Government. The general question

of such training schools is, I believe, still under your consideration, and you have intimated that you propose to call for the views of the Inspectors on it. At present I would merely say that in this division such schools are urgently called for, and would be gladly availed of by Village schoolmasters, and that the want of them is seriously retarding the improvement of the Village schools.

Working of the Grant-in-aid System.

27. As you are well aware, this division is worked almost entirely on the Result grant system. The masters in the Government schools are paid wholly by fixed salaries, and there are four private schools, the masters of which receive salary grants. The Palghaut High school and the Cochin Municipal school also are worked on the fixed salary system. With these few exceptions the remuneration of the masters in every one of the 501 schools in the division now depends more or less on the results shown when the school is examined by the Inspecting officer. In lower-class schools the Result grant system, pure and simple, mostly prevails, the masters having no stipend. As passed and trained masters become available, it is proposed that the Local Fund Board shall, as far as funds are available, take the Village schoolmasters so far into their service as to allow them a small stipend, ranging, according to circumstances, from Rupees 1-8-0 to Rupees 6 per mensem, in addition to the ordinary Result grant. For the middle-class schools of the Boards and of the Palghaut and Calicut Municipalities a combined system was devised by me, and has been adopted during the year under report. By this system, while moderate but still respectable fixed monthly salaries are guaranteed to the masters, a proportion of their wages must be earned by results.* The scheme for Malabar was drawn up early in 1871-72, but was not adopted by the Board till towards the end of 1872-73. It went up to Government with favourable comments from you and from the Board of Revenue, and was formally approved by Government in its order of the 7th May 1873, No. 154, in which Government was pleased to remark that "it had much pleasure in sanctioning the scheme prepared by Mr. Garthwaite, which seems to promise all the advantages of the Result grant system as ordinarily applied, combined with permanency and stability in the schools, the lack of which

Working of the Local Fund Boards.

* The details of the "Combined System" will be seen more fully from the following Notification published on its introduction.

LOCAL FUND BOARD, CALICUT AND TELLICHERRY CIRCLES.

NOTIFICATION.

The following outline of the new system of payment to schoolmasters in Union Schools is published for the information of those concerned.

Some measure has long been wanted by which there should be held out sufficient prospects of reward to diligent schoolmasters and of penalty to the negligent, while yet there should be offered a fixed income enough to prevent men being harassed by pecuniary anxieties. It was required that this measure should not make too great a transition from

has hitherto formed the chief difficulty in the way of its successful working." There has not been time enough yet to show whether these favourable anticipations will be realized; but, as far as we have gone, the system may be reported to be working well. The same system, with some slight modifications (the principal of which is that the Result payments should come from the general fee fund), was submitted by me this year to the Canara Local Fund Board, and has lately been adopted by them, subject to the approval of Government.

28. The introduction of the above system and the opening of the large middle-class school at Cochin have been the only novel features in the educational working of the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities of the division. There have not been funds to provide for the opening of new schools; indeed the existing ones were maintained only by the assistance of special grants from Government. How they are to be maintained in the future has yet to be settled. Already Government has called upon the Municipalities to limit the number of their Result grant schools to the number they can provide for from their own funds, and as their own funds are very scanty, and have numerous other calls on them, this means that in future

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the present state of things, either on the one hand by too great a reduction on the present rate of fixed salaries, or on the other by an expenditure greater than the Board is prepared to meet.

The present scheme endeavours to present such a measure. A proportion of the schoolmaster's income (between ¼ and ⅓) has been taken, and made to depend on the results of the annual inspection. By so much, then, his pay is temporarily reduced. But on the other hand, should the schoolmaster, as with ordinary diligence he may be expected to do, pass from one-half (in the highest class) to two-thirds (in the lowest) of his pupils, he will not only receive back the ¼ or ⅓ temporarily deducted, but in addition a bonus of about ¼ and upwards of his present pay. And the scheme has been so arranged as to tell most favourably in the case of those masters whose pay is already low, since those who are already highly paid, as long as they are no losers, have no cause to complain. Of course, while the Board will view with approbation a grant earned by successful work, and whilst the budget provides a liberal provision for each school, the total amount, as in the analogous case of the Government grant-in-aid, will not be allowed to exceed the sum at the disposal of the Board. But if the schoolmasters get even up to that limit, they will be better paid than they are now, and will have considerable ground for satisfaction. While on the other hand, they will not, unless they decidedly neglect their duties, get less than what they now draw, so that they will have no cause for complaint. It is to be observed that every master will now have a direct interest in increasing the attendance in his class.

It will be observed that from the result-earnings of the lower masters a deduction has been made which is added to those which the Head Master obtains from the highest class. This is necessary, because the Head Master is not only the teacher of the highest class, but is also responsible (in general) for the state of the whole school and of every class in it, and to exercise strict supervision over the teaching of the lower classes is a most important part of his duties. It was, therefore, thought desirable to give him a direct interest in their efficient condition by assigning him a proportion of their earnings, ⅓ or ¼, according to the rank of the school. Moreover, the highest class is necessarily the smallest, so that without this addition the result-earnings of the Head Master would be much too small, unless the rate of payment for each pupil in the highest class were made disproportionately high.

The following table shows the result-payment for each standard. Standard I. corresponds to the first class of a Zillah School or the second class of a Taluq School, the studies of

there is to be less elementary education given in towns than there is even now. And if the money spent is to be less, it is obvious that it will not be sufficient to reduce the number of schools only. The number of scholars receiving sound education must be reduced also. For a Municipality may shut up the less efficient of the schools hitherto receiving Result grants, but supposing the scholars to go to the more efficient schools left, and to be well taught there, the Municipality would be liable for a larger sum than before. The Municipality must then declare that it will not pay more than a fixed sum, when, of course, the masters will naturally refuse to teach more boys than will make them sure of earning that sum; nor is the absence of sound education the only evil. There will be an increase of the pernicious pretence of it which went on in the old unreformed *pial* school. The chief merit of the Result system hitherto has been its tendency to bring all existing schools under inspection. The old rotten system of merely nominal instruction was being broken up, and even the bad schools were being improved. But now, the majority of the schools, knowing that they cannot receive grants, will refuse inspection, there will be no means of improving them, and they will continue as heretofore to shed darkness, not light, over the land. It only

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which are those laid down in the curriculum for the second class of middle-class schools. When the existence of a Taluq school first class is allowed, it will be at the discretion of the Inspector to recommend a capitation allowance for it at 1 Rupee on the average attendance throughout the year. The other standards are respectively the third, fourth, and fifth standards of the curriculum.

Table of Result Payments.

Standards.	First Language (Malayalum).							Second Language. (English).				Total.
	Reading.*	Grammar.†	Dictation.‡	Arithmetic.§	Geometry.	Geography.‖	History.	Reading.*	Grammar.†	Dictation.	Translation.†	
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
First ...	1 0	...	0 8	1 0	...	0 8	...	1 0	...	...	...	4 0
Second ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	...	1 0	...	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	9 8
Third ...	1 8	1 0	1 0	2 0	...	1 8	0 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	12 0
Fourth ...	2 0	1 0	...	2 8	2 8	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	16 0

* Reading to include Meaning and Subject-matter, and in Standard I. the outlines of Grammar also.

† Grammar to include Parsing and Analysis.

‡ Dictation to include Writing and Spelling.

§ Arithmetic will always include "Problems."

‖ Geography to include ability to draw a sketch-map.

¶ Translation to be both from English into Malayalum and *vice versâ*.

N.B.—No pupil to be examined who has not been in regular attendance at the school for at least six months before the inspection.

needs that Government should similarly warn the Local Fund Boards that they must depend wholly upon themselves for the money wherewith to spread education, to lead to the collapse of the Result grant system, and to

CURRICULUM FOR MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS IN MALABAR, 1873-74.

[N.B.—*The teaching to be as in the " Teaching Directions " and " Suggestions for teaching Malayalum."*]

Standard.	Subjects.		Books, &c.	Portions to be studied.
IV. Class V.	1. English.	Poetry. Prose.	The Supplement to the Fourth Book.	Of the Poetry, selected pieces not to be less than 500 lines. The selection this year is as follows. " Importance of Trifles" (*Hannah Moore*). " Ye Mariners of England" (*Campbell*). " On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture " (*Cowper*). " The Clock and the Dial" (*De La Motte*). " My Father's at the Helm," page 195. A Poem at page 222 (*Cowper*). " The Graves of a Household " (*Mrs. Hemans*). " River Scenes," p. 251. " Summer Morning Scenes " (*Thomson*), p. 314. Of the Prose, 50 pages of selected pieces, *viz.* :— " Islands produced by Insects," p. 151. " Self-Conceit," p. 169. " The Wind," p. 193. " Anecdotes of a Voyage round the World," p. 195. " Seat of the Indian War of 1845-46," p. 211. " What is meant by the Centre of Gravity," p. 223. " Dependence of Men upon each other," p. 226. " Sketches of Sumatra," p. 242. " The Grateful Turk," p. 251. " The Potteries of England," p. 262. Notices of Polynesia," p. 275. " Language of Animals," p. 284. Ability to read and understand short passages selected from any other portions of the book will also be demanded.
		Grammar.	Morell's.	
	2. Malayalum.	Poetry ...	The Mahábhâratam ...	Sambhavaparvam.
		Grammar.	Diglott Edition ...	The whole.
	3. Translation.	Malayalum into English.	From the Panchatantram, Part I; and also Court and Cutcherry Papers (easy).	A general ability to translate will be required.
		English into Malayalum.	Easy paragraphs from any book or newspaper presented by the Inspector.	

put back elementary education to the state in which it was ten years ago. Already injury has been done, there have been delays and even positive refusals to the payment of hardly-earned grants, and men ask themselves

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CURRICULUM FOR MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS IN MALABAR, 1873-74.—(*Contd.*)

[N.B.—*The teaching to be as in the " Teaching Directions " and " Suggestions for teaching Malayalum."*]

Standard.	Subjects.		Books, &c.	Portions to be studied.
IV. Class V.—(*Continued.*)	4. Mathematics.	Arithmetic.	As in Bradshaw's ...	The whole.
		Geometry.	As in Todhunter's Euclid.	Book I. Easy Deductions (not from the book).
	5. History.	...	As in pages 389—410 of the Supplement to the Fourth Book. A more particular knowledge of the History of England, particularly the latter portion, to be given by the teacher.	
	6. Geography.	...	As in Duncan's and in the Manual of Geography	India in particular, and a knowledge of geography in general.
III. Class. IV.	1. English.	Prose. Poetry.	Chambers's Moral Class Book.	In detail, selected pieces not to be less than 60 pages; a general ability to read and answer on the meaning of an easy passage selected by the Examiner from any other portion of the prose will also be demanded. The selected portion this year is from p. 127 to p. 181.
		Grammar.	Morell's Elements ...	The whole.
	2. Malayalum.	Poetry ...	The Chánakka Sútram.	The first and second parts.
		Grammar.	Catechism	The whole.
	3. Translation.	Malayalum into English.	Second Translator ...	The whole; to be taught so as to include ability to translate short passages from any easy book.
		English into Malayalum.	Chambers's Moral Class Book.	Portion read in English; do.
	4. Arithmetic.	...	As in Bradshaw's ...	Decimal Fractions; Interest; Compound Practice; Square and Cubic Measures; and Square Root.
	5. History of India.	...	As in Morris' work ...	The whole, the latter half of the British period in detail.
	6. Geography.	...	As in the Vernacular Education Society's Outlines of Geography.	Africa, America, and Oceania. Outlines of general geography. India to be revised.
II. Class III.	1. English.	Prose ...	The Second Book of Lessons.	The whole. The teacher to begin with Part II and take the lessons in the order of their difficulty.
		Grammar.	As in Morgan's work...	Syntax and Analysis of sentences.

why they should spend a year of labour in preparing their pupils to pass for a grant that Government may after all refuse to give. The confidence of the Village schoolmasters was difficult to create—it will be easy to destroy.

CURRICULUM FOR MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS IN MALABAR, 1873-74.—(*Contd.*)

[N.B.—*The teaching to be as in the "Teaching Directions" and "Suggestions for teaching Malayalum.*"]

Standard.	Subjects.		Books, &c.	Portions to be studied.
II. Class III.—(*Continued.*)	2. Malayalum.	Poetry ...	The Panchatantram ...	First Tantram.
		Prose ...	History of India. (Till the Third Book of Lessons is published).	The last 10 Chapters.
		Grammar.	Catechism	പദഛെദനം and പ്രയൊഗം Analysis *vivâ voce.*
	3. Translation.	Malayalum into English.	First Translator ...	The whole. To be taught as above.
		English into Malayalum.	......	From the English Reading Book. To be taught as above.
	4. Arithmetic.	...	As in Bradshaw's ...	Compound Rules; Vulgar Fractions. Proportion; Simple Practice.
	5. Geography.	...	As in the Vernacular Education Society's Outlines of Geography.	Asia (India in particular) and Europe. Outlines of general geography.
I. Class II.	1. English.	Prose ...	The First Book ...	The whole.
	2. Malayalum.	Prose ...	The Second Book ...	The whole.
	Malayalum Grammar.	...	Catechism	Etymology. Analysis *vivâ voce.*
	3. Translation.	...	......	Sentences for translation and retranslation to be made up from the English Reading Book.
	4. Arithmetic.	...	Bradshaw's (for the present).	The four rules in Indian Money. (Madras and Malabar Weights and Measures to be learned).
	5. Geography.	...	The Vernacular Education Society's Outlines of Geography to be used by the teacher.	Madras Presidency in full. (India generally) Outlines of general geography.
Class I.	1. Malayalum.	...	First Book	The whole. Introductory general notions of Grammar to be taught *vivâ voce.*
Capitation grant.	2. Arithmetic.	...	Primer	Easy Addition and Subtraction problems in Indian Money.
	3. Geography.	...	Malabar. Outlines of India, &c.	As in the Second Book of Lessons.

It is usual in this place to insert a paragraph on the educational wants of the division. Into these I went fully in last year's report, and, as none of them have been supplied, nor have I been called upon to submit any specific recommendations, it may suffice, perhaps, to remark that the wants mentioned are just as crying now as they were then, and to express a hope that favourable consideration will in due course be given to the representations which I urged with all the force of which I was capable.

29. Table XIII. shows the year's expenditure on education. It has increased in the items of expenditure on Result grants from Local Funds and Inspection, both increases representing for the most part the expenditure on the Mappila schools and Inspecting Schoolmasters.

TABLE XIII.

Expenditure on Education.

Heads of Expenditure.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	RS.	RS.
On Government schools	48,765	48,633
On Local and Municipal schools	32,390	45,082
Salary Grants from Provincial Funds	* 2,670	2,733
Do. Local do.	None.	† 2,584
Result Grants from Provincial do.	5,339	‡ 6,750
Do. Local do.	13,333	§ 16,452
Inspection	19,916	22,370
Total ...	1,22,413	1,44,604

30. There is also an increase in the expenditure on Local Fund and Municipal schools, chiefly owing to the new Municipal school, Cochin. The inspection charges for one Inspector, three Deputy Inspectors, and ten Inspecting Schoolmasters are only seventeen per cent. of the whole sum expended.

Inspecting Agency.

31. An additional Deputy Inspector of Schools for this division was sanctioned in November last. He took charge of the Tellicherry Circle. Malabar has now, like most other districts, two Deputy Inspectors, Canara has only one, but I think should have two. It must be remembered that the universal prevalence in this division of the Result system and its application to important middle-class schools, Local Fund and Private, makes the work and responsibility of the Inspecting officers of the division very heavy, and one man for a district is not enough.

* Rupees 200 and odd drawn by the late Calicut Primary School.

† Stipends to Mappila schoolmasters.

‡ The German Mission Girls' school, Calicut, and the Boys' (Parsee) school, Tellicherry, were not examined last year. Two of the schools were also transferred to middle class.

§ Include expenses incurred in supplying books and slates to Mappila schools.

32. Table XIV. gives an idea of the work of actual inspection performed. I need not remark that that by no means includes all the duties that devolve upon the officers designated.

TABLE XIV.

Work of Inspecting Officers.

Designation.	Number of schools inspected.	Number of scholars examined.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
Inspector of Schools, 6th Division	170	8,076	263	2,370
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tellicherry Circle*.	61	1,972	71	602
Do. do. Calicut do. ...	301	8,962	211	3,683
Do. do. Canara do. ...	129	3,146	164	1,195

33. I shall now conclude the general portion of this report. In the following pages will be found such particulars as are generally required to be furnished regarding the more important schools or groups of schools.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.

34. *Provincial School, Calicut.*—In the University examinations this school has more than sustained the brilliant position it occupied last year. At the F. A. examination ten pupils went up (against seven of last year), of whom seven passed (against four of last year); there was also one more student who may be considered as having passed from this school, although he left previously to the examination; this addition would increase the total to eight. Of those passed, three passed in the first class, being one-fourth of the number passed by the whole Presidency. At the Matriculation forty-six went up, of whom twenty-nine passed—a result which, though more

THE CALICUT PROVINCIAL SCHOOL, MALABAR.
(Established 1857.)

Standard reached ... ... F.A.

Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.
			College Department.			
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
8	247	9	5,675 11 0	202 11 3	4,652 11 0	166 15 3
			School Department.			
			7,655 14 2	37 14 4	2,877 14 2	13 11 5

Head Master, C. M. Barrow, Esq., B.A., Oxford, Rupees 500.

* Assumed charge in November 1873.

absolutely, is less *proportionally* than the results of last year; those were thirty-three to twenty-eight—an amount of success which, however, could scarcely be expected to be permanent. On the other hand, while last year only one passed in the first class, this time five were so ranked—an almost unique result this year, for though Combaconum College had more, no other institution in the Presidency had so many. These results must be considered highly creditable to the masters; and I am bound to state that I deem them chiefly due to the zeal and energy of Mr. Barrow.

35. The lower classes were examined by me in October last. In the previous year I was not able to report very favourably on these classes. My last inspection showed that some improvement had taken place, especially in Mathematics; but I was still forced to the opinion that much of the time spent by the lower masters in class had been wasted in what was not at all real *teaching*, (although doubtless they thought it such), the proof being the meagre results. Mr. Barrow's attention was called to this, and, as since my inspection several of the masters in these classes have been superseded by men likely to be better teachers, we may hope that time will bring the desired amount of improvement.

36. The numbers remain nearly the same, there having been an increase of four. The higher classes are now very large, the F.A. pupils numbering forty and the Matriculation forty-six. The third class has been abolished, and there are now no classes below the fourth. One satisfactory consequence of this state of things is that, as higher fees are levied on nearly the same number of pupils, the average cost to Government of educating each pupil has been reduced from Rupees 161-7-8 to Rupees 134-13-4. In time further progress should be made in this direction by the fourth class being similarly done away with. The school would then have no class lower than a preparatory Matriculation class. The work done in a fourth class belongs to middle class, not to higher-class education, and is likely to be better done in a middle-class school.

37. *The Mangalore Provincial School* also did very well at the University examinations. To the F.A. examination it sent up six candidates, all of whom passed—being the largest number since 1869, when Mangalore could boast of having passed eight F. As. As regards the Matriculation examination, twenty-six went up (some without the Head Master's permis-

THE MANGALORE PROVINCIAL SCHOOL, SOUTH CANARA.
(Established 1866.)

Standard reached ... ... F.A.							
Number of			Cost.				
			Total.		To Government.		
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.		Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
8	257	9	*College Department.*	RS. A. P. 6,385 13 6	RS. A. P. 875 10 2	RS. A. P. 5,393 13 6	RS. A. P. 315 4 6
			School Department.	6,370 7 0	31 6 4	1,822 7 0	81 2 1
Head Master, J. Moss, Esq., B.A., Acting, Rupees 500.							

sion); and altogether twenty-one of these passed; two more passed candidates may also be regarded as claimable by this school, although they had left the school a little previous to the examination. The total number, therefore, may be put down as twenty-three. These results contrast favourably with even the creditable results of last year (four at the F.A. and fifteen at Matriculation); indeed the Matriculation results are higher than they have ever been before. Mr. Moss's temporary incumbency has thus been signalized by decided successes, and I take this opportunity of mentioning that I consider it has not been without advantage to the school in other ways, especially as regards the discipline, which has decidedly improved of late.

38. I inspected the school in December last, examining those classes only which were not going up for the University examinations. The classes on the whole did not do well. Even in such important subjects as English and Mathematics the answering was meagre and inaccurate. There are minor causes for the low state of these classes; for instance, the fact that boys are admitted without an examination sufficiently stringent to keep out those that are really unfit, and the want of a library of reference from which the teachers could supplement their own limited stock of knowledge. But the main cause is, in my opinion, that the instruction had been inefficient; most of the lower masters had very imperfect notions even as to what they should try to teach; and still more imperfect ones as to how to ensure having things understood at the time and reproducible on demand afterwards. This is now the fourth year that the lower classes of this school have been more or less unfavourably reported on by the inspecting officers, twice by the late Acting Inspector and twice by myself. No action, however, has been taken on these reports.

39. The attendance at the Mangalore Provincial school has risen a little during the year—from 244 to 257. The upper classes are not quite so large as at Calicut, but are fairly full, the F.A. classes numbering twenty-five pupils and the Matriculation forty-two. This school still retains a third class.* Mangalore has not yet schools sufficient in number and efficiency to do the entire work of middle-class education. It would be well if the Municipality would set up a " Town school " as that at Cochin has done. It would, I think, be nearly as well attended as that at Combaconum, which has some 500 pupils, and with proper management would be nearly self-supporting.

40. There is a Sanskrit class at this school; there are twenty-one pupils in it. The results of my examination of this class for the last two years were very unsatisfactory. I extract the following from my report.

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* I append the following from my report on this school:—

" As far as my experience goes (and I have now had two Provincial schools under my inspection for several years) it is a mistake having a number of lower classes in a Provincial school. To prepare a large number of students for the University examinations gives a Head Master quite enough to do in the way of examination and supervision, as there will generally be two fifth classes (Preparatory Matriculation and Matriculation), two sixth classes, and two seventh classes. And hence the fourth and third classes are left too much to the lower masters, whose work more than that of others require supervision."

" I may remark on the Sanskrit studies of this school, that the sooner they are dropped the better. I consulted Mr. Burnell on this point, and he allows me to quote his opinion, that the study of Sanskrit under native moonshees is an utter waste of time. They are not able to teach the language in the way that they are taught in European schools. Here in Mangalore the class has been six months in getting through (and that badly) the first eight lessons in an easy Sanskrit First Book. At this rate they will be four years before they are able to begin the Matriculation subjects with any profit. Mr. Moss also agrees with me that, as far as the success of the boys in the University examination is concerned, they had much better take to the study of Canarese. Now they neither get a fair knowledge of the vernacular nor of Sanskrit. I beg to recommend that the Sanskrit class at this school be done away with."

41. *Brennen Zillah School, Tellicherry.*—This school, which has not been in existence two years yet, sent up ten* pupils to last Matriculation, of whom four passed. Seeing how recently the school was established, and with what very inferior material in the shape of attendants, perhaps the number sent up and the proportion passed may be considered tolerable.

THE TELLICHERRY BRENNEN ZILLAH SCHOOL, MALABAR.
(Established 1872.)

Standard reached ... ... Matriculation.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5	176	7	6,819 8 11	41 5 5	3,251 8 11	19 11 2
Head Master, J. R. Thomas, Esq., B.A., Cantab, Rupees 300.						

42. The highest class is a Matriculation class, which numbers twenty-two pupils. The lowest class is a second class; the first class was done away with in September last, its work being done by other schools in the town. The attendance (176) is as large as the school will hold—more in fact than it will conveniently hold—and I have already proposed that the building be enlarged.

43. The last formal inspection was in May 1873, but I have visited the school several times since, and have had before me its monthly examination papers. The school is not in as satisfactory a state as I could wish. Perhaps much cannot be fairly expected as long as the bulk of the pupils consists of boys from the inefficient schools which the Zillah school replaces.

* They were virtually sent up from the school, although, to gain time for a little quiet recapitulation by themselves, they left school three weeks before the examination.

Nevertheless men with a strong interest in their work would, even in two years, have brought at least the two lowest classes into a state of efficiency; but I cannot say that this amount of success has been achieved.

44. The staff of masters comprises, besides the Head Master, a First assistant (a Madras graduate) on Rupees 100, two trained F.A.s and an untrained F.A., a Matriculate, and a Fourth-grade man. This staff is barely sufficient, and, should the school-house be enlarged and an increased attendance admitted, will be decidedly insufficient. I have proposed an addition to the staff of masters.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.

45. Of these there is only one, *viz.*, *the Palghaut Union High School.*—This school has again done very fairly in the University, matriculating six pupils out of not a very promising class. It has now a Matriculation class of twenty-nine, and (on my recommendation) the staff has been strengthened by the substitution in the second mastership of a graduate for an under-graduate, and the appointment of another graduate as third master is contemplated. The position of this school among higher-class institutions—a position which, till of late years, had not been very decided—may now, I think, be regarded as tolerably secure.

THE PALGHAUT UNION HIGH SCHOOL, MALABAR.
(Established 1866.)

Standard reached ... ... Matriculation.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
6	152	7	5,625 9 11	35 13 1	1,886 0 0	11 11 1
Head Master, T. C. Elsworthy, Esq., Rupees 200.						

46. Of the instruction in the classes below the Matriculation standard, I reported in August as follows.

"The general tone of the instruction is good. What is taught appears to be carefully taught, and pains are taken to see that what is taught is remembered."

47. I consider that the state of this school reflects credit on Mr. Elsworthy, and in degree on his assistants also.

48. The building formerly rented for the school has, on my urgent representations of its dangerously ruinous condition, been abandoned, and the school has been removed to a temporary school-house erected in a more

central situation. Should this situation prove (as is hoped) favourable to a larger attendance, a school-house of permanent materials will be erected there when funds are available.

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

49. *The Calicut Normal School* continues to contend very fairly with its difficulties. The new system requires that Normal Students should pass their literary tests before being admitted into the Normal school, and that while there their whole time and attention should be given to the study and practice of the art of teaching. This supposes a very large supply of passed men, of whom a proportion will be willing to adopt the profession of a teacher. The supply of passed men in Malabar does not seem ample enough for this, and, in spite of recruits from Travancore and Cochin, this year the Normal school has not enough men to supply the wants of the district. I do not, however, advise a return to the old system, and, except in the case of a Mappila of influence whom it is desired to train for an Inspecting Schoolmastership, some deserving Union Schoolmasters sent in for training, and such like cases, no students are prepared for any examination. Besides the difficulty of getting an adequate supply of pupils, the Calicut Normal school suffers from a deficiency of masters. It has no Head Master. The Training Master in charge works hard, and does as well as can be expected; but it cannot be expected that a man on Rupees 85 can do the work of one on Rupees 300—the salary of the Head Master of this school when it was at Cannanore. The work to be done is just the same as had to be done there—to train teachers for the middle and higher class schools of Malabar—and still requires a man of the calibre that cannot ordinarily be got without being well paid for. Although

NORMAL SCHOOL, CALICUT, MALABAR. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached ... ... Matriculation.

Number of: Classes, Normal Branch	Number of: Classes, Practising Branch	Number of: Pupils, Normal Branch	Number of: Pupils, Practising Branch	Number of: Masters	Cost: Total, Annual	Cost: Total, Of educating each pupil	Cost: To Government, Annual	Cost: To Government, Of educating each pupil
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2	4	16	115	2	3,340 3 2	24 2 2	2,829 0 2	21 2 7

PRACTISING BRANCH.

Classes	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	Total.
Pupils	...	20	25	37	33	115

Mr. J. P. Lewis, trained F.A., Training Master in charge, Rupees 85.

when the removal of the school to Calicut was effected, the limited amount of the funds at disposal compelled me to recommend the school being put temporarily in charge of the Training Master, yet a Head Master was distinctly put down as part of the plan that I submitted to Government. Till that plan is carried out in its integrity, the Calicut Normal school will always be in a more or less crippled state, and its outturn of work will be defective. As the only Normal school for the whole Malayalum people of five millions, and as an important institution that should supply teachers to (in Malabar alone) some four hundred schools of all grades, from Provincial* and other higher-class schools down to elementary ones, this school demands the best support that Government can give it. And if it be not maintained on a proper footing, the interests of education in Malabar, now of much magnitude, must suffer.

50. Another disadvantage under which the school has laboured has been that, in consequence of the urgent demand of teachers, students have had to be appointed after comparatively short periods of training, their places again being taken by new men. Hence this school has not yet been able to send out teachers as skilful in their profession as those I hope to see it produce at a future period.

51. I inspected the Normal school in June last and the Practising branch in September last. With the teaching of the Normal students I was somewhat favourably impressed; the chief defects arose from their want of general knowledge (for which, under present arrangements, the Normal school is not responsible) and from their inexperience, which time alone can convert into experience. The Practising branch, which aims at giving a good middle-class education, did not do well, owing to the want of due precautions to obviate the evils to be expected from the necessarily constant change of teachers. I pointed out to the Training master what arrangements should be made. Lately the Deputy Inspector, by my orders, examined the Practising branch, and he reports very favourably, so that improvement has already been made.

52. Fourteen students (two F.A.s, five Matriculates, six Fourth grade, and one Fifth grade) from the Normal branch received appointments during the year; eleven passed in Method (Third grade) at the last Teachers' Certificate examination, two the whole test for the Fourth grade, and one that for the Fifth grade. Besides these, two students, by private study and a little help from the masters, passed at the F.A. examination. Seven students have been admitted, and the number now on the rolls is sixteen.

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* I may mention that the Head Master of the Calicut Provincial school, who daily has the Normal students teaching under his eye—for the schools are in the same building and work in sight of each other—has several times applied to me for the appointment of the Normal students of the Calicut School to vacancies in the Provincial school, and has expressed a decided preference for them.

53. *Normal School, Mangalore.*—Though this school, has always been very successful in passing a number of its students at the Matriculation and Teachers' Certificate examinations, it has not been equally successful in training up skilful teachers. This must be, in great part, attributed to the school being still on the old system, in which the time and energies of the masters are largely taxed to pass the students in their literary tests. Yet the time has scarcely come in Canara for the introduction of the new system. Fewer passed men are available there than in Malabar even, and of these few the proportion attracted by the uncertain and ill-rewarded position of a schoolmaster is very small indeed.

NORMAL SCHOOL, MANGALORE, SOUTH CANARA. (Established 1867.)

Standard reached ... ...Matriculation.

Number of Classes. Normal Branch.	Number of Classes. Practising Branch.	Number of Pupils. Normal Branch.	Number of Pupils. Practising Branch.	Masters.	Cost. Total. Annual.	Cost. Total. Of educating each pupil.	Cost. To Government. Annual.	Cost. To Government. Of educating each pupil.
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	5	32	153	3	4,429 2 8	33 12 1	3,218 14 8	21 5 5

PRACTISING BRANCH.

Classes	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	Total.
Pupils	27	36	31	41	18	153

Head Master, A. Ganapati Ayyar, Trained F.A., Rupees 150.

54. I extract the following from my report on the last inspection of this school :— " I am glad to be able to report that a measure of improvement has been effected since the previous inspection. The Practising Branch is better taught, especially in Arithmetic and Writing, and the Normal students teach more systematically. I consider credit due to Ganapati Ayyar and his assistants. Of course much still remains to be done. Owing to the lamented death of Mr. Watson before he had time to complete the organization of this school, and to my absence in Europe, together with the unsettled state of educational matters in South Canara ever since the establishment of the Local Fund Board, this school has as it were drifted on with arrangements more or less of a temporary kind. Nor, till it is decided what the educational future of South Canara is to be, can I venture to say on what footing this Normal school should be placed. Indeed, were the scheme of the President of the Local Fund Board (now before Government) to be adopted, the Normal school would probably have to be closed for want of students. Owing to this uncertainty no new students were entertained last year, and the work of the school this year was confined (1) to the training of the nine students whose training had been only begun at the date of the previous inspection, and (2) to the education of the 107 pupils who compose the Practising branch. This comparative waste of the resources of the department I consider to be attributable to the inaction of the Local Fund Board

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in regard to the educational wants of the district.* But I may, at the same time, remark that, justly or unjustly, the idea has got abroad that Government will go no further in middle-class education. Hence, not only are young men afraid to devote themselves to the profession of a teacher lest they should find no employment, but those already employed are anxiously looking out for any small appointment in other departments, lest the evil day should come upon them unawares. However, since my arrival in Mangalore, I have had repeated conferences with the members of the Local Fund Board, and, as it is probable that an effort will be made to retain most of the middle-class schools, and to open new lower-class schools as far as funds will allow, I propose once more to invite candidates for normal scholarships, and, should I be able to get competent young men willing to be trained next year, to train some fifteen or twenty more students. The nine now under training I shall probably be able to provide with appointments." Accordingly in February last twenty-four new students were admitted on probation.

55. Nine students from this school obtained Fourth-grade certificates at the last examination. Eleven students were appointed to schools during the year—three Matriculates and eight Fourth-grade men—all, save one, to Union schools.

Government Middle-Class Schools, Malabar.

56. *Cannanore Anglo-Vernacular School.*—This school has for the last two years been a sort of hybrid, not quite up to the level of higher-class schools, but on a scale superior to that of ordinary middle-class schools. It was established in 1872 as an experimental school, the object being to ascertain whether there was sufficient demand at Cannanore for higher-class education to justify the establishment of a higher-class school. Unfortunately an

Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore, Malabar.
(Established 1872.)

Standard reached ... ... Fifth class of a Zillah school.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5	110	5	2,431 5 2	28 9 8	1,737 8 2	16 13 7
Head Master, P. Nanu Ayyan, F.A., Rupees 85.						

* "I do not forget that this inaction has lately been connected with want of funds. But considering that South Canara stands lowest of all districts in this Presidency in its provision for education, I think there is a call on this Board for more strenuous efforts in this direction. And it may not be unworthy of consideration whether the backwardness of Canara in other respects is not in part due to its backwardness in education, and whether its material improvement is not retarded by the dense ignorance of the great masses of its population."

establishment was given that, while above that allowed to middle-class schools was not sufficient to try fairly the experiment of a higher-class one. My views in favour of the establishment of a Zillah school were laid before you and have had this amount of success, that the Cannanore school, if not raised, has at least not been reduced, the staff originally sanctioned as an experiment having been confirmed in G. O. No. 107, dated 7th April 1874.

57. The school is doing very fairly. The numbers rose during the year from 63 to 110.* I inspected it in May last, and reported favourably on both instruction and discipline. The highest class is a preparatory Matriculation class, and numbers nineteen pupils. The others are all tolerably strong, being respectively twenty, twenty, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-six. One pupil of this school matriculated last year. The masters generally, especially the headmaster and his first assistant, have exerted themselves strenuously, and I much regret that I was not able to obtain for them that increase of salary which they well deserve.

58. *Anglo-Vernacular School, Chowghaut.*—This school, in common with all the schools in the same taluq, has been most seriously affected by the prevalence of small-pox. At one time the attendance was so reduced by deaths and sickness, and still more by the superstitious fears that natives have about small-pox, that the school had to be closed for nearly two months : the second master, about the same time, became insane. Under these circumstances, it is surprising to me that the school has now forty-eight pupils against sixty of last year. This, moreover, is an increase since last inspection which was in August, and it is to be hoped that the school is recovering. The results of the inspection were not on the whole unsatisfactory, although, of course, allowance had to be made for the unfortunate circumstances of the school. The highest class is a fourth, numbering twelve pupils; the others have sixteen, seven, and thirteen, respectively.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, CHOWGHAUT, MALABAR.
(Established 1860.)

Standard reached ... Fourth class of a Zillah school.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	48	3	1,208 4 2	29 7 6	1,004 2 2	24 9 4
Head Master, C. Kurian (Matriculation), Rupees 40.						

59. The building is a mere temporary shed, which scarcely affords sufficient protection from the weather. It is high time that the new building should be erected.

60. *Taluq School, Badagera.*—This school continues to do fairly, and the attendance keeps up well. The monthly fee collection (Rupees 51) defrays fully half the expenses.

* Now 120. They would have been higher, but that the lowest class was done away with in December last for the same reason that led me to take a similar step at Tellicherry, *viz.*, that we should in middle-class schools avoid the work of elementary schools.

61. There is a good fifth class numbering fifteen pupils. The head master, a Madras Normal student, who joined about the beginning of the official year, does his duty fairly, and is popular. The second master (from the Calicut Normal school) reflects credit on his training. I inspected the school in January last, and also heard the teachers teach. The classes under the head master and the second master did well, those under the third master rather badly, and the others middlingly. The teaching of the three lower masters was very poor stuff, but it is difficult to get better men on such low salaries.

TALUQ SCHOOL, BADAGERA, MALABAR. (Established 1857.)

Standard reached ... ... Fifth class of a Taluq school.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5	77	5	1,297 2 0	17 8 5	736 10 3	9 15 3
Head Master, A. Subba Rau, F.A., Rupees 40.						

62. There is a good school-house here, well supplied with furniture, maps, &c.

63. *Taluq School, Koilandi.*—Shortly before the beginning of the year under report the former head master of this school was appointed an inspecting schoolmaster. An intelligent F.A. was appointed as his successor, but a year's trial had shown me that his mind was more set upon his own improvement than upon that of his school, and I have lately transferred him to the Calicut Provincial school, where, under Mr. Barrow's vigilant supervision, he may yet be useful. The year's reign of this *roi faineant* has considerably injured the school, the attendance at which, instead of rising to its former strength of between fifty and sixty, has gone down from forty-three (last March) to thirty-five (this March). The highest class is now a third, numbering nine pupils. All the boys of the highest class left at the beginning of last quarter to enter the Calicut Provincial school. The lowest class was, about the same time, promoted into the second class, and a new first class has not yet been formed.

TALUQ SCHOOL, KOILANDI, MALABAR. (Established 1858.)

Standard reached ... ... Third class of a Taluq school.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2	35	3	766 0 5	17 6 9	432 11 8	10 5 5
Head Master, V. Gopala Menon, F.A., Rupees 35.						

64. I inspected the school in January last. The results of that inspection were not satisfactory.

65. There is a good school-house and the necessary apparatus.

Government Middle-Class Schools, South Canara.

66. These are four in number—the Taluq schools at Kassragode in the south, at Ullala near Mangalore, at Udapi in the north, and at Karkala in the north-east. All except the last-mentioned are on the coast.

67. *The Kassragode Taluq School* has continued to work fairly during the year. The highest class is a fourth. The upper classes have been made a little larger, and those pupils of the lowest class who were not fit for promotion have been transferred to a private elementary school which has been opened as a sort of feeder to the Government school, and which will be under the influence of the head master of that institution. Though this step has led to a temporary decrease in the numbers of the Taluq school, it tends eventually to strengthen it, and, as a fact, the numbers have increased from fifty in one school to seventy-four in two; of these forty are in the elementary school, most of whom will, it is hoped, join the Taluq school. Should this experiment prove successful at Kassragode, I propose to try it in other middle-class schools. I am strongly in favour of each grade of school, whether higher, middle, or lower, confining itself strictly to its own grade of work.

Taluq School, Kassragode, South Canara.
(Established 1857.)

Standard reached...			... Fourth class of a Taluq school.			
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	34	3	762 15 7	14 12 11	451 1 7	8 12 0
Head Master, K. Venkata Rao (Matriculation), Rupees 30.						

68. The Kassragode Taluq school has a very good building, and is provided with the usual requisites.

69. *The Taluq School, Ullala.*—This school remains in much the same state as last year. The high rate of fees demanded from a population, whose incomes do not enable them to pay so highly for education, has given the school a blow from which it has not recovered, perhaps never will recover. In my last annual report I fully expressed my views on this school and on the subject of Billava education, and I shall say nothing further here.

Taluq School, Ullala, South Canara. (Established 1860.)

Standard reached			... Third class of a Taluq school.			
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	22	2	459 5 1	26 14 2	259 14 1	21 5 7
Head Master, H. Ramappa (Fourth Grade), Rupees 25.						

70. *The Taluq School, Udapi.*—At the beginning of the year things were so bad at this school, the attendance having become merely nominal that drastic measures seemed called for. I accordingly dispensed with the services of the masters and closed the school. The masters, thus finding themselves without employment, proceeded to stir up the people; and the people being made to see that the choice was between a school with high fees and none at all, decided to support the school. The attendance is now forty-four, divided into four classes. There are nominally only two masters, but the head master maintains a third at his own expense. The school is now held in the empty part of a large temple, of which the situation is said to be more convenient than that of the Government school-house. This arrangement may be allowed to continue for a time.

TALUQ SCHOOL, UDAPI, SOUTH CANARA. (Established 1860.)

Standard reached ... Third class of a Taluq school.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	44	2	388 5 7	15 7 0	230 14 7	6 4 0
Head Master, K. B. Anantayya (Matriculation), Rupees 30.						

71. I am not altogether proud of the above little history. The people who send their children to school are poor, though respectable, men of the middle class. We say to them: you shall pay fees beyond your means, or your children shall go without an education suitable to their class of life; for the Local Fund Board would not, from want of funds, have replaced the Government school by another. To the head master we say: we shall give you a staff we know to be insufficient; we do not choose to spend more money, but you can pay for an extra master out of your own pocket. Looking at the history of the Udapi school, which, in the days of moderate fees, was flourishing enough, I am the more convinced that, in my own division at least, the refusal of further encouragement to middle-class education is premature. We have not yet done half what is necessary in that direction, and so it will be found when any decided effort comes to be made for sound elementary education.

72. *Taluq School, Karkala.*—The attendance at this school has kept up pretty steadily during the year, to between forty and fifty pupils. It has a fourth class of eight pupils; the attendance in this class would be greater, but boys otherwise fit for it cannot afford the high fee.

TALUQ SCHOOL, KARKALA, SOUTH CANARA. (Established 1857.)

Standard reached ... ... Third class of a Taluq school.						
Number of			Cost.			
			Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	40	3	293 10 0	13 8 0	652 31 0	7 2 9
Head Master, L. Peris (Matriculation), Rupees 30.						

Indeed the high fees affect the attendance of all classes, which are much smaller than they would be if there were charged only such moderate fees as suit the circumstances of a poor district like Canara. The total attendance was, on the 31st of March, only forty, a falling off from that of last year, as that was from what it had been formerly, the pressure of the rate of fee thus gradually prevailing over whatever efforts are made to increase the attendance.

73. I inspected the school in December last. The head master had suffered from weak health, and appeared to have somewhat neglected his work; I have hitherto considered him a fair teacher for Canara. In English the results of the examination were poor, in other respects middling.

74. A better building should be provided here. With sufficient accommodation in a more suitable situation, it is probable that a fair addition might be made to the present attendance.

MIDDLE-CLASS UNION SCHOOLS, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE.

75. This circle has seven middle-class Union schools, all equal in standard to good Taluq schools. All are in the interior except Kavvai.

76. These schools were examined during the year under report under the new "combined"* system, and the masters have received their annual result salaries. The total result payment earned by each school will be found below. This being the first examination under a new system, the amounts are less in most cases than they will be in future years when the working of the system is better understood.

77. *Union School, Kavvai.*—This is one of the old Rate schools. It has a very good school-house. The increase in the attendance remarked in last report has been for the most part permanent, and now numbers fifty-nine. Shortly before the examination there was a change in the head mastership, which, perhaps, tended to make the school show to less advantage. However, there were signs of intelligent teaching, and my report was not unfavourable. The total amount earned by the school at the annual examination was Rupees 126½. The utmost that could have been earned, had all who were presented passed in all their subjects (which never happens in actual practice), would have been Rupees 390. Rupees 432 were provided in the Local Fund budget in anticipation of an increase in the attendance that did not take place. The proportion actually earned I consider too small, but next year it will be higher.

KAVVAI UNION SCHOOL, CHIRAKKAL TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE. (Established 1865.)

Standard reached ...			... Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
4	59	4	RS. A. P. 1,120 8 4	RS. A. P. 19 5 1
Head Master, Sundram Ayyan (Matn.) Fixed salary Rs. 30. Annual salary Rs. 69-8-0.				

* *i.e.*, the salaries of the masters are partly fixed monthly salaries and partly annual fluctuating with the results of the annual examinations.

78. *Union School, Taliparamba.*—This is one of the former Rate schools. A large and commodious new school-house has just been completed, and was to be occupied on the re-opening of the school after the vacations. The increase in the attendance still continues; the school now numbers eighty-four. The masters here are painstaking, but somewhat low in attainments. The school did middlingly well at my annual examination, earning Rupees 188½ out of Rupees 311 budgetted and Rupees 500 the extreme "limit ot possibility." The highest class (a fourth) numbers twenty, an unusually large number for a rural school.

TALIPARAMBA UNION SCHOOL, CHIRAKKAL TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE. (Established 1869.)

Standard reached...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	80	4	* 2,357 8 10	33 3 2

Head Master, Kunni Kutti (Fourth Grade). Fixed salary Rs. 20. Last year's annual salary Rs. 121.

79. *Union School, Anjarakandi.*—This is the first year of this school. There is a good school-house. The school did tolerably well at the examination, earning above half the extreme limit of possibility, Rupees 122 out of Rupees 239. The budget provision was Rupees 196. The head master is energetic, and the school on the whole works well. The attendance has risen from thirty-four to forty-two, but is still too small for the locality. The highest class contains fourteen pupils.

ANJARAKANDI UNION SCHOOL, CHIRAKKAL TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE. (Established 1873.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	42	3	666 7 4	15 2 4

Head Master C. Kanaran (Matriculation). Fixed salary Rs. 20. Annual salary for last year Rs. 78.

80. *Union School, Kottayam.*—This was the first Rate school established in Malabar. It has a good school-house lately re-erected near the Mappila town. The attendance remains about the same—fifty-four against sixty-one of last year. The highest class has only ten pupils. The masters did not do their duty during the year, and the school passed a very bad examination. The new system, however, provided the inevitable punishment. Out of Rupees 336 budgetted, the whole of which the masters

KOTTAYAM UNION SCHOOL, KOTTAYAM TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE. (Established 1864.)

Standard reached...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	54	4	†1,000 2 0	16 15 3

Head Master, C. Govinda Menon, (Matriculation). Fixed salary Rs. 24. Annual salary Rupees 20-5-0.

* Of this Rupees 1,397 are "Extraordinary," building, &c.
† Of this sum Rupees 78 are "Extraordinary," building, &c.

might have had, they received only Rupees 35, a severe lesson they are not likely to forget.

81. An effort should be made at this school to get more Mapilla pupils from the neighbouring town. Some do already attend, and the Mapillas of Kottayam are favourably disposed towards education.

PERINGOLAM UNION SCHOOL, KOTTAYAM TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE.
(Established 1870.)

Standard reached ...			Fourth class of a Taluq School.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	59	4	982 6 4	15 5 7
Head Master, P. Kunnan, (Fourth Grade). Fixed salary Rs. 20. Annual salary Rs. 84-10-0.				

82. *Union School, Peringolam.*—This is one of the old Rate schools The school is held in a temporary building, mud walls, mat-shutters, and a thatched roof, furnishing a very fair school-house. The attendance remains nearly stationary—fifty-nine against fifty-two last year. The highest class has fourteen pupils. The school did middlingly well at the examination, earning Rupees 148, about three-sevenths of the "limit of possibility," and more than half the amount budgetted. This school has attained a respectable standard, and works fairly. The masters are painstaking, though of low attainments.

PAYYOLI UNION SCHOOL, KURUMBRANAD TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE.
(Established 1869.)

Standard reached ...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	57	3	*1,190 4 9	23 5 5
Head Master, K. Ramotti, (Fourth Grade). Fixed salary Rs. 20. Annual salary Rupees 153½.				

83. *Union School, Payyoli.*—Also formerly a Rate school. At my last visit I found the school-house here still unfinished, although it has now been occupied several years. The attendance remains nearly stationary—fifty-seven against fifty-six of last year. It ought to be much larger. The highest class has only nine pupils. The masters are of low attainments, but very diligent and painstaking. The school did remarkably well at the annual examination, earning Rupees 249 out of a "possibility" of Rupees 356. The school has reached a respectable standard, and the teaching is more intelligent than it was.

* Of this Rupees 170 are "Extraordinary," building, furniture, &c.

84. *Union School, Manantoddy.*—This also was a Rate school. It has been very unfortunate during the year. Owing to the evil reputation of the climate, there is a difficulty in getting masters, and this large school has never had more than two, and those not very competent. Last year both of these were ill at the same time with the Wynaad fever. The Head master died, and I have only recently been able to supply his place; hence the school for months had little or no regular instruction. I have thought it advisable to defer its annual examination for result salary. The Deputy Inspector visited the school in December last; his report of course was not very encouraging. The attendance has declined from one hundred to fifty-five. I doubt its speedy recovery.

MANANTODDY UNION SCHOOL, WYNAAD TALUQ, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE. (Established 1868.)

Standard reached ...	Fourth class of a Taluq school.			
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	55	2	809 1 8	13 4 3

Head Master, V. Gopala Menon, (Fourth Grade). Fixed salary Rs. 35. Annual salary not yet determined.

UNION MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS, CALICUT CIRCLE.

85. This circle has seventeen middle-class schools, of which six are of the standard of a fully-developed Taluq school.

86. The "Combined" system of payments has been introduced here also, but after the annual examinations. Hence the ensuing examination will be the first for which "result" annual salaries will be given, and I have therefore no information to give on that point.

87. *Union School, Chattamungalum.*—This school is one of the old Rate middle-class schools. It has lately been removed to a place called Mayanad, near the Taluq cutcherry, where it has been opened under a new Head master and with a new set of pupils. The attendance, which was (at Chattamungalum) thirty-two at the beginning of the year, subsequently sank there to a nominal number, but at Mayanad has increased to forty-five.

CHATTAMUNGALUM UNION SCHOOL, CALICUT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1868.)

Standard reached ...	Second class of a Taluq school.			
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2	45	2	243 3 9	7 13 6

Head Master, P. Purushothemayyan, (Fourth Grade). Fixed salary Rs. 11. Annual salary not yet determined.

88. The school at Mayanad is held in a shed, but a school-house of temporary materials is being erected. The Deputy Inspector's last report was as follows :— "Both the masters are intelligent and hardworking. What is taught is taught well."

89. *Union School, Ponnani.*—This is another of the old Rate middle-class schools. It has reached the standard of a fully-developed Taluq school. It was till lately located in the upper story of a private house, but now occupies a more suitable building—the old muzafirkhana. The masters, whose dissensions injured the school, have been replaced by better men. The school has, however, still but a small number of pupils—forty against forty-eight of last year, and is in a languid condition. But no one is to blame for this. This school, like all those in the same taluq, has suffered much from the epidemic (small-pox) that has this year devastated Malabar, and has visited the Ponnani taluq with exceptional severity. The school had to be closed for a time ; and even when it was open the attendance was thin and irregular.

PONNANI UNION SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1869.)

Standard reached ...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	40	4	1,040 11 4	25 6 1

Head Master, V. C. Raman Menon, (Matriculation). Fixed salary Rs. 25. Annual salary not yet determined.

90. I inspected the school in August last; the answering in all classes was middlingly good.

91. *Union School, Betatputiyangudi.*—This also was one of the Rate middle-class schools. It has a very good school-house, and is a fully-developed middle-class school. The attendance has gone down as low as thirty-nine. This is, no doubt, partly owing to the same cause that has affected other schools in the taluq, but another cause, I fear, is the Head master's want of interest in his work. I examined the school in August last; the highest two classes did fairly in all the more important subjects, the other classes poorly except in arithmetic.

BETATPUTIYANGUDI UNION SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1867.)

Standard reached ...			Fifth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	39	4	1,084 6 8	22 2 1

Head Master, P. Govindan, (Matriculation). Fixed salary Rs. 25. Annual salary not yet determined.

TANUR UNION SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached ...			Second class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
2	37	2	RS. A. P. 550 12 5	RS. A. P. 12 3 10

Head Master, P. C. Kanaran, (Fourth Grade). Fixed salary Rupees 15. Annual salary not yet determined.

92. *Union School, Tanur.*—This is a school established by the Local Fund Board. During the year the school was held in a part of the muzafirkhana. The attendance is mostly composed of Nayars. As in all schools in this taluq the numbers have decreased, and the cause is the same. The teaching staff should be strengthened. I inspected the school in July last; it did not obtain much commendation, but the Deputy Inspector who has lately visited the school reports improvement.

TIRTTALA UNION SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1869.)

Standard reached...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
3	24	1	RS. A. P. 728 8 10	RS. A. P. 26 9 9

Head Master, K. Lakshmanayyan, (Fourth Grade). Fixed salary Rupees 20. Annual salary not yet determined.

93. *Union School, Tirttala.*—This was formerly one of the Rate middle-class schools. In its early years it was a very good school, and a comparatively large school-house was erected for the accommodation of the attendance. Latterly the Head master became dissatisfied; took no interest in his work, and at last resigned; the attendance fell off, and then the epidemic came to give the finishing touch to the ruin of the school. The attendance is now only twenty-four. I examined the school in August, and of course found the instruction in a very unsatisfactory condition. The school under a new Head master is, I believe, now doing somewhat better. The highest class is a fourth class numbering six. There is no first class.

94. *Union School, Punnayur.*—This school has been closed for want of attendance.

NATTIKA UNION SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1869.)

Standard reached...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
4	35	2	RS. A. P. 538 13 9	RS. A. P. 17 15 4

Head Master, K. Sekhara Kurup, (Fourth Grade). Fixed salary Rupees 20. Annual salary not yet determined.

95. *Union School, Nattika.*—This is another old Rate middle-class school. There is a very fair temporary school-shed. The attendance has somewhat suffered from small-pox, but not so much as in other places, the numbers being thirty-five against forty last year. The upper classes are small, however; much too small, in fact numbering only six and four, respectively. I visited Nattika in August last, but was not able to inspect the school, finding it by some mistake closed. The Deputy Inspector reports favourably of the instruction.

ENAMAKKAL UNION SCHOOL, PONNANI TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1869.)

Standard reached...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	52	2	672 10 5	12 15 11

Head Master, K. Chathu Menon, (Fourth Grade). Fixed salary Rupees 15. Annual salary not yet determined.

96. *Union School, Enamakkal.*—Also formerly a Rate middle-class school. Enamakkal suffered more from small-pox than any of the other schools. At my inspection it could muster only eleven boys, just those who live next door to the school. These did fairly enough in the examination. The attendance has since risen to fifty-two; this, however, is a decrease on last year, when there were sixty-two. The Deputy Inspector who has made an inspection subsequent to mine reports in tolerably favourable terms of the instruction.

97. The building here is large and suitable.

98. *Union School, Manjeri.*—This was formerly a Rate middle-class school. It was originally intended that it should be of the Zillah school standard like the Palghaut Rate school. Paucity of attendance has been the chief obstacle to this idea being carried out. The school, however, may be considered equal in standard to a Government Anglo-Vernacular school. There is a very good school-house, well supplied with furniture. The Head master is a new man. He did well as Head master at Kavvai, and will, I trust, do equally well at Manjeri. I inspected the school in June last, and found the instruction on the whole very fair. The present staff of teachers is on a less expensive scale than that of last year.

MANJERI UNION SCHOOL, ERNAD TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1866.)

Standard reached ...			Fifth class of a Zillah school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	64	4	1,422 4 2	20 14 8

Head Master, C. Krishnayyan, (Matriculation). Fixed salary Rupees 30. Annual salary not yet determined.

99. *Union School, Malappuram.*—This school was established by the Local Fund Board. It is held in the muzafirkhana. Malappuram being a military station, with a resident medical officer, small-pox has been kept better in check. Consequently I have no decrease to record here. Early in the year the school was put under a new Head master, and by his exertions the attendance has increased from thirty-four to forty-five. The standard is low, the highest class being about equal to the third class of a Taluq school. I inspected the school in June last, and the results were then very poor; the school was then under the former Head master. The Deputy Inspector examined the school again in February; he reports great improvement.

MALAPPURAM UNION SCHOOL, ERNAD TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2	45	2	445 4 10	12 15 11

Head Master, A. Govindan, (Fourth Grade). Fixed salary Rupees 15. Annual salary not yet determined.

100. *Union School, Angadipuram.*—This middle-class school was established under the old rate system. During the past year it has been under a new staff of teachers—students from the new Calicut Normal school—who have managed to keep up the attendance very well; there are now seventy-four pupils against seventy-two of last year. The standard is not high (third class of a Taluq school), but the instruction is good. I inspected the school in June last, when the instruction was just beginning to show signs of improvement; the Deputy Inspector who visited the school in February reports as follows :—" The school is doing very fairly, and will show most satisfactory results at the annual inspection.

ANGADIPURAM UNION SCHOOL, WALLUVANAD TALUQ. (Established 1866.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	74	3	902 6 9	12 14 3

Head Master, V. Subba Rao. Fixed salary Rupees 20. Annual salary not yet determined.

There is a good school-house.

101. *Union School, Cherpulchery.*—This was one of the earliest-established Rate middle-class schools. It has a good school-house, and is a flourishing school, although the prevalence of small-pox has prevented the increase of attendance, which might otherwise have been expected; the numbers now are sixty-one against sixty-four of last year. The school has attained its full development, and has a fifth class. My inspection took place in June last. I found the instruction in the school good almost throughout. The Deputy Inspector in February last also reported favourably on the school.

CHERPULCHERY UNION SCHOOL, WALLUVANAD TALUQ. (Established 1866.)

Standard reached ...			Fifth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	61	4	1,078 7 11	16 8 3

Head Master, K. Kuppu Ayyan, (Matriculation). Fixed salary Rupees 25. Annual salary not yet determined.

102. *Union School, Kulattur.*—This is the place where the recent Mappila outbreak occurred—the second that has occurred at Kulattur. The school was never much of a success, and of course the disturbed state of the neighbourhood did not tend to improve it. The attendance has gone down from fifty to twenty-three. I inspected the school in June last, and the Deputy Inspector visited it in February. We both thought the instruction defective and the masters inefficient, but the President of the Local Fund Board deemed it undesirable, in the face of recent disturbances, to make any changes.

KULATTUR UNION SCHOOL, WALLUVANAD TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached ...			Second class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2	23	2	449 0 1	18 9 8

Head Master, Govinda Wariyar, (Matriculation). Fixed salary Rupees 15. Annual salary not yet determined.

103. The school-house here is very inconvenient.

104. *Union School, Alattur.*—This school was one of the Rate schools, and has always been a good middle-class school. The attendance has risen from ninety to hundred, the small-pox epidemic having at this place been over early in the year. The Head Master here is a very good teacher. I inspected the school in July last. It was then still suffering from the effects of the epidemic, which had made the attendance very irregular; in consequence the results of the inspection were not as favourable as usual. The Deputy Inspector visited Alattur in December, and he reports as follows:—

ALATTUR UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAUT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1866.)

Standard reached ...			Fifth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5	100	4	896 10 0	9 8 7
Head Master, M. Mattu, (Matriculation). Fixed salary Rs. 30. Annual salary not yet determined.				

"The results show considerable improvement on the last inspection. The school is well conducted, and all the masters are doing their best to show good results at the annual inspection."

105. The school-house is a mere temporary shed, and it is high time that it should be replaced by a permanent building.

106. *Union School, Kollangode.*—There was formerly a Government Taluq school here, which was closed in 1859 for want of attendance. The present school was established (as a Rate school) in 1868. The present attendance is sixty-six, which is a slight increase on that of last year (fifty-eight). The highest class is a fifth class containing twelve boys, so that the school may be considered fully developed. I inspected the school in July last; my report was on the whole favourable, so was that of the Deputy Inspector when he inspected the school in December last. A report I have recently (25th of April) had from him is not so favourable.

KOLLANGODE UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAUT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1868.)

Standard reached ...			Fifth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	66	4	765 5 9	12 8 9
Head Master, K. Govindu Menon, (Matriculation). Fixed salary Rs. 25. Annual salary not yet determined.				

107. The school-house is a substantial building, the property of Government.

108. *Union School, Peruvemba.*—Formerly a Rate school. The attendance here remains stationary and the standard low. I inspected the school in July last, and the school was then doing pretty well. The Deputy Inspector's last report was not very favourable. The school has since been moved to an adjacent village called Koduvayur, where an increase to the attendance was expected. The majority of the boys of Peruvemba still continue to attend the school, and since the removal the attendance is fifty-seven. A trained Matriculate has taken charge of this school from the beginning of the current official year, so that improvement may be confidently expected in the future.

PERUVEMBA UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAUT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1869.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	35	2	411 13 0	11 12 3
Head Master, Venkiteswara Ayyan, (Fifth Grade). Fixed salary Rs. 15. Annual salary not yet determined.				

109. A new school-house is to be built at the expense of the people of Koduvayur.

KONGAD UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAUT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1870.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	56	2	476 13 10	9 14 11
Head Master, K. Chathu Menon, (Fourth Grade). Fixed salary Rs. 15. Annual salary not yet determined.				

110. *Union School, Kongad.*—This school was one of the old Rate schools. There is a neat school-house. The attendance has slightly risen, being fifty-six against thirty-six last year. The standard of the school is low—a third-class, but the instruction is good as far as it goes. I visited the school in July last, and reported somewhat favourably. The Deputy Inspector speaks very highly of this school.

KOTTAYI UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAUT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1869.)

Standard reached ...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	44	2	422 7 5	8 9 11
Head Master, Madharan Nair. Fixed salary Rs. 15. Annual salary not yet determined.				

111. *Union School, Kottayi.*—This was one of the former Rate middle-class schools. The building wants improvement and enlargement. The place is a very good one for a school. The attendance has risen, and is now forty-four; the highest class is a good fourth. I inspected the school in July last, and reported favourably. The school, which is now under a new Head master (a trained Matriculate), has lately been visited by the Deputy Inspector; he reports as follows:—"I was very much pleased with the school; it is one of the best middle-class schools in Palghaut taluq."

Municipal Middle-Class Schools, Malabar.

112. The most important of these is the Municipal school, Cochin, which was established in June last. It opened with sixty-three pupils, and has now 175. There are four classes, the highest of which is equal to the fourth class of a Government Zillah school. No attempt has been made to teach Matriculation subjects, although the Commissioners have been urged to allow this. Considering that the Ernacolum High school is in the immediate neighbourhood,* I see no necessity for a higher-class school at Cochin. For a thoroughly good non-denominational middle-class school there is a decided necessity, and such the Cochin Municipal school should be.

Municipal School, Cochin, Cochin Municipality. (Established 1878.)

Standard reached ...			Fourth class of a Zillah school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	175	5	2,212 12 4	13 10 0
Head Master, D. M. Cruickshank, Esq., M.A., Aberdeen, Rs. 100.				

113. I visited the school in August, and found it doing very well. By far the majority of the attendants were East Indians. I noted that half the attendants were over twelve years of age, and one-third over fourteen years. This probably arises from their having of late years no school save the Protestant school to which many Catholic parents objected to send their children. The school being mostly an East Indian school, the English language has been selected as that of instruction, and Malayalum is taught as a second language.

114. The Head master, besides being a graduate of the Aberdeen University, has had several years' experience as a schoolmaster in Scotland.

115. The school-house is held in a private house not well adapted for the purpose. I have urged upon the Commissioners to provide a suitable building.

116. *Municipal School, Kalpatti.*—This was originally established as a Rate middle-class school, but was subsequently taken over by the Municipality. There is a substantial school-house. The attendance is large and regular, though it has latterly decreased somewhat. The staff of masters is not a very good one, and it is probable that this has something to do with the decrease. I inspected the school in August last. Except in Arithmetic and in the Malayalum of the highest class, the instruction appeared wanting in

Kalpatti Municipal School, Palghaut Municipality. (Established 1869.)

Standard reached...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	106	4	1,186 12 9	9 14 6
Head Master, V. Pichu Ayyan, (Matriculation). Fixed salary Rupees 24.				

* So near that the head master of the Ernacolum School lives in Cochin, and goes daily across the river to his duties.

thoroughness. The Deputy Inspector of Schools visited this school in December last, and states that the defects noticed by me in my inspection report were still unremedied. However, I have lately (since January) succeeded in inducing the Commissioners to put this school on the "Combined" system of payment, which will probably do more to stir up the masters than any amount of animadversion or advice.

PANNIYANKARA MUNICIPAL SCHOOL, CALICUT MUNICIPALITY. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2	29	2	419 14 0	10 8 9
Head Master, P. Kanaran Nayar, (Matriculation.) Fixed salary Rupees 15. Annual salary Rupees 68¼.				

VALAYANAD MUNICIPAL SCHOOL, CALICUT MUNICIPALITY. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2	27	2	442 4 8	16 6 1
Head Master, Subbrammani Ayyan, (Matriculation.) Fixed salary Rupees 15. Annual salary Rupees 47-10-0.				

117. *Municipal Schools, Calicut.*—There are two of these schools, one at a place called *Panniyankara* and the other at *Valayanad.* They do not flourish much; the numbers remain nearly stationary—twenty-nine and twenty-seven against thirty-three and twenty-four of last year. To see what could be done to improve them, I induced the Commissioners to put them on the "Combined" system. When I examined the schools in September last the school at *Panniyankara* earned Rupees 108 out of a "possibility" of Rupees 146½, and that at *Valayanad* earned Rupees 57 out of a "possibility" of Rupees 65. These proportions show that as many scholars as do come receive fair instruction. More energy on the part of the masters would probably put the schools on a better footing as regards attendance.

118. *Municipal School, Tellicherry.*—A school-house has been erected here by the Municipality, but no attempt has yet been made to open the school; the obstacle is, I believe, want of funds.

UNION MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS, CANARA CIRCLE.

119. Of these there are twelve, all except three (Puttur, Buntwal, and Mudabidri) on the coast.

120. These schools also are, to a certain extent, under the "Combined" system, the fees forming a fund from which the masters receive annual result payments in proportion to the success of their pupils at the Inspector's annual examination. The limitation of the result fund to the fees makes

the payments at present rather small, but an increase in the rate of fee is contemplated.

121. *Union School, Kundapur.*—This was formerly a Rate school. It has a very good school-house, provided by the Local Fund Board. The urgent need of a verandah has been brought to the notice of the Local Fund Board, and I believe a verandah of some kind is to be put up.

KUNDAPUR UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1869.)

Standard reached...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	83	4	1,214 7 6	14 15 10
Head Master, P. Venkatachalayya, Rupees 30.				

122. The attendance remains stationary—eighty-three against eighty-two and eighty of the two previous years. I inspected the school in November last and found it working very well. The school earned a result payment of Rupees 184 out of a "possibility" of Rupees 296.

123. Mr. E. Gibson, the Assistant Collector, whose head-quarters are at Kundapur, frequently visits the school, and once examined it for several hours. I extract from the Visitors' Book the remarks he entered on that occasion.*

"The school appears to be in excellent order. The boys seem not only to learn, but to understand what they are taught."

124. *Union School, Basrur.*—This was once a Rate school. The attendance has been very fluctuating, but, at the end of the year, stood at thirty-two against thirty-four and twenty-eight of the two previous years. I inspected the school in November last, and found it in a very poor state as to attendance (there being only thirteen pupils, of whom twelve were present). It was held in a temple, although Local Fund money had been spent on no less than two buildings, neither of which, however, for some cause or other could be occupied. The school earned Rupees 30¼ out of a "possibility" of Rupees 40, a fact which speaks well for the instruction.

BASRUR UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1869.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	32	2	675 5 0	39 11 7
Head Master, B. Krishnayya, Rupees 30.				

125. I have recommended to the Board to reduce this school to the lower class.

* Since writing the above, I have received an extract, in which the President of the Local Fund Board, Mr. Thomas, speaks in equally favourable terms of the results of an examination made by him.

126. *Union School, Gangolli.*—This was also subsidiary to the Rate school, Kundapur. The attendance remains nearly the same—thirty-one to thirty and thirty-one of the two previous years. At my inspection I found the school held in a small native house, narrow, low, dark, hot, and dirty. The supply of furniture and maps was deficient. The classes had not learnt much, but I consider that under the circumstances the school could not be conducted efficiently. The result payment earned was Rupees 32 out of a "possibility" of Rupees 88.

GANGOLLI UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1869.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	31	3	633 2 4	19 12 7
Head Master, D. J. D'Souza, (Matriculation), Rupees 24.				

127. I have proposed to the Local Fund Board that if the Gangolli school be not better attended next year, it be reduced to a lower-class school.

128. *Union School, Barkur.*—This school is not in a flourishing state. The attendance remains small—thirty-one against thirty-seven and twenty-seven of the two years previous. At my inspection I found four classes (the highest, however, only a Taluq school third). All classes were very small, and, for the most part, had been indifferently taught. The Head Master's health had been bad, and hence probably the school had suffered. The school earned Rupees 36½ out of a "possibility" of Rupees 80.

BARKUR UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1872.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	31	3	572 7 5	18 7 5
Head Master, A. M. Tellis, (Fourth Grade), Rupees 20.				

129. The school-house here is a wretched leaf shed.

130. I have recommended that this school be reduced at once to the lower class.

131. *Union School, Mulki.*—This was once a Government Taluq school, afterwards a Rate School, and has always been the best school of its class in Canara.

The Local Fund Board has erected a large, well-built school-house. The attendance remains much the same—seventy-four pupils against seventy-nine and seventy-four of the two years previous. At my inspection I found the instruction fair, but too routine. The weakest point was Arithmetic, the masters themselves not being strong in that subject. Rupees 162¼ were earned on results out of a "possibility" of Rupees 267.

MULKI UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1866.)

Standard reached ...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	74	4	1,296 7 8	17 0 11
Head Master, J. R. Tellis, (Eighth Grade), Rupees 40.				

132. *Union School, Puttur.*—This was formerly a private school, but has been taken up by the Board. The school-house is a mat shed. The attendance, ninety-three (against fifty-five and one hundred and eight of the two previous years), is large, indeed far too large for the number of masters employed. These are, further, men of low attainments. I inspected the school in November and found it, as might be expected, not in a very satisfactory state. Rupees 88½ were earned out of a "possibility" of Rupees 218. I recommended that the teaching staff at this school be strengthened.

PUTTUR UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1872.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	93	3	494 14 2	5 0 9
Head Master, P. M. D'Souza, (Fourth Grade), Rupees 16.				

133. *Union School, Manjeshwara.*—This was formerly a Rate school. The place in which the school is held is very inconvenient, a small upper room over a shop; but I understand that the school will shortly be better housed. The attendance has risen from thirty-four (it was thirty-six the previous year) to fifty-one, probably in consequence of my having recommended that the school, on account of its small numbers, should be reduced to the lower class. I inspected the school in October last. The instruction was fair in the third and first classes; poor in the second and preparatory classes. On the results of the examination Rupees 43 were earned out of Rupees 69.

MANJESHWARA UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE. (Established 1869.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	51	2	584 4 1	15 12 7
U. Krishnayya, (Fourth Grade), Rupees 24.				

134. *Union School, Baindur.*—This was at first a private school. There is no school-house; the classes meet in a temple. At my last inspection in November I found only twenty-six boys in attendance, and the numbers have now fallen to sixteen, although at one time the school had fifty-nine pupils; the causes for this diminution are those mentioned in my last report—dissensions amongst the masters and an unsuitable situation. The instruction I found the very reverse of what it should have been, those who formed the largest portion of the attendance getting the worst instruction.

BAINDUR UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1872.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	16	3	531 3 8	22 2 2
Head Master, Narayana Rao (Matriculation), Rupees 17.				

I declined to recommend any result payments to the masters of the school.

135. *Union School, Tonse.*—This also was a private school. The building is a mat shed. The attendance continues to be good—seventy-five against seventy-eight last year and seventy-six of the year before. The school has risen in standard, and now has a good fourth class containing thirteen pupils. The staff of masters is weak, there being only three, all untrained and unpassed. I inspected the school in November and found the instruction somewhat below middling; only Rupees 120 were earned out of a " possibility " of Rupees 281.

TONSE UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1872.)

Standard reached ...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	75	3	730 8 2	10 6 11
Head Master, S. Ramakrishnayya, Rs. 16.				

136. *Union School, Mudabidri.*—This was one of the former Rate schools. Mudabidri may be considered the capital of the Canarese Jains, and it was hoped that a school here would help in bringing them under the influence of education. At the time of the inspection there were fifteen Jain boys at the school.

MUDABIDRI UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1868.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	55	3	618 11 3	17 6 8
Head Master, K. Lakshminaranappa (Matriculation), Rupees 25.				

137. There is a good school-house—one of the Board's new buildings. The attendance, which last year had fallen from forty-six of the previous year, has now risen to fifty-five. The standard of the school is low, the highest class being only a Taluq school third, numbering thirteen pupils; of the remainder, thirty-two were in the lowest class. I inspected the school in November and reported somewhat favourably on the instruction. Rupees 62 were earned on the results out of a " possibility" of Rupees 123.

138. I have recommended that this school be allowed one year's more trial as a middle-class school.

139. *Union School, Buntwal.*—This was one of the old Rate schools. It has one of the new buildings. The attendance (fifty-eight in 1871-72) has increased during the year under report from eighty-three to ninety-nine. The instruction, though equal in standard to that of Kundapur and Mulki, I found somewhat inferior in efficiency. The result payment earned was Rupees 141¼ out of Rupees 329 possible. Buntwal is a feverish place, and the health of both masters and scholars occasionally suffers; this will always cause a certain degree of

BUNTWAL UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1868.)

Standard reached ...			Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
4	99	4	1,088 1 4	11 9 2
Head Master, F. M. Vas, (Matriculation), Rupees 35.				

inferiority in the instruction. A good feature at this school is the largeness of the classes, which number nineteen, seventeen, thirty-one, and thirty-two, respectively.

UDAYAVARA UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1872.)

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Talug school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	47	3	563 2 8	20 1 9
Head Master, J. A. Misquith, (Fourth Grade), Rupees 17.				

140. *Union School, Udayavara.*—This school has struggled into the position of a middle-class school, though its standing is somewhat low. It was one of the private schools taken over by the Board. The school is held in a shed which scarcely gives sufficient shelter from the weather. The attendance is forty-three, against thirty-eight and sixty-six of the two years previous. I inspected the school in November and found the instruction very good as far as it went. Rupees 62 were earned out of Rupees 92 possible.

141. I have recommended to the Board, as an experiment, that this school may be put in all respects on the footing of a middle-class school.

ORDINARY GRANT-IN-AID MIDDLE-CLASS PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MALABAR.

142. Malabar has only three of this class, most of the Private middle-class schools being aided on the result system.

143. *Church of England School, Cannanore.*—This school is under the management of the Chaplain of Cannanore. Originally established for the benefit of the Tamil population of the cantonment, it has for some years past dropped its distinctive Tamil character, and has become an Anglo-Malayalum school. The standard is rather low, the highest class, sixteen in number, being equal to a Zillah school third class. The attendance remains much as it was last year—sixty-nine against seventy-three. I inspected the school in March, and was not able to report favourably on the instruction. I recommended that the grants to the masters should be reduced, but you thought it advisable to defer action on that recommendation.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL, CANNANORE.
(Established 1868.)

Classes ... ... 4 Pupils ... ... 69 Masters 4	Head Master, A. J. John, (Matriculation), Rupees 30.	
——	Total.	To Government.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Annual cost ...	987 12 8	447 0 0
Annual cost of educating each pupil...	15 1 7	6 6 2

144. The school is held in a rented house.

145. *Protestant Boys' School, Cochin.*—As I anticipated in last year's report, the opening of the Cochin Municipal school reduced the attendance at the Protestant school, which is now seventy-five against 105 last year. I inspected the school in August last, and reported favourably on the instruction in the highest class, the standard of which is a Zillah school fourth, numbering ten pupils, and unfavourably of the other classes. Arithmetic was a subject in which all classes were more or less backward. All the masters, except the head master, a matriculate, were untrained fifth-grade men, quite unequal to the work of an important middle-class school. The Manager, the Chaplain of Cochin, determined to replace two of these by better men, and, since the expiration of the official year, has succeeded in obtaining one more matriculated teacher of experience. I quote the following from my inspection report.

PROTESTANT BOYS' SCHOOL, COCHIN.
(Established 1865.)

Classes ... ... 4 Pupils ... ... 75 Masters 5	Head Master P. C. Thoman, (Matriculation), Rupees 50.	
—	Total.	To Government.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Total annual ...	1,599 2 8	720 13 4
Total annual of educating each pupil. .	19 9 11	8 13 6

" Provided that there be good teaching and energetic supervision, this school will probably have nothing to fear from the establishment of the Municipal school. The work of that school seems likely to be in one direction, and that of this school in another. The Municipal school promises to be chiefly attended by the children of the East Indians and other non-Malayalum members of the community, and to be a school where English will necessarily be the school language. In the Protestant school, whose name even must be the reverse of attractive to the East Indians, mostly Roman Catholics as they are, the school language is Malayalum, the majority of the attendants being natives. It is desirable that, if possible, each of these two classes should have a school organized in adaptation to its requirements, and there are in Cochin quite enough boys to fill each institution to overflowing.

146. *German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Calicut.*—Under the excellent management of the Rev. T. Schauffler, Inspector of German Mission schools in Malabar, . this school continues its onward progress. The attendance, which in 1871-72 was 130 and in 1872-73, 167, has now reached 262. The standard reached is that of the fourth class of a Zillah school; the highest class numbers thirty-five pupils. The studies, books in use, and system of instruction closely follow our Government schools. I inspected the

GERMAN MISSION ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, CALICUT. (Established 1859.)

Classes... ... 5 Pupils ... ... 262 Masters ... 5	Head Master, V. Govinda Menon, F.A., Rupees 40.	
—	Total.	To Government.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Annual cost ...	1,890 15 2	887 0 0
Annual cost of educating each pupil...	8 9 7	3 12 11

school in September last, nd on th e whole reported favourably on the instruction. No progress has been made in the new building owing to a difficulty about the grant. A large and more suitable building is urgently required for this large and important school.

ORDINARY GRANT-IN-AID MIDDLE-CLASS PRIVATE SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANARA.

147. Of these there is only one, the Roman Catholic Bishop's school, St. Rosario, Mangalore. It is a tolerably efficient school of somewhat low standard, the highest class being a Zillah school third, numbering twenty-two pupils. About half the pupils are in the lowest class. The head master is an intelligent man and a good teacher; the second master, too, appears moderately well qualified. I recommended that the third and fourth masters, both unpassed, should be called upon to pass. The school was inspected in October last. The result showed that the lower classes had been neglected for the sake of the higher ones. I advised the managers to put the school on a less ambitious but sounder footing, and, as the last returns show that the former fourth class has been abolished, it is probable that they have followed my advice.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP'S SCHOOL AT ST. ROSARIO, MANGALORE. (Established 1868.)

Classes ... ... 3 Pupils ... ... 112 Masters ... 4	Head Master, S. M. Meneses, (Matriculation), Rupees 45.	
——	Total.	To Government.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Total annual ...	1,407 15 0	629 12 0
Annual of educating each pupil ...	11 14 5	5 5 2

148. The school is under the joint management of the Vicar and the Churchwarden of St. Rosario, one of the "Missions" of the Roman "*Societas de Propagandâ Fide.*" It is supported almost entirely by the school fees and the Government grant.

There is a suitable building and plenty of furniture, &c.

RESULT GRANT MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS, MALABAR.

Schools.	Class of a Taluq school to which the highest class corresponds in standard.	Attendance.	Grant earned during the year.		Cost				
					Total.		Of educating each pupil.		
			RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	P.
Christian Brothers' school, Cannanore	Fourth ...	148	291	0	2,041	8	13	5	6
German Mission Anglo-Vernacular school, Cannanore ...	Do. ...	129	153	0	2,648	0	21	5	8
Do. Middle Boarding school, Tellicherry...	Fifth ...	33	244	8	4,480	0	111	7	2
Do. Orphanage schl., Tellicherry	...	83	440	12	3,772	0	44	6	0
Do. Parsee school, do. ...	...	175	361	4	1,484	0	8	9	1
German Mission school, Palghaut	Fourth ...	71	227	8	748	0	8	8	1
Roman Catholic school, Calicut...	Do. ...	167	198	0	1,200	0	7	11	10
Nurni school, Palghaut	Third ...	64	363	8	463	8	6	8	5
Ellappalli school, Palghaut ...	Do. ..	32	190	0	250	0	8	0	0
Chalattu do. Cannanore ...	Do. ...	50	197	8	197	0	3	15	0
Katalayi do. do. ...	Do. ...	50	87	8	87	8	1	10	0

149. Though the Christian Brothers' school, Cannanore, may still be considered the best of the above, it has lost its European head master, who has been transferred to Burmah. The numbers have decreased, and the standard too is a little lower. The school, however, still does fairly, a proof of which is that the grant this year was Rupees 291, against Rupees 150½ last year; it probably would have been more, but that the prevalence of small-pox prevented many pupils from having the requisite attendance.

150. The *German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore*, also suffered much from small-pox; the instruction had been very inefficient, and the grant, with the same attendance, came down from Rupees 457½ of last year to Rupees 153 this year.

151. The *German Mission Middle School, Tellicherry*, is for the most part a training school for schoolmasters and catechists. I should prefer to see this school aided under the salary system, as it can scarcely have been intended to give result grants to schools of this description.

152. The *German Mission Orphanage School at Tellicherry* may be considered a very fair school of its kind; the instruction has improved, and consequently the grant went up from Rupees 262 to Rupees 440¾. Both these schools have European head masters. The so-called "Parsee" school of the German Mission at Tellicherry is in fact a survival on a lower scale of the Mission school that formerly had the working of the Brennen trust. The attendance is large (175), but the instruction is poor, and the grant earned was for the most part earned only in the easier subjects.

153. The *German Mission School, Palghaut*, brought up a somewhat large proportion of its numbers, and hence earned a higher grant than some schools with a large attendance. The instruction, however, struck me as mechanical and wanting in thoroughness; the school evidently wanted better supervision.

154. The *Roman Catholic School, Calicut*, has lately housed itself in a newly-erected school-house, a very good one. The school appeared to me on the whole well conducted, but earned a lower grant than I should have expected.

155. The *Nurni School at Palghaut* is a purely indigenous school, and was formerly lower class, but has now for several years been a really good middle-class school. It has a large and substantial school-house supplied with all the necessary furniture. The instruction is fair, and the grant earned was large—larger than at any save one of the above schools. That such a school should develop itself unassisted I consider a remarkable proof of the genuineness of the demand in Malabar for middle-class education. The remaining schools are of the same type as that of Nurni; the first is in the Palghaut taluq and the last two in Chirakkal taluq; all are well conducted.

RESULT GRANT MIDDLE-CLASS PRIVATE SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANARA.

Schools.	Class of a Talug school to which the highest class in corresponds standard.	Attendance.	Grant earned during the year.			Cost.					
						Total.			Of educating each pupil.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Roman Catholic Bishop's school, Milagres.	Fourth.	108	174	0	0	1,150	8	0	10	9	2
Roman Catholic Bishop's school, Trustees.	Third.	42	66	0	0	138	0	0	3	2	2
Car Street Anglo-Vernacular school.	Fourth.	105	380	0	0	1,130	15	0	11	1	4
Kadri Anglo-Vernacular school.	Third.	16	44	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phalneer Anglo-Vernacular school.	Third.	46	157	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udapi German Mission school.	Fourth.	34	245	0	0	4,360	15	6	128	10	0

156. All the middle-class Result schools in Canara, with the exception of the German Mission schools, are ill conducted. They push on to books and subjects that neither the masters are qualified to teach nor the pupils to learn, while really useful subjects are neglected. Rigourous rejection of all examinees that do not come up to the full demands of the standard is the only remedy for this state of things, and in this respect I have not been sparing as will be seen by the reduction in the grant earned (see margin).

Schools.	Grant earned in 1873-74.			Grant earned in 1872-73.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
R. C. Bishop's school, Milagres.	174	0	0	302	8	0
R. C. Bishop's school, Trustees.	66	0	0	188	0	0
Car Street A.-V. school.	380	0	0	540	8	0
Kadri do. ...	44	0	0	51	0	0

157. The *German Mission Middle School at Udapi* is mainly a training institution similar to that at Tellicherry.

LOWER-CLASS SCHOOLS.

158. There are no Government lower-class schools in this division.

UNION LOWER-CLASS SCHOOL, TELLICHERRY CIRCLE.

159. *Kutali Union Lower-Class School* is the only one of that kind in the Tellicherry Circle. It is a very well conducted little school. I examined it in March last, and was well pleased with what I saw. Until last year there were two other Union lower-class schools in this circle; they were established where there was no demand for education,

Kutali Union School, Tellicherry Circle.

Pupils	41
Classes	2
Master	1
Salary	Rs. 12
Master's Grade ...	Fifth.

and where there had been no indigenous schools before, and had to be closed for want of attendance. Shortly after my return from England in 1872, I pointed out, in a memorandum addressed to the President of the Local Fund Board, that in Malabar, where there is an extensive system of indigenous schools, it would be better to rely upon these rather than upon Union lower-class schools. This applies especially to the Tellicherry Circle, and the policy indicated has been carried out there.

Union Lower-Class Schools, Calicut Circle.

160. A few Union lower-class schools had been established in the Calicut Circle (principally in the Palghaut taluq) before my return from Europe in 1872. Of these, such as were doing well it was thought desirable not to disturb. There were also one or two exceptional places which it was thought required schools of this kind, consequently, although the Board trusts mainly to the improvement of existing indigenous schools for the extension of elementary education, it has twelve lower-class schools of its own. Such of these as thrive will, at all events, be useful as models, and most of them promise, if well looked after, to be good schools with a tolerably large attendance. Of those in the Palghaut taluq, I have seen five; they are good schools, that at Kutalur is the best. Of those in the Walluvanad and Ernad taluqs, that at Pilantol is doing well; that at Pantalur will have to be closed for want of attendance. Most of these lower-class schools, like the middle-class ones, have been reduced in attendance by the prevalence of small-pox.

Union Lower-Class Schools, Calicut Circle.

Schools.	Number of pupils in			Number of classes.	Number of teachers.	Masters' salary.	Masters' Grade.
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.				
Palghaut Taluq.						RS.	
Kunisseri	31	36	36	3	1	15	Fifth.
Chulanur	32	59	54	2	1	15	Fifth.
Palattulli	16	26	23	2	1	15	Fifth.
Kutalur	24	38	35	2	1	15	...
Vilayanur	32	38	41	2	1	15	Fifth.
Kannadi	23	33	22	2	1	15	Fifth.
Polpalli	19	32	55	2	1	12	Fifth.
Kuzhalmannam ...	25	34	29	2	1	12	...
Walluvanad Taluq.							
Tayakkad	...	...	21	2	1	12	Fifth.
Pilantol	...	...	31	2	1	15	Fourth.
Ernad Taluq.							
Vandur	...	32	30	2	1	15	Fourth.
Pantalur	...	...	15	1	1	15	Fifth.

UNION LOWER-CLASS SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANARA.

161. If we reckon the Udayavar school amongst the middle-class schools, as I think should be done, there are twelve lower-class Union schools in South Canara; they are all on or near the coast, except those at Kollur and Vitla. The masters of these schools, like those at the middle-class schools, receive result payments from the fees. During my tour in Canara I inspected all of them except Kollur, Suratkal, and Ariyadi, of which Suratkal and Ariyadi had been inspected by me the previous year. The schools at Bramhawar, Malpe, Kaup, Padubidri, Vitla, and Hosadrug I found in a tolerable state of efficiency, well up to their standard. Kollur also appears, from the Deputy Inspector's report, to have done fairly. The best grants earned at my inspection were Hosadrug Rupees 32, out of a possibility of Rupees 63; Bramahwar Rupees 27¾, out of Rupees 53; and Malpe Rupees 28½, out of Rupees 54. Hosadrug and Padubidri are well attended, but at most of the others the attendance fluctuates considerably, and few show any tendency to increase in numbers. It will be noticed that the total attendance for the last three years is decreasing. I consider this in a measure the fault of the masters, and I have proposed to the Local Fund Board to make a larger proportion of their incomes depend upon the number and attainments of their pupils. Still the schools would probably do better if the Local Sub-Committees were to take more interest in them. The President of the Local Fund Board has, at my instance, been good enough to call the attention of the Committees to their duty in this matter. But the fact that these lower-class schools have steadily decreased in attendance, while the middle-class schools in the same district and under similar circumstances have as steadily increased, tends to confirm what I have before stated, that the demand for education in Canara is naturally at first more for middle-class education, and will be so till there is a better supply. Had these schools been conducted as good middle-class schools, they would have flourished better.

UNION LOWER-CLASS SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANARA.

Schools.	Number of pupils in			Number of classes.	Number of teachers.	Masters' salary.	Masters' grade.
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.			RS.	
Brahmawar ...	21	23	26	3	1	10	Third.
Kaup	22	33	5	3	2	10 6	Fourth ...
Malpe	20	37	13	2	2	14 10	Fourth Fifth.
Padubidri ...	63	49	42	3	2	10 6	Fifth. ...
Kollur	34	26	19	3	2	8 5	Fifth. ...
Hiriyadaka ...	17	13	14	1	1	6	...
Mudagrama ...	11	36	26	2	1	5	...
Khambadakone ..	9	20	25	2	2	10 6	... ...
Vitla	48	31	27	2	1	6	...
Suratkal ...	30	11	20	2	2	10 6	... ...
Ariyadi	23	13	31	1	1	8	...
Hosadrug ...	51	47	40	3	2	8 5	... ...

Lower-Class Schools aided on the Result System.

162. I have already spoken in general terms of these in the previous part of this report, and given a table of statistics; they are too numerous to be noticed particularly, but I may mention, as particularly good ones, those at—

Alavil ...	...	Chirakkal taluq.
Chalatt	...	
Dharmatam	...	Kottayam taluq.
Erannoli	...	
Mettul...	...	Kurumbranad taluq.
Perampara	...	
Maniyur	...	
Vellam	...	
Melattur	...	Palghaut taluq.
Putucheri	...	
Kottappati	...	Ponnani taluq.

Female Schools under the Ordinary Grant-in-Aid Rules.

163. *Protestant Girls' School, Cochin.*—I extract the following from my inspection report. "This, as you are aware, is an old-established school. It is on the salary grant system. At present it is not in a very flourishing state, and indeed this year can barely rank as a middle-class school, the highest class not being, except in English, above the third standard of the Result Grant schedule.

Protestant Girls' School, Cochin, Malabar.

Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3	39	4	387 9 4	10 8 2

"The building is an admirable one, and the supply of furniture, &c., ample. The girls are clean and neat, and the general appearance of the school is attractive.

"Mr. Williamson, the Head Master, is very respectable and conscientious, but his teaching days are, I think, over, and it would be well if he were relieved of duties he is not fit for.

"As regards instruction—

"I found the senior girls of the highest class able to answer on the subject and meaning of their English Reading* Book with tolerable intelligence, and to work out easy problems in the four Compound Rules.

"Class II. failed in every respect. (The remainder of the instruction I thought very indifferent.)

"It is much to be regretted that in a large town like Cochin, where there is so large a population of East Indian girls who might easily be brought to school, so little is being done for female education. Some of the better-

* The Christian Vernacular Educational Society's Third Reader.

off send their girls to private schools, but, as far as I can learn, the bulk of the East Indian female children attend no school."

164. The managers proposed to put the school on a better footing by employing better teachers, and sought for an increased grant for this purpose, but you resolved to defer the question until I had again reported on the school.

FEMALE SCHOOLS UNDER THE RESULT SYSTEM, MALABAR.

Schools.	ATTENDANCE		GRANT IN						COST					
	On the 31st March 1873.	On the 31st March 1874.	1872-73.			1873-74.			Annual.			Of educating each pupil.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Middle Class.														
Convent school, Cannanore.	165	120	369	4	0	683	4	0	2,204	0	0	15	6	7
Convent school, Calicut.	185	144	618	4	0	591	12	0	2,497	12	0	17	13	0
G. M. school, Chombala.	70	73	418	0	0	361	4	0	3,326	0	0	46	2	10
Do. Calicut ...	93	98	Not examined.			644	12	0	2,850	0	0	28	8	6
Lower Class.														
R. C. school, Palghaut..	20	29	54	4	0	47	12	0	298	0	0	14	14	4
Ch. M. school, Cannanore.	...	17	...	...	...	92	12	0	143	4	6	4	12	5

SOUTH CANARA.

Schools.	ATTENDANCE		GRANT IN						COST					
	On the 31st March 1873.	On the 31st March 1874.	1872-73.			1873-74.			Annual.			Of educating each pupil.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Middle Class.														
Convent school, Mangalore..	85	91	309	12	0	457	4	0	1,500	0	0	16	9	2
G. M. Boarding school, Mulki.	60	74	221	8	0	191	12	0	3,692	1	4	51	7	0
Lower Class.														
G. M. Parochial school ...	66	70	225	0	0	36	12	0	236	0	0	3	4	0
Do. Brahmin girls' school, No. I.	27	26	85	4	0	40	4	0	258	0	0	13	7	7
Do. do. No. II.	24	17	61	12	0	27	0	0	226	0	0	13	10	2
Milagres girls' school ...	44	40	101	4	0	177	12	0	335	4	0	7	12	7
Hindu girls' school, Mulki...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	0	8	6

165. The Convent schools maintain their high character. This year I think the one at Calicut has done best. The Convent school, Cannanore, has lost nearly one-fourth of its attendance. The standard reached in Cannanore and Calicut is that of the third class of a Zillah school in the subjects common to boys' schools and girls' schools, but in the highest class there are extra subjects, such as music, drawing, French, &c. The language of instruction throughout the schools is English, and no Vernacular is taught as a "second language." This makes the grants lower than they would be if, as in the case of the German Mission schools, the third and fourth standards were brought up in two languages. The last-named schools do well in the lower classes, but the instruction of the upper standards is much too mechanical. Better teachers should be employed, but the Missionaries find it very difficult to get suitable men, and as for female teachers those available are able to teach only the lower classes. Of lower-class female schools, the German Mission girls' schools at Mangalore are the only good ones.

166. The total number of pupils at female schools shows a slight increase, being 856 this year against 789 last year.

167. *Native Regimental Schools.*—I was not able to find time to inspect more of these than the schools of the 34th Regiment. In former years I frequently represented that very little could be done to improve regimental schools unless an expenditure was sanctioned sufficient to provide an efficient teaching staff. The subject has, I believe, been for years under the consideration of Government, but nothing has been done as yet. Practically the instruction in these schools is not as good as that in a fairly-conducted lower-class school.

APPENDIX A.

No. XI.

From V. Kistnama Charriar, Curator of Government Books, to E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 3rd July 1874, No. 668.

Sir,

In submitting the following general report on the working of the Book Department during 1873-74, I am glad to be able to record that there have been none of those material changes during the year which formed the distinctive features of the departmental arrangements in the five preceding years. The system of management, and the agency by which its operations are conducted, remain the same as last year; and, though the number of district depôts is at present one less than what it was two years ago, and though the old staff of Colporteurs has long since been dispensed with as an appendage of those subordinate depôts, yet a perusal of this report will, I hope, leave no doubt that the work of the department has generally increased, that a steady progress has been made towards providing facilities for the circulation of schoolbooks all over the Presidency and adjacent tracts, that the working power and resources of the district depôts have been used to better advantage than formerly, and that the basis of the departmental operations is on the whole one of profit and safety.

2. In proceeding to furnish particulars, I shall, as usual, begin with an abstract of the stock account for 1873-74, which stands thus—

Balance of Stock on the 1st April 1873.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
In the Central Book Depôt ...	*75,648	2	3			
In the District Depôts ...	70,594	4	2			
				1,46,242	6	5
Add—						
Value of books printed during the year	30,833	15	0			
Value of books purchased during the year	53,250	7	4			
				84,084	6	4
				2,30,326	12	9

* Includes the value of Elliott's History of India, Vol. IV., &c., ascertained since the date of last report.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Deduct—						
Value of books sold at the Central Depôt	9,058	2	8			
Value of books sold at the District Depôts	60,557	10	5			
	69,615	13	1			
Value of books adjusted to profit and loss in books printed, &c.	421	9	0	70,037	6	1

Balance on the 31*st March* 1874.

In the Central Depôt	77,899	7	8			
In the District Depôts... ...	82,389	15	0	1,60,289	6	8
Fresh stock acquired during 1873-74				14,047	0	3

It thus appears that the year has closed with an additional stock worth Rupees 14,029 in excess of the opening balance, and that the outlay on new stock is greater than that reported last year. There is an increase, it will be seen, principally in the District Depôt stock—a result due mainly to the difficulty of getting the indents on England executed within a reasonable time, and the consequent delivery of books at the local depôts towards the very close of the year when it was too late to effect any sale. Were it not for this difficulty and delay, there should have appeared a corresponding increase in the sale proceeds of the period under report. As regards the comparatively slight increase in the value of stock at the Central Depôt, which is also due to the same cause, I may mention that it will be more than absorbed during the current year, as this depôt will sustain some loss on account of the old accumulation of obsolete books, chiefly in the higher mathematics, which will have to be disposed of outright by public auction at an early date.

3. *Books printed.*—The year under review has seen a further extension of the printing operations of the department, as will be apparent from the abstract comparison given in the margin for the last six years. The number of copies printed in 1873-74, *viz.*, 279,310, is the largest ever yet recorded, and the cost of producing them is comparatively small, being but Rupees 20,978-6-8. Their value at depôt prices is Rupees 30,833-15-0;

Years.	No. of copies.	Value. RS.	A.	P.
1868-69...	120,500	26,916	4	0
1869-70...	178,236	40,753	7	8
1870-71...	182,100	31,968	12	0
1871-72...	98,350	11,700	0	0
1872-73...	261,723	32,580	10	0
1873-74...	279,310	30,833	15	0

consequently the profits charged on their re-sale may be taken at Rupees 9,856, or 47 per cent. against 65 per cent. of the previous year. This decline in the rate given on printed books is to be ascribed chiefly to the comparatively heavy charge for printing Malayalum and Canarese books on the Western Coast, especially in the case of the two editions of the Malayalum First Book which has ended in a loss to the department. But this disadvantage may be said to be counterbalanced by the superior printing and binding of the books in question, as well as by the good resulting from the diffusion of such cheap books in districts where they are so much needed. The reduced outlay, however, on the Tamil and Telugu books printed in Madras brings the press on the Malabar Coast into contrast with the presses in the Presidency town, where there is great competition among printers. The paper used for the latter work is the pure white Demy and Royal paper imported direct from the English market during the early part of the year, both to meet urgent requirements and by way of an experiment. Though the quality of this paper is decidedly better than that procurable at the Government stationery depôt in Madras, yet, in point of cost, the experiment tried does not by any means seem more economical than the purchase of the article here at the stationery depôt. This, I think it probable, is in a great measure due to the smallness of the quantity imported, and the expeditious and, therefore, the more expensive means of transit resorted to for getting out the supply, and the result of a single trial is hardly a fair standard by which to test the profitableness or otherwise of obtaining paper of good quality direct from the paper-makers in London by a cheaper route. Though this question is not one of pressing importance, the requisite supply of paper for the current year having been secured already, yet it seems very desirable that we should make further inquiry and await a longer trial before giving up this paper transaction as financially unsuccessful.

4. Appended to this report will be found a statement in detail of the books printed during the year, from which it will be observed that with the exception of the new Tamil Poetical Anthology No. I. and the Arithmetical Tables in Hindustani, the books printed are but reprints or revised editions of old text-books. I alluded to this new Anthology in my last report as one of the books then in the press, and as containing appropriate extracts of an ethical nature from the most approved minor poets of the Tamil country. It was issued from the press in May 1873, and nearly a half of the edition has since been disposed of. The publication of the second part of this series of Poetical Anthology has been deferred, the compilers having preferred to wait for the criticisms of the committee appointed by Government during the year to examine and report on all text-books used in Government schools, as to the contents and arrangement of Anthology No. I. put forward as a specimen of the projected series. The Tamil version of a brief sketch of the British Indian History entitled "Our Eastern Empire," mentioned in last year's report as the production of the translator of the department, has been, after a slight revision and improvement in style, carried through the press, and will be shortly published with suitable illus-

trations. It is likely to prove a useful text-book for all elementary schools, and especially girls' schools in the Tamil districts, as it will carry the native child pleasantly over the British period of its country's history in a series of conversational lessons. The Tamil translation of Johnson's Rasselas, also prepared by the same translator for the use of the advanced classes, is still under the examination of competent judges, and will be sent to the Press as soon as it is approved and accepted.

5. *Vernacular Maps.*—Passing on from books to maps, I have to report the completion of the series of district maps except that of Vizagapatam. This district is interspersed with unsurveyed zemindary tracts, for the satisfactory tracing of which the lithographer has not had the same facilities as those he possessed in the case of the other district maps; but every effort is being made to bring out ere long an approximately correct map that will serve at least as a basis for the preparation of a more accurate and satisfactory edition after a time. Another noteworthy feature of the year is the success of the measures adopted to complete the preparation, by Mr. James Wyld, of London, of the maps of Europe and Asia with Tamil names, corrected with reference to recent political changes in Europe and Central Asia. I have received a supply of these maps finished in every way—that is lettered, colored, varnished, and mounted on rollers, all for the moderate charge of 8*s*. 9*d*. per map. Considering the difficulties under which these Tamil maps have been brought out, I think they are remarkably well executed, and are certainly cheaper and even better suited for teaching purposes in our middle and lower class schools than the English maps of Continents now in use. This success, I have much pleasure in stating here, is in no small degree due to the interest and pains taken by Mr. George Duncan, of the Government Normal school, who, during his recent stay in London, was kind enough, in compliance with my request, not only to call repeatedly on Mr. Wyld to inquire after the progress of the work which had been hopelessly stagnating in fragments on copper plates, but to revise the proofs carefully and to the best of his power and touch up both maps in several places. The department, as well as Mr. Wyld, is therefore much indebted to Mr. Duncan for his valuable aid in the production of these two maps.

6. *Purchase of Books, &c.*—Of the two descriptions of books, &c., brought on the stock of the department, those purchased either in England or in this country form the larger item as far as their cost is concerned. The marginal entry will compare the purchases for the year with those of the five previous years. The result of the comparison is favourable, and may be taken as another test of the growing demand for

Years.	Number of copies.	Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1868-69	52,463	37,083	14	5
1869-70	72,660	35,294	3	0
1870-71	48,457	32,187	0	6
1871-72	60,098	34,180	13	6
1872-73	82,360	33,564	4	10
1873-74	95,514	53,250	7	4

books and maps, &c., all over the Presidency, and even beyond its limits. During the year 95,514 copies, valued at Rupees 53,250-7-4, were purchased. They actually cost the department but Rupees 35,919-0-3; and, therefore, the difference between the cost and the selling price, which represents the discount allowed by book-suppliers and the enhanced price, and which should be regarded as a set off against the expenses attending the transit and resale of the books, is Rupees 17,331, or forty-eight per cent., against forty per cent. of the previous year. The arrangement of indenting through the Secretary of State for books and maps required from England has been continued during the year under report; and I give on the margin the usual abstract of this transaction. These figures, compared with those of the previous year under this head, show a much larger importation of books and maps; but they also show a decrease in the proportion of profit, which indicates a corresponding increase of the shipping and other charges involved in transmitting the books from London. The depôt value put on the books at the sanctioned rates gives a total profit of Rupees 9,180-5-3, or nearly fifty-one per cent. on the actual cost, against fifty-six per cent. of the preceding year. So far, therefore, as the experiment has gone, the broad general assertion may, I think, be hazarded, that the present arrangement does not, financially, yield more profit than the old system of importing books, as anticipated by the Home Government; while, as respects the manner of supply, you are already aware of the inconvenience caused by delays in London, the interval between the date of indent and the date of delivery of books being nearly eight months, whereas half that time was found before quite ample.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Prime cost of English books, &c., imported...	18,031	4	9
2. Value of the above at depôt prices	27,211	10	0
3. Do. do. published prices ...	22,692	3	11
Difference between (1) and (2) above ...	9,180	5	3
Do. do. (2) and (3) above ...	4,519	6	1

7. This is, perhaps, the best place to mention that, in addition to the ordinary importation of English books and maps for sale to the school-going population, this depôt has continued to do the special duty transferred to this department on the introduction of the new system of importing all English books through the India Office, of procuring the annual supplies of prize and library books required for the several Government colleges and schools. To assist the indenting officers in the preparation of their indents, a special list of English books suited for school prizes and libraries, arranged according to prices, has been prepared for circulation to them at the close of the year; but notwithstanding the pains we take to expedite the submission of these annual indents, the object in view is frustrated by the delays in London in the execution of our orders. Consequently the distribution of prizes at the several Government institutions for the year has been considerably delayed, while in the case of the Presidency college the anniversary had to be held without the regular Government

prizes to those who fairly earned them. I may, however, state that the indenting officers, with two exceptions, have had no reason to complain this time of the general appearance and condition of the books received, the exceptions being the Principal of the Civil Engineering college, who is not satisfied with the binding and prices of the prize books sent out for that institution, and the Head of the Medical college, who notices the omission to supply certain medical periodicals required for the college library.

8. *Books issued.*—The total of books and maps issued from the Central to the Subordinate depôts shows, as might be expected, an increase for the year. The table of last year is continued as in the margin, from which it will be seen that the total number of books and maps issued is the largest ever recorded in the returns of the department; and further that the issues have doubled themselves in about six years (if the accidental fluctuations in the interval be excluded). But this increase has not been more than what the wants of the public and the extended operations of Local Fund Boards require. Indeed, I may safely state that if the large numbers of calls for books constantly received had been fully met, instead of being frequently curtailed for one reason or another, the total of issues for the year under report would have exceeded considerably that exhibited in the marginal table.

Years.	Number of Copies.	Value.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1868-69 ...	134,886	53,085	12	8
1869-70 ...	178,521	62,348	5	4
1870-71 ...	147,858	53,420	7	4
1871-72 ...	182,689	49,894	11	9
1872-73 ...	266,684	64,039	13	4
1873-74 ...	288,886	73,195	15	3

9. *Sales.*—As in previous reports, I annex a statement of sales at the Central and District depôts, and in the margin will be found an abstract of the sales in each year since the reorganization of the department on its present footing six years ago. It was in 1872-73 that the sales first showed a really encouraging expansion, and the returns of the year now under review show a still larger development both as regards the number of books sold and the value realized, and confirm the anticipations expressed in my last report. The receipts from sales would have been even larger but for the dilatory supply, as explained elsewhere, of English books by Messrs. Allen and Co., the contractors appointed by the India Office.

Years.	Number of Copies sold.	Sale Proceeds.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1868-69 ...	148,459	54,237	3	6
1869-70 ...	192,485	57,053	7	7
1870-71 ...	176,175	54,914	9	8
1871-72 ...	184,615	49,529	4	9
1872-73 ...	274,364	64,553	8	9
1873-74 ...	298,452	69,615	13	1

10. It will be observed from the annexed statement of sale proceeds of the several depôts that, next to the Central depôt, which always stands first, the greatest advance has been at Palamcottah, Madura, and Berhampore. Then comes Calicut, which took the lead last year; and after an interval

appears Trichinopoly, immediately followed by Cuddalore, where there is a marked improvement. Mangalore and Nellore, on the other hand, occupy a far less conspicuous position than in recent years, while Chittoor and Kurnool stand much higher than usual. Other depôts are slightly recovering from the stagnation of previous years, while that at Cannanore stands at the bottom of the list, as might be expected from its position as an auxiliary to the one at Calicut. The sudden fluctuations noticed above may be due to more than one cause, but I think it probable that they are in no small measure due to the natural reaction from the excessive or inadequate purchases made by Local Boards in 1872-73.

11. The books and maps sold during the year may be classified according to languages as under.

Languages.	Copies.	Gross Value. RS.	A.	P.
English	54,702	31,333	12	5
Tamil	138,482	17,719	10	9
Telugu	74,927	13,844	14	3
Canarese	8,027	1,808	13	6
Malayalum	12,785	2,854	14	0
Persian	23	5	5	6
Hindustani	3,522	695	2	3
Ooriya	5,968	1,312	11	9
Sanskrit	16	38	15	0
	298,452	69,614	3	5
Remnant of the old stationery articles ...	...	1	9	8
Total ...	298,452	69,615	13	1

It will be seen that the proportions for the different languages remain much the same as last year, except that there is a perceptible increase in the quantities sold of Hindustani and Ooriya books, and a decrease in the case of Sanskrit books. The former is to be ascribed to the active movement recently commenced for the improvement of the education of Mahomedans and Ooriyas; and the continued efforts in the same direction will have a considerable effect upon the demand for books in these two languages in future. The sale of Sanskrit books in the Deva Nagari character has been very slack, chiefly because, I think, Sanskrit students generally do not care to trouble themselves about the Nagari editions of the text-books published in Calcutta, finding them to be dearer than those printed in the Telugu character and sold in the local bazaars, while the few that can afford to pay for the former seem to have some other source of supply.

12. One other point only remains to be noticed in connexion with the subject of sales, and that is the subsidiary transactions of the department with the several Local Fund Boards in the country. The results of these

transactions during 1873-74 are contrasted with those of the previous year in the subjoined statement.

Local Fund Board at	Sales in 1873-74.			Sales in 1872-73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Berhampore	747	4	2	175	14	6	571	5	8	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	189	15	0	170	9	0	19	6	0	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	198	12	0	...	...	...	198	12	0	...	...	...
Kurnool	1,999	0	6	1,336	15	6	662	1	0	...	...	...
Masulipatam	410	0	0	725	3	6	...	...	...	315	3	6
Cuddapah	417	5	0	127	4	0	290	1	0	...	...	...
Bellary	1,744	8	6	233	1	6	1,511	7	0	...	...	...
Nellore	1,822	12	9	3,182	6	3	...	...	...	1,359	9	6
Chittoor	1,383	12	0	671	4	0	712	8	0	...	...	...
Cuddalore	1,696	14	0	594	2	0	1,102	12	0	...	...	...
Madura	662	0	0	292	0	0	370	0	0	...	...	...
Combaconum	274	4	0	340	11	0	...	...	...	66	7	0
Salem	39	2	0	...	...	...	39	2	0	...	...	...
Coimbatore	643	5	0	208	11	0	434	10	0	...	...	...
Mangalore	636	10	0	1,572	10	0	...	...	...	936	0	0
Calicut	1,409	6	0	2,125	2	0	...	...	...	715	12	0
Cannanore	311	10	0	...	...	...	311	10	0	...	...	...
Chingleput	632	1	6	705	8	6	...	...	...	73	7	0
Total ...	15,218	10	5	12,461	6	9	6,223	10	8	3,466	7	0

Thus the total for 1873-74 shows an increase of 22 per cent. on the sales of the previous year, the sales in Kurnool being the largest. The results in some of the districts, however, are not as good as they might be, while in six localities the purchases appear to have diminished during the year. The falling off in the case of Nellore, however, is not to be regretted, as the schools were not less well supplied than before. In three others the cause of the diminution is not explained, while the decrease in the two remaining cases is comparatively insignificant. As explained in last year's report, the sales to Local Boards are effected on the prepayment system, allowing them, however, a discount of 5 per cent. off the selling prices. The total discount thus allowed during the year amounts to Rupees 766 and odd, which represents the contribution of the Book department towards the cost of providing extended facilities for the dissemination of elementary schoolbooks as widely as possible in the country, which the department has long since left to be managed by the Local Boards themselves, partly from financial considerations and partly as a matter of convenience. There is, of course, much still to be done in the way of supplying the wants of the rural schools, and I am alive to the difficulties of bringing about the desired improvement. If, however, the new arrangements be worked out steadily, and as far as funds and means admit, they will, probably after no long time, bear fruit in the shape of considerably increased circulation of books.

13. *Financial Results.*—The financial condition of the department will be seen by the following abstract of receipts and charges, which is presented in such a form as correctly to show the real bearing of the entire transactions of the year.

Receipts.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Net Proceeds of sales paid into the Treasury during the year... ...	...	...	...	68,923	0	8
Value of stock on the 31st March 1874	1,60,289	6	8			
Value of printing paper on hand on the 31st March 1874	2,093	2	4			
				162,382	9	6
Total ...	...	...	...	2,31,305	9	8

Charges.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of Central Depôt Establishment including pay of Curator	5,386	9	0			
Contingent charges of the Central Depôt...	1,329	0	7			
Transmission charges of Central Depôt ...	1,640	7	3			
Contingent charges of District Depôts...	421	0	7			
Commission and Allowance to Curators	14,897	11	3			
Purchase of books (English and Local).	35,972	0	1			
Printing of books, including cost of paper	22,250	4	10			
Freight, &c., paid to the Accountant-General on account of imported books, &c.	476	0	4			
				82,372	8	11
Value of stock on the 1st April 1873 ...	...	...	...	1,46,242	6	5
				2,28,614	15	4
Balance in favor of the department ...	...	...	...	2,690	10	4
Total ...	...	...	...	2,31,305	9	8

Comparing the working expenses with those of the previous year, an increase of about thirty-five per cent. is noted in the total charges, which, in point of fact, represents the price paid by the department for the extension of its operations. This large expenditure is accounted for partly by the adjustment ordered by the Accountant-General of the payments due not only for a part of the India Office supplies of books for 1872-73 (amounting nearly to Rupees 3,000), but also of the entire cost of the shipments of the value of about Rupees 7,000 sent out late in the year under report, thus making the full effect of these adjustments to fall on the latter year. In other respects, the increase of expenditure has been moderate. Classifying the several items of expenditure under three general heads as usual, and taking the total of Rupees 82,372-8-11 as unity, the proportion is found to be about ·7 to the provision of books (1), ·05 to the cost of transit and other contintgent charges (2), and ·25 to the agency for conducting and controlling the operations of the department (3). The increase in the first item is satisfactory inasmuch as the provision of an ample stock of books and maps for circulation in the districts is the first consideration. The next satisfactory feature is the decrease in the ratio of the cost of establishment, which proves the strenuous efforts made to economize the charges under this head in every possible way with due regard at the same time to the efficiency of the agency employed and the pecuniary responsibility devolving upon it. As respects the cost of transmitting books from Madras to the provinces, it might have been less but for the exhorbitant rates charged by the Madras Carrying Company for conveying books to distant depôt-stations in the southern parts of the Presidency; but I look forward with confidence to a decrease even under this head of expenditure during the current year as

I have just secured a cheaper agency for carrying books to those distant stations.

14. When I announced in my last annual report the fact of the department having become perfectly self-supporting, I expressed a hope that "that satisfactory state of things would be permanently established and become the normal condition of the department." That it *has* substantially maintained its self-supporting character during the year may be shown concisely thus:—

	RS.	A.	P.
The Government capital or permanent advance used for the provision and sale of books, which was repaid before the end of the year, amounts to...	74,586	8	11
And the fixed agency charges met from the Provincial Budget amount to	7,786	0	0
Making together a total expenditure of ...	82,372	8	11
The total sale proceeds of the year, less discount allowed to Local Fund Boards, is ...	68,923	0	8
And the department has also to be credited with the value of fresh stock of books and printing paper remaining to be disposed of at the end of the year, or	16,140	2	7
which, added to the net sales, gives a total of	85,063	3	3
Taking, therefore, both sides of the account, the result is a balance, to the credit of the present year, of	2,690	10	4

It is, therefore, beyond a doubt that the department continues to pay all its working expenses, and further shows a surplus in stock, nearly the whole of which has been converted into cash since the close of the year under review.

15. I advocated in my report of last year in paragraph 24, with regard to this surplus or balance in favor of the department, that it should be devoted to the improvement and cheapening of books where necessary, as it is not the aim of the Government to make a profit out of the sale of schoolbooks. Accordingly an effort has been made during the year under review to introduce limp binding instead of the ordinary stiff covers which are less durable, but the experiment has not been very successful owing to the inexperience of the local binders in work of this sort. I have ascertained that Messrs. Cassel, Petter and Galpin, of London, would supply "*cases* for school manuals (6′ × 4′)—cloth, thin boards, with blind lettering"—at the rate of 75 shillings, or, say, 40 Rupees per thousand in Indian Currency. If it is approved, some 2,000 Rupees out of the present balance would enable me to bind an edition of half a lakh of copies, say, of the Tamil Second Book of Lessons, in a superior way, without adding to the selling-price; but I will make this the subject of a separate communication.

16. In para. 23 of my last annual report, speaking of the then developed state of the department, I ventured to "hope that this development, with the certain prospect of steady and natural growth in the future, will dispel any doubt as to the capacity of the Book department to pay its own way and *relieve the State of all charges.*" As a step to this, I propose to begin with the reduction of the permanent advance of Rupees 25,000 lent by Government to the department as a working capital and repaid at the end of each year. The experience of the last three years enables me to report that the department now requires no greater advance than Rupees 15,000, there never having been in any year more than 10,000 Rupees of it used. It is possible, however, that more than this sum might be required on account of some unforeseen contingencies, and it would, therefore, be safer to keep the amount of permanent advance for the present at Rupees 15,000. This measure I purpose again bringing shortly under your consideration.

17. I may close this report by stating that the whole department, including the Central depôt establishment, has worked during the year with diligence and efficiency.

Books printed during the year 1873-74.

Names of books.	Size of edition.	Language.	Actual cost.		
			RS.	A.	P.
First Book of Lessons	100,000	Tamil ...	4,153	6	8
Second do.	40,000	Do. ...	3,795	2	7
Third do.	8,000	Do. ...	970	7	9
Poetical Anthology, No. I	5,000	Do. ...	140	1	10
Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I.	5,000	Do. ...	468	5	10
First Book of Lessons	50,000	Telugu ...	2,131	11	10
Second do.	20,000	Do. ...	1,820	6	5
Third do.	8,000	Do. ...	909	2	3
Fowler's Discipline and Instruction ...	1,000	Do. ...	109	9	5
Map of the World (colored)	10	Do. ...	18	2	0
Arithmetical Tables	5,500	Hindustani..	90	12	0
First Book of Lessons	15,000	Malayalum..	1,598	5	0
First do.	10,000	Canarese.....	535	4	0
Second do.	5,800	Do. ...	911	9	1
Morris' History of India	6,000	Do. ...	3,336	0	0
Total ...	279,310	...	20,978	6	8

Books sold at the Central and District Depôts during the Year 1873-74.

Rank.	Names of depôts.	Number of copies.	Value. RS.	A.	P.
1	Government Central Book Depôt	52,037	9,058	2	8
2	Palamcottah District Depôt...	20,868	4,650	0	0
3	Madura do. do.	15,757	4,160	5	10
4	Berhampore do. do.	10,161	4,126	4	9
5	Combaconum do. do.	21,161	4,109	5	8
6	Calicut do. do.	12,498	4,077	14	6
7	Trichinopoly do. do.	18,269	3,593	13	3
8	Cuddalore do. do.	21,994	3,318	1	8
9	Coimbatore do. do.	16,209	3,316	7	2
10	Salem do. do.	13,433	3,286	4	5
11	Bellary do. do.	16,323	3,153	1	0
12	Chittoor do. do.	17,520	3,111	12	4
13	Nellore do. do.	11,225	3,100	1	6
14	Vizagapatam do. do.	9,269	3,023	6	5
15	Rajahmundry do. do.	6,493	2,992	7	2
16	Kurnool do. do.	9,684	2,829	11	3
17	Mangalore do. do.	7,191	2,508	6	6
18	Masulipatam do. do.	7,974	1,998	3	8
19	Cuddapah do. do.	4,861	1,672	12	6
20	Cannanore do. do.	5,525	1,529	3	8
	Gross Receipts...	298,452	69,615	13	1

APPENDIX A.

No. XII.

School of Arts (1873-74).

		RS.	A.	P.
	RECEIPTS.			
From Government.	To Balance on the 31st March 1873	352	4	7
	Superintendent's salary	6,000	0	0
	House-rent	3,000	0	0
	Allowance	7,200	0	0
	Scholarships	420	0	0
From other Sources.	School Fees	209	4	0
	Other Sources	3,441	2	6
	Proceeds of work executed during the year...	2,364	10	11
	Total ...	22,987	6	0
	EXPENDITURE.			
	Superintendent's salary	6,000	0	0
	House-rent	3,000	0	0
	Pay of the Artistic Department	2,736	14	2
	Pay of the Industrial do.	5,165	14	5
	Contingencies	719	14	5
	Working expenses	5,188	10	7
	Total ...	22,811	5	7
	Balance in favor of the School on the 31st March 1874 ...	176	0	5

APPENDIX A.

No. XIII.

Sketch of the Work of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools in 1873-74.

	Names.	Offices.	Area of District in Square Miles.	Number of Schools inspected during the year.	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Days occupied in examining Schools.	Number of Days occupied in other Work.	Number of Days spent on Circuit.	Number of Mile travelled during the year.	Remarks.
First Division.	H. Bowers, Esq.... ...	Inspector of Schools	40,917	108	4,603	102	317	233	1,543	Mr. Bowers made over charge of the office to Mr. Kershaw on the 8th January 1874.
	W. R. Kershaw, Esq. ...	Do.								
	A. V. Lakshminarsimham	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ganjam ...	8,313	238	4,495	153	194	299	2,477	Balaramdoss entered on his duties on the 17th June 1873.
	G. Balaramdoss									
	G. Vedanta Chariar ...	Do. Vizagapatam Circle...	18,844	10	433	22	108	58	470	
	V. Appa Rau	Do. do. do. ...		125	2,559	141	145	171	975	
	V. Appa Rau	Do. Narsipatam do. ...		7	187	12	98	50	317	
	T. Sitaramaswami ...	Do. do. do. ...		67	1,289	83	154	176	1,008	
	K. Dakshinamurti ...	Do. Cocanada do. ...	6,224	209	4,841	152	126	225	2,256	
	K. Sanjiva Rau	Do. Elur do. ...		237	4,398	172	92	253	2,375	
	T. Ramabrahmam ...	Do. Masulipatam do. ...	8,036	261	5,409	183	97	251	1,914	
	S. Jaganadham	Do. Guntur do. ...		400	5,407	210	72	236	2,940	
Second Division.	H. Fortey, Esq.	Inspector of Schools	35,194	68	3,510	69	296	240	1,640	
	M. Singaravalu Moodaliar	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bellary Circle...	11,007	207	2,930	109	215	298	2,091	
	M. Hanoomuntha Rau ...	Do. Ghooty & Penakonda do. ...		214	2,479	76	240	220	3,307	
	T. Narayana Sastry ...	Do. Kurnool Circle ...	7,858	147	2,458	69	267	229	2,038	
	P. Vasoodeva Rau ...	Do. Cumbum do. ...		39	489	21	288	353	2,704	
	V. Kristniah	Do. Cuddapah do. ...	8,367	153	2,022	53	224	199	2,519	
	S. Shunmugam Moodaliar	Do. Madnapally do. ...		184	1,771	77	212	228	2,058	
	C. Kotia Chettiar ...	Do. Nellore do. ...	8,462	132	2,060	98	190	187	1,307	
	D. Narasiah	Do. Ongole do. ...		129	3,006	115	187	177	1,427	

Third Division.	J. T. Fowler, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools	7,653	102	10,907	94	211	41	1,528	
	P. Vijiarunga Mudaliar...	Deputy Inspr. of Schools, Madras District. ...		208	7,431	144	129	35	1,604	
	P. Venkataramiah ...	Do. Chingleput Circle .	2,780	332	6,538	195	129	202	1,963	
	G. Vedantacharry ...	Do. Saidapet do....		139	2,206	90	123	187	1,201	
	C. Elaiyatambi Pillai ...	Do. Cuddalore do....	4,873	232	4,065	161	113	105	2,194	
	C. Appiah Sastry ...	Do. Virdachellum do....		258	3,232	145	90	200	2,161	
Fourth Division.	John Bradshaw, Esq., M.A.,...	Inspector of Schools	21,791	92	8,630	112	178	228	5,098	
	O. Sama Row	Deputy Inspr. of Schools, Tanjore Circle ...		179	5,723	175	125	234	2,417	
	S. Atchyalinga Mudaliar, B.A.	Do. Negapatam do. ...	3,654	77	1,661	52	102	114	899	Made over charge of office to S. Seshiah.
	S. Seshiah	Do. do. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	On sick leave from 6th October.
	R. Saminada Aiyar ...	Ag. Do. do. ...		105	3,365	57	58	76	810	
	T. V. Subba Row, B.A....	Deputy Inspr. of do. Trichinopoly Circle.	3,515	172	3,116	127	142	164	1,401	
	O. Elyatambi	Do. Salem Circle ...		16	264	8	44	21	260	On privilege leave from 15th April 1873 and made over charge of office on 25th August 1873.
	S. Atchyalinga Mudaliar.	Do. do. do. ...	7,483	111	2,367	72	77	126	1,665	
	S. R. Subbaroya Aiyar, B.A.	Do. Oossoor do. ...		74	1,842	83	211	143	1,971	
	N. Murugasa Mudaliar...	Do. Chittoor do. ...	7,139	217	4,833	118	194	253	3,261	
	N. Devasigamony Mudaliar.	Do. Vellore do. ...		201	4,462	130	149	195	1,980	On privilege leave for 30 days.
Fifth Division.	W. R. Kershaw, Esq. ...	Acting Inspector of Schools	22,859	104	4,143	76	124	153	831	
	T. Marden, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools		27	1,770	28	78	97	662	
	A. Cachapeswariah ...	Dy. Inspr. of Schools, North Coimbatore Circle.	8,181	212	3,836	94	197	203	2,052	
	T. S. Kristnasawmy Iyer.	Do. South do. ...		288	4,024	112	143	258	2,604	On 31 days' privilege leave.
	P. Rathnasabapathy Pillay	Do. Dindigul Circle ...		46	883	22	47	87	281	On 24 days' privilege leave.
	P. Ramachendra Row ...	Do. do.	9,502	130	2,266	61	110	140	1,102	
	A. Vythialingam Chettiar.	Madura Circle ...		231	5,014	143	159	217	1,873	
	T. Amaladas Pillay ...	Do. Tinnevelly do. ...	5,176	424	7,990	163	136	218	1,744	
	Mr. J. Armstrong ...	Do. Shermadavy do. ...		339	6,231	205	115	257	1,744	
Sixth Division.	L. Garthwaite, Esq. ...	Inspector of Schools	9,904	170	8,076	165	145	239	2,370	
	P. O. Pothan	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malabar Circle.	6,002	301	8,962	206	74	211	3,683	
	N. Subba Row	Do. Tellicherry do.		61	1,972	48	46	71	602	
	K. Santappa	Do. S. Canara do.	3,902	129	3,146	107	131	164	1,195	

APPENDIX A.

No. XIV.

List of Local Fund Schools for 1873-74.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts. Government. RS.	A.	P.	Receipts. Local. RS.	A.	P.	Total Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	FIRST DIVISION.															
Ganjam	Town School, Berhampore	...	...	1	1	58	93	12	0	...	...	...	522	5	0	
Visagapatam.	Local Fund School, Parvatipur	...	1	...	1	36	...	...	...	553	15	9	547	14	9	
Godavery.	Local Fund School, Achanta	...	1	...	1	45	160	0	0	170	0	0	330	0	0	
	Do. Palakol	...	1	...	1	67	240	0	0	178	9	7	418	9	7	
	Do. Undi	...	1	...	1	88	80	0	0	104	8	0	184	8	0	
	Amalapur Taluq	...	...	22	22	392	...	...	...	2,516	12	4	2,516	12	4	
	Nagaram Division	...	...	10	10	202	...	...	...	1,084	9	3	1,084	9	3	
	Ramachendrapur Taluq	...	...	7	7	225	...	...	...	1,012	10	0	1,012	10	0	
	Rajahmundry Taluq	...	...	9	9	132	...	...	...	1,137	6	2	1,137	6	2	
	Peddapur do.	...	...	7	7	136	...	...	...	635	3	6	635	3	6	
	Cocanada Division	...	...	6	6	120	...	...	...	862	5	2	862	5	2	
	Coringa do.	...	...	4	4	141	...	...	...	893	11	6	893	11	6	
	Pettapur do.	...	...	8	8	150	...	...	...	887	6	6	887	6	6	
	Tuni do.	...	...	1	1	26	...	...	...	256	6	0	256	6	0	
	Narsapur Taluq	...	...	22	22	467	...	...	...	2,109	7	0	2,109	7	0	
	Bhimaveram do.	...	...	32	32	643	...	...	...	3,557	11	2	3,557	11	2	
	Tanuku do.	...	...	17	17	470	...	...	...	2,348	1	4	2,348	1	4	
	Elur do.	...	...	14	14	221	...	...	...	1,639	10	10	1,639	10	10	
	Yarnagudam do.	...	...	9	9	182	...	...	...	957	9	7	957	9	7	
	Local Fund Normal Class, Narsapur ...	...	...	1	1	27	...	...	...	2,103	7	5	2,108	7	5	

Kistna.	Local Fund School, Nizampatam	...	1	...	1	30	167	0	0	169	0	0	336	0	0	
	Do. Kaikalur	...	1	...	1	30	231	0	0	277	0	0	508	0	0	
	Do. Avanigadda	...	1	...	1	35	...	...	...	411	5	4	446	13	4	
	Do. Chinna Ganjam ...	...	1	...	1	25	...	...	...	467	4	0	467	4	0	
	Do. Nandur	...	1	...	1	19	...	...	...	69	9	0	69	9	0	
	Municipal School, Machavaram	...	...	1	1	79	...	...	...	*359	11	2	359	11	2	* Paid from Municipal Funds.
	Do. Fort	...	...	1	1	39	...	...	...	*308	0	6	308	0	6	
	Do. Agraharam, Guntur ...	...	...	1	1	32	...	...	...	*430	10	8	430	10	8	
	Do. Sangandigunta	...	...	1	1	66	...	...	...	*436	4	4	436	4	4	
	Total ...	...	9	174	183	4,133	971	12	0	25,938	4	1	27,368	0	1	
	SECOND DIVISION.															
Bellary.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Gooty	...	1	...	1	29	309	0	0	†180	0	0	612	0	0	† Paid from Municipal Funds.
	Do. Harpunhally ...	...	1	...	1	30	121	6	3	...	...	...	528	4	4	
	Do. Huvinhadgally ...	...	1	...	1	50	180	0	0	510	14	6	820	6	6	
	Do. Hospett	...	1	...	1	31	400	0	0	99	6	8	664	2	8	
	Do. Kudlighee ...	...	1	...	1	25	180	0	0	175	11	4	446	7	4	
	Do. Naraindavakara..	...	1	...	1	24	310	0	0	257	14	0	616	10	0	
	Do. Royadroog ...	...	1	...	1	35	240	0	0	252	15	5	530	15	5	
	Do. Kumply ...	...	1	...	1	19	60	0	0	160	14	0	258	10	0	
	Municipal Schools, Gooty Circle	...	...	3	3	119	...	...	...	496	12	11	496	13	3	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tadpatry ...	...	1	...	1	58	300	0	0	744	8	4	744	8	4	
	Municipal School, Anantapore	...	...	1	1	144	...	...	...	‡1,500	12	7	1,500	12	7	‡ Paid from Municipal Funds.
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Pennacondah ...	...	1	...	1	41	...	...	...	705	2	0	705	2	0	
	Hindustani School, Pennacondah	...	...	1	1	32	...	...	...	75	0	0	75	0	0	
	Do. Sultanpore, Bellary ...	...	...	1	1	35	120	0	0	88	0	0	384	0	0	
	Do. Gooty	...	...	1	1	38	...	...	...	§170	11	0	170	11	0	§ Do. do.
	Municipal School, Adoni	...	...	1	1	210	...	...	...	§1,264	0	5	1,264	0	5	
Kurnool.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Cumbum ...	...	1	...	1	40	346	8	0	306	2	1	876	4	1	
	Do. Pattikondah ...	...	1	...	1	36	190	0	0	290	14	0	515	2	0	
	Do. Yeldoorty ...	...	1	...	1	29	80	0	0	266	1	0	378	15	0	
	Do. Nurmoor ...	...	1	...	1	40	...	...	...	458	7	0	494	7	0	
	Do. Peapally ...	...	1	...	1	53	149	6	0	393	8	0	624	8	0	
	Do. Nundial... ...	...	1	...	1	54	336	0	0	617	12	7	1,121	0	7	
	Local Fund School, Kurnool Circle ...	...	...	133	133	3,076	...	...	...	4,153	13	2	4,154	2	2	

No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

List of Local Fund Schools for 1873-74.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts. Government. RS.	A.	P.	Receipts. Local. RS.	A.	P.	Total Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	SECOND DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)															
Cuddapah.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sidhout	...	1	...	1	34	116	0	0	659	2	5	868	1	0	
	Do. Jamalamadugu ...	...	1	...	1	38	300	0	0	553	8	6	1,034	2	3	
	Do. Proddatore ...	...	1	...	1	36	320	0	0	760	0	0	1,080	0	0	
	Do. Budwail... ...	...	1	...	1	51	270	0	0	309	1	6	700	3	10	
	Do. Royachote ...	...	1	...	1	18	120	0	0	274	6	6	405	8	0	
	Pulivendla School, Cuddapah Circle ...	...	...	1	1	48	...	...	...	209	14	6	270	14	6	
Nellore.	Ranga Naickspet School, Nellore	...	1	...	1	68	...	...	...	*224	12	3	375	6	3	*Paid from Municipal Funds.
	West School, Nellore	...	1	...	1	96	...	...	...	*432	3	8	696	3	8	
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kavali	...	1	...	1	38	222	0	0	468	3	6	713	2	6	
	Do. Allur	...	1	...	1	42	300	0	0	359	2	4	678	10	4	
	Do. Kaligiri	...	1	...	1	39	150	0	0	363	12	3	513	12	3	
	Do. Gudur	...	1	...	1	65	381	0	0	269	11	4	954	1	7	
	Do. Rapur	...	1	...	1	77	198	0	0	244	8	8	464	7	8	
	Do. Duvur	...	1	...	1	74	144	0	0	96	13	7	240	13	7	
	Do. Kundukur ...	...	1	...	1	95	240	0	0	831	4	0	1,085	15	0	
	Do. Varigonda ...	...	1	...	1	53	90	0	0	288	4	11	389	1	11	
	Do. Venkatagiri ...	...	1	...	1	78	438	0	0	562	11	9	1,173	13	8	
	Do. Bachiredipoliem..	...	1	...	1	53	348	0	0	148	11	0	496	11	0	
	Do. Munganoor ...	...	1	...	1	34	180	0	0	...	...	...	168	14	6	
	Naidupet School	...	1	...	1	89	868	0	0	647	8	10	1,593	8	0	
	Salary Grant Schools, Nellore Municipality.	...	...	6	6	226	...	...	...	†1,195	8	5	1,718	8	5	†Paid from Municipal Funds.
	Do. Nellore Circle ...	...	...	23	23	619	...	...	...	3,894	5	10	3,110	14	2	
	Total ...	...	35	171	206	6,219	8,007	4	3	25,962	11	9	36,710	7	9	

	Third Division.														
Chingleput.	Sydapet High School...	1	...	...	1	157	3,300	0	0	1,128	4	0	7,548	8	11
	Do. Primary do.	...	...	1	1	128									
	Local Fund School, Tirivuttiyur	...	...	1	1	71	Information not furnished.								
	Do. Aminjicarri	...	...	1	1	62									
	Do. Siruvalur	...	...	1	1	81									
	Do. Parithapathu	...	...	1	1	41									
	Do. Villanedu	...	...	1	1	53									
	Do. Pakkam	...	...	1	1	64									
	Do. Tripassore	...	...	1	1	58									
	Do. Bowhanagherry	...	...	1	1	40	...	...	...	443	4	5	443	4	5
South Arcot.	Local Fund School, Paroor	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	...	239	8	0	239	8	0
	Do. Tillivandagam	...	...	1	1	29	...	...	...	243	3	1	243	3	1
	Do. Manargudi	...	...	1	1	34	...	...	...	337	0	0	337	0	0
	Do. Streemushnam	...	...	1	1	31	...	...	...	305	0	6	305	0	6
	Do. Kumaratchy	...	...	1	1	24	...	...	...	223	8	9	223	8	9
	Caste Girls' School, Old Town, Cuddalore	...	...	1	1	60	...	...	...	335	3	4	335	3	4
	Total	1	...	15	16	900	3,300	0	0	3,255	0	1	9,675	0	0
	Fourth Division.														
North Arcot.	Easternpett Wallajah Municipal School	...	...	1	1	40	...	...	...	244	3	2	244	3	2
	Westernpett do. do.	...	...	1	1	53	...	...	...	256	7	7	256	7	7
	Municipal Girls' School, Wallajah	...	...	1	1	32	...	...	...	181	14	4	181	14	4
	Do. School, Thatapalayam	...	...	1	1	47	...	...	...	261	9	6	261	9	6
Salem.	Rate School, Womalur	...	1	...	1	37	170	0	0	317	1	6	487	1	6
	Do. Harur	...	1	...	1	28	120	0	0	275	8	6	395	8	6
	Municipal Mahomedan School, Salem	...	...	1	1	28	...	...	...	155	0	0	162	0	0
	Do. East Indian Mixed School, do. Circle	...	...	1	1	23	...	...	...	420	0	0	604	4	6
Tanjore.	Local Fund School, No. 1, Tanjore Municipality.	...	...	1	1	252	...	...	...	522	12	0	825	2	2
	Do. No. IV. do.	...	...	1	1	57	...	...	...	348	3	11	449	14	11
	Do. No. V. do.	...	...	1	1	134	...	...	...	335	8	6	495	2	9

No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

List of Local Fund Schools for 1873-74.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts. Government. RS.	A.	P.	Receipts. Local. RS.	A.	P.	Total Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)															
Tanjore.—(*Contd.*)	Local Fund School, No. VI., Tanjore Municipality.	...	...	1	1	94	...	...	...	329	5	11	469	1	2	
	Local Fund School, Vennar Branch Bank...	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	26	4	6	57	6	9	
	Mahomedan School, Cucherapally	...	...	1	1	45	...	...	...	288	0	0	288	0	0	
	Municipal School, Mayaveram	...	...	1	1	143										
	Do. Cornadu	...	...	1	1	70	...	...	...	1,090	8	9	1,492	12	9	
	Do. Tiruvilandu	...	...	1	1	106										
	Total ...	...	2	15	17	1,209	290	0	0	5,052	3	2	6,670	9	7	
	FIFTH DIVISION.															
Coimbatore.	Local Fund School, Kanagayam	...	1	...	1	46	...	...	...	606	10	4	606	10	4	
	Do. Sulur	...	1	...	1	15	...	...	...	195	8	0	201	4	6	
	Total ...	...	2	...	2	61	...	...	...	802	2	4	807	14	10	
	SIXTH DIVISION.															
	Union School, Palghaut	1	...	...	1	152	1,836	0	0				5,625	9	11	
	Do. Allatur	...	1	...	1	100	450	0	0				896	10	0	
	Do. Kallangode	...	1	...	1	66	426	0	0				765	5	9	
	Do. Peruvambu	...	1	...	1	85	160	0	0				411	13	0	

Malabar.	Do. Kottayi	...	...	1	...	1	44	130	0	0	787	0	0	423	7	5	Special grant from Government of Rupees 18,333.
	Do. Kongad	...	...	1	...	1	56	130	0	0				476	13	10	
	Do. Kunicherri	...	...	...	1	1	36	...	...	...				193	6	9	
	Do. Chulanur	...	...	...	1	1	54	...	...	...				173	11	6	
	Do. Palattulli	...	...	...	1	1	28	...	...	...				186	8	8	
	Do. Kutalur	...	...	...	1	1	35	...	...	...				193	7	3	
	Do. Vilayanur	...	...	...	1	1	41	...	...	...				207	8	6	
	Do. Kavvadi	...	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	...				209	8	3	
	Do. Palpalli	...	...	...	1	1	55	...	...	...				164	5	10	
	Do. Kushalmannava ...	...	...	...	1	1	29	...	...	...				195	13	1	
	Do. Angadipuram ...	...	...	1	...	1	74	705	0	0	998	4	11	902	6	9	
	Do. Kallattur	...	...	1	...	1	23	...	...	...				449	0	1	
	Do. Tashakkad	...	...	...	1	1	21	...	...	...				141	14	6	
	Do. Pilantal	...	...	...	1	1	31	...	...	...				179	3	9	
	Do. Cherupalcherri ...	..	...	1	...	1	65	948	0	0	694	12	0	1,073	7	11	
	Do. Manjeri	...	...	1	...	1	64	699	0	0	1,301	12	0	1,423	4	2	
	Do. Malapuram	...	...	1	...	1	45	...	...	...				445	4	10	
	Do. Vandur	...	...	...	1	1	30	...	...	...				248	3	2	
	Do. Pantálur	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...				189	3	0	
	Do. Tirttala	..	...	1	...	1	24	243	0	0	821	0	0	728	8	10	
	Do. Enamakkil	...	...	1	...	1	52	237	0	0	265	0	0	672	10	5	
	Do. Ponnani	...	...	1	...	1	40	510	0	0	986	0	0	1,040	14	11	
	Do. Triprayur	...	...	1	...	1	35	233	0	0	554	4	0	533	13	9	
	Do. Bettattuputiyangati ...	...	...	1	...	1	39	553	0	0	2,333	6	0	1,064	6	8	
	Do. Tanur	...	...	1	...	1	37	...	...	...				550	12	5	
	Do. Chattamangalam ...	...	...	1	...	1	45	120	0	0	0	12	0	243	3	9	Special grant from Government of Rupees 4,830.
	Do. Payyoli	...	...	1	...	1	57	306	0	0	697	8	0	1,190	4	9	
	Do. Manantoddi	...	...	1	...	1	55	300	0	0	1,175	0	7	809	1	8	
	Do. Peringalam	...	...	1	...	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	6	4	
	Do. Kottayam	...	...	1	...	1	54	480	0	0	...	...	...	1,000	2	0	
	Do. Anjorakandi	...	...	1	...	1	42	...	...	...	229	0	0	666	7	4	
	Do. Talliparamba	...	...	1	...	1	80	300	0	0	71	4	0	2,357	8	10	
	Do. Kovai	...	...	1	...	1	52	500	0	0	374	8	0	1,120	8	4	
	Do. Kadali...	...	...	...	1	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	3	0	
	Municipal School, Kalpatti... ...	...	...	1	...	1	106	...	...	...	780	3	9	1,186	12	9	
	Municipal School, Pannayankara ...	...	...	1	...	1	29	...	...	...	381	8	0	419	14	0	
	Do. Walayavad ...	...	...	1	...	1	27	...	...	...	408	14	8	442	4	8	
	Do. Cochin	...	...	1	...	1	175	...	...	...	1,338	10	4	2,312	12	4	

No. XIV.—(*Continued.*)

List of Local Fund Schools for 1873-74.

Districts.	Names of Institutions.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Lower Class.	Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Receipts. Government.			Receipts. Local Funds.			Total Expenditure.			Remarks.
							RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
	SIXTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)															
South Canara.	Union School, Kundapur	...	1	...	1	88	1,572	6	5	662	0	0	1,214	7	6	
	Do. Gongalli	...	1	...	1	81	670	2	4	335	0	0	633	2	4	
	Do. Baindur	...	1	...	1	16	350	0	0	289	12	0	531	3	8	
	Do. Mulki	...	1	...	1	74	837	9	6	782	8	0	1,296	7	8	
	Do. Mudabidri	...	1	...	1	55	270	0	0	442	8	0	618	11	3	
	Do. Puttur...	...	1	...	1	93	430	0	0	330	4	0	494	14	2	
	Do. Manjeshwar	...	1	...	1	51	270	0	0	595	9	3	584	4	1	
	Do. Touse	...	1	...	1	75	380	0	0	429	4	0	730	8	2	
	Do. Udayowar	...	1	...	1	47	310	0	0	346	12	0	563	2	8	
	Do. Barker...	...	1	...	1	31	250	0	0	304	10	8	572	7	5	
	Do. Basrur...	...	1	...	1	32	1,150	0	7	374	14	10	675	5	0	
	Do. Bantwall	...	1	...	1	99	430	0	0	858	0	0	1,088	1	4	
	Do. Hiriyadka	...	...	1	1	14	...	...	...	534	12	0	154	15	2	
	Do. Brahmawar	...	...	1	1	26	...	...	...	700	10	8	185	0	6	
	Do. Kassu	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	1,153	4	0	238	14	2	
	Do. Malpe	...	...	1	1	18	...	...	...	529	8	0	442	6	1	
	Do. Padubidri	...	...	1	1	42	...	...	...	1,828	4	0	260	9	9	
	Do. Kallur	...	...	1	1	19	...	...	...	336	4	0	248	8	8	
	Do. Mudagrama	...	...	1	1	26	...	...	...	256	4	0	194	10	7	
	Do. Khambadakone	...	...	1	1	25	...	...	...	814	13	4	318	4	10	
	Do. Vitla	...	...	1	1	27	...	...	...	652	6	0	209	13	2	

Do. Surathal	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	802	0	0	243	6	7
Do. Aryadi	...	...	1	1	31	...	...	...	930	0	0	193	11	0
Do. Hosadrug	...	...	1	1	40	...	...	...	833	4	0	267	9	9
Total ...	1	40	25	66	3,140	16,196	2	10	29,811	5	0	44,542	3	2
Grand Total ...	2	88	400	490	15,662	28,765	3	1	90,821	10	5	1,25,774	3	5
Special grant from Government on account of Local Fund Schools of the Calicut and Tellicherry Circles	...	...	...	...	...	23,168	0	0						
						51,933	3	1						

APPENDIX A.

No. XV.

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid paid during the year* 1873-74.

	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1874.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.			Total.		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	FIRST DIVISION.								
Ganjam.	Onslow Institution, Chetterpore	M.	72	774	10	2			
	Zemindari School, Purla Kemidi	M.	51	591	4	0			
	Town School, Berhampore†	...	...	93	12	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mandasa	M.	30	582	10	8			
	Subscription School, Jalmur†	...	...	30	0	0	2,072	4	10
Vizagapatam.	Hindu School, Vizagapatam...	H.	134	2,212	14	7			
	London Mission School, Vizagapatam ...	H.	232	1,708	10	1			
	Zemindari School, Bobbili	M.	45	522	10	4			
	Subscription School, Rajam	...	...	177	6	9			
	Do. do. Rayaveram	M.	27	258	9	8			
	Do. do. Kottam	M.	24	250	14	10	5,131	1	10
Godavery.	Hindu School, Cocanada	H.	139	2,827	11	6			
	Samasthanam School, Pittapur	M.	104	884	4	10			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Vella	M.	39	352	8	0			
	Church Mission School, Elur	H.	58	2,548	4	1			
	Central School, Nursapur	H.	60	1,724	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ramachendrapur ...	M.	31	180	0	0			
	Do. do. Pennugonda ...	M.	26	142	3	6			
	Do. do. Ankuvidu ...	M.	25	191	8	0			
	Town School, Rajahmundry	M.	116	427	14	9			
	Subscription School, Tanuku	M.	30	158	4	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Dowlaishweram ...	M.	65	454	5	5			
	Do. do. Coringa	M.	53	191	2	0			
	Do. do. Raghadevapurum ...	M.	29	288	0	0			
	Subscription School, Peddapur	M.	54	361	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tallapudi	M.	37	285	0	0			
	Primary School, Innespettah	M.	23	367	8	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kottapettah ...	M.	73	262	8	0			
	Subscription School, Khandavilly	...	...	44	8	0			
	Zemindari School, Kirlumpudi	...	...	155	0	0			
	Local Fund School, Achanta	M.	45	160	0	0			
	Do. do. Palakole	M.	67	240	0	0			
	Do. do. Undi	M.	38	80	0	0	12,275	10	1
Kistna.	Noble High School, Masulipatam	H.	235	5,841	11	1			
	Hindu Anglo-Ver. School, Masulipatam ...	H.	249	1,741	12	8			
	Church Mission Ver. Training Inst., do. ...	...	199	2,196	0	0			
	Do. Anglo-Ver. School, Beswadah.	M.	93	168	14	11			
	Do. Branch School, Masulipatam.	M.	83	812	14	8			

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies. † Transferred to the Lower Class.

No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid paid during the year* 1873-74.

	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1874.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.			Total.		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	FIRST DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)								
Kistna.—(*Contd.*)	Hindu School, Beswadah	M.	91	715	9	9			
	Zemindari School, Vallur	M.	52	420	0	0			
	Local Fund School, Kykalur	M.	30	231	0	0			
	Do. do. Nisampatam	M.	30	167	0	0			
	Church Mission Branch School, Ramanapetta.	...	...	87	8	0			
							12,882	7	1
							31,861	7	10
	SECOND DIVISION.								
Bellary.	London Mission School, Bellary	H.	275	2,395	0	10			
	Cowl Bazaar Anglo-Vernacular School, Bellary	M.	60	262	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Gooty	M.	29	309	0	0			
	Do. do. Hurpunhally ...	M.	30	121	6	3			
	Do. do. Hospett	M.	31	400	0	0			
	Do. do. Huvinhadgally ...	M.	50	180	0	0			
	Do. do. Kudlighy	M.	25	180	0	0			
	Do. do. Narraindevakerry ..	M.	24	310	0	0			
	Do. do. Royadroog ...	M.	35	240	0	0			
	Do. do. Kumply	M.	19	60	0	0			
	Do. do. Tadpatry	M.	58	300	0	0			
							4,757	7	1
Kurnool.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Cumbum	M.	40	346	8	0			
	Do. do. Pattikondah ...	M.	36	190	0	0			
	Do. do. Yeldoorty... ...	M.	29	80	0	0			
	Do. do. Nundial	M.	54	336	0	0			
	Do. do. Peapully... ...	M.	58	149	6	0			
							1,101	14	0
Cuddapah.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sidhout	M.	34	116	0	0			
	Do. do. Jummalamadugu ...	M.	38	300	0	0			
	Do. do. Puddatur	M.	36	320	0	0			
	Do. do. Budwail	M.	51	270	0	0			
	Do. do. Royachoty ...	M.	18	120	0	0			
							1,126	0	0
Nellore.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore... ...	H.	322	4,029	0	0			
	Christ Church Girls' School, do.	M.	34	226	10	8			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kavally	M.	38	222	0	0			
	Do. do. Allur	M.	42	300	0	0			
	Do. do. Kalagiri	M.	39	150	0	0			
	Do. do. Gudur	M.	65	381	0	0			
	Do. do. Rapur	M.	77	198	0	0			
	Do. do. Duvur	M.	74	144	0	0			
	Do. do. Kandukur... ...	M.	95	240	0	0			
	Do. do. Varigonda ...	M.	58	90	0	0			
	Do. do. Vencatagiri ...	M.	78	438	0	0			
	Do. do. Buchireddipalam...	M.	53	348	0	0			
	Do. do. Munganoor ...	M.	34	180	0	0			
	Do. do. Naidupett ...	M.	89	868	0	0			
							7,814	10	8
							14,799	15	9

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies.

No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

***Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid* paid during the year* 1873-74.**

	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 21st March 1874.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.
	THIRD DIVISION.								
Madras.	Free Church Mission Central Institution, Madras	C.	837	9,907	0	0			
	Doveton Protestant College	C.	200	7,895	9	7			
	Pacheappah's High School	H.	487	10,150	15	2			
	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras	H.	456	5,394	0	0			
	London Mission Institution, Madras	H.	467	4,041	2	3			
	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Madras ...	H.	378	2,924	0	0			
	Saint Mary's Seminary...	H.	270	2,233	0	0			
	Sullivan's Garden's Seminary	C.	14	900	0	0			
	Hindu Proprietary School	H.	135	2,085	13	3			
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Ver. School, Vepery...	H.	414	5,416	9	8			
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras ...	H.	156	4,674	0	0			
	Free Church Mission Branch School, Black Town	M.	172	1,264	0	0			
	Harris' School, Triplicane	M.	133	1,191	2	8			
	Govindu Naidu's School, Madras	M.	455	3,533	5	10			
	Balica Andra Patasala, Triplicane	M.	209	1,556	0	9			
	Lutheran Mission School, Pursewalkum ...	M.	108	649	9	5			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Muthialpett ...	M.	146	738	0	0			
	Saint Peter's Roman Catholic School, Royapooram	M.	131	699	0	0			
	Civil Orphan Asylums	M.	115	1,856	7	3			
	Saint George's Cathedral Schools, Royapettah.	M.	39	610	0	0			
	Davidson's Street School, Black Town ...	M.	93	748	0	0			
	Saint Francis Xavier's School, Black Town ...	M.	100	536	8	11			
	Union School, John Pereira's	M.	58	648	0	0			
	Saint Thomé Seminary...	H.	146	1,460	0	0			
	Saint Andrew's School, Chintadripettah ...	...	...	381	0	0			
	Gospel Society's School, Nungumbaukum ...	M.	74	210	0	0			
	Doveton Girls' School	H.	100	1,487	0	0			
	Free Church Mission Boarding School, Madras.	M.	73	1,825	14	10			
	Do. Girls' Day School ...	M.	212	1,146	0	0			
	Do. Balica Patasala	M.	189	818	0	0			
	Do. Chetty Girls' School ...	M.	90	366	0	0			
	Strinivasoo Pillay's Vernacular School, Madras.	M.	145	867	0	6			
	Saint Mary's Convent School	M.	77	1,041	5	4			
	Emmanuel Church School	M.	57	835	0	0			
	Davidson's Street Girls' School	M.	106	969	0	0			
	Free Church Mission Black Town School† ...	...	...	175	0	0			
	Wesleyan Mission Hindu Caste Girls' School, Royapettah†	...	...	696	0	0			
	Wesleyan Mission Hindu Caste Girls' School, Triplicane†	...	...	402	0	0			
	Saint Francis Xavier's School, Black Town†...	...	...	278	0	0			
	Saint Peter's R. Catholic School, Royapooram†	...	...	116	0	0			
	Saint Matthias' School, Pursewalkum†... ...	...	...	200	0	0			
	Do. do. New Town†	...	...	315	0	0			
	Christ Church Girls' School, Mount Road† ...	...	...	322	0	0			
	Balica Patasala, Triplicane†	...	...	299	1	1			
	London Mission Caste Girls' School, Vepery†	...	...	44	9	4			
	Do. do. Black Town†	...	...	57	1	4			

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies. † Transferred to Lower Class.

No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid paid during the year 1873-74.*

District	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1874.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.
	THIRD DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)								
Madras.—(*Contd.*)	Union Schools, John Pereira's (Girls') ...	M.	61	588	0	0			
Madras.—(*Contd.*)	Military Female Orphan Asylum	M.	156	1,077	14	9	85,629	8	11
Chingleput.	Union School, Sydapett	H.	157	3,300	0	0			
Chingleput.	Pacheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram...	H.	202	2,388	11	7			
Chingleput.	Free Church Mission School, do. ...	H.	108	1,143	0	0			
Chingleput.	Do. do. Chingleput ...	M.	167	1,013	0	0			
Chingleput.	Do. do. Trivellore ...	M.	103	962	12	0			
Chingleput.	Wesleyan Mission School, St. Thomas' Mount.	M.	146	1,019	4	0			
	Roman Catholic School, Palaveram... ...	M.	41	300	0	0	10,126	11	7
South Arcot.	Pacheappah's Branch School, Chedambarum.	H.	158	1,755	4	2			
South Arcot.	Saint Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore ...	H.	217	1,362	0	0			
South Arcot.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Munjacooppum ...	M.	74	352	7	9			
South Arcot.	Gospel Society's School, Old Town, Cuddalore.	M.	68	360	0	0			
South Arcot.	Mission School, Puttambakum†	...	...	242	4	9			
South Arcot.	Noor Sahib's Mahomedan School, Chedambarum†	...	...	80	0	0	4,152	0	8
							99,908	0	2
	FOURTH DIVISION.								
North Arcot.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Guriathum ...	M.	58	270	0	0			
North Arcot.	Do. do. Arconum... ...	M.	59	447	2	1			
North Arcot.	Fort School, Vellore	M.	48	63	8	0			
North Arcot.	Convent School, Vellore	M.	106	300	0	0	1,080	10	1
Salem.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Palcode	M.	29	83	14	11			
Salem.	Do. do. Vengarai... ...	M.	33	231	0	7			
Salem.	Remount Depôt School, Oossoor	M.	25	294	0	0			
Salem.	Town School, Salem	M.	94	474	0	0			
Salem.	Do. Shevapett	M.	61	324	0	0			
Salem.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Rasipuram ...	M.	36	286	3	1			
Salem.	London Mission School, Salem	M.	75	233	2	8			
Salem.	Do. do. Ahtoor	M.	38	189	0	0			
Salem.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Denkincotta ...	M.	61	194	2	10			
Salem.	Do. do. Trichengode ...	M.	48	446	12	0			
Salem.	Do. do. Kamarapoliem†...	...	...	161	8	0			
Salem.	Do. do. Pennagarum ...	M.	59	255	0	0			
Salem.	Railway School, Jollarpett	M.	20	120	0	0			
Salem.	London Mission School, Vaniembady ...	M.	55	425	4	5			
Salem.	Aided School, Royacottah	M.	29	290	6	2			
Salem.	Girls' School, Salem...	M.	65	70	0	0			
Salem.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Caveripatam ...	M.	25	142	0	0			
Salem.	Local Fund School, Womalore	M.	37	170	0	0			
Salem.	Do. do. Harur	M.	28	120	0	0	4,510	6	8
Trichinopoly.	Gospel Society's High School, Trichinopoly..	C.	575	5,376	0	0			
Trichinopoly.	Wesleyan Mission School Trichinopoly ...	M.	135	1,638	0	0			

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies. † Transferred to Lower Class.

No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

***Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid* paid during the year* 1873-74.**

	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1874.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.
	FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)								
Trichinopoly.—(*Contd.*)	Anglo-Vernacular School, Toraiyur	M.	49	270	0	0			
	Convent School, Trichinopoly	M.	32	605	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Arealore†	...	...	30	0	0			
	Do. do. Kattalai	M.	72	359	11	2			
	Do. do. Perambalore† ...	...	...	20	0	0			
	Do. do. Wattulu Gudalur...	M.	28	138	0	0			
	Do. do. Museri	M.	33	230	0	0			
	Do. do. Lalgudy	M.	64	259	11	9			
	Do. do. Manachenellore†...	...	...	50	0	0			
	Do. do. Pichanderoovil ...	M.	18	129	8	0			
	Do. do. Nungapuram ...	M.	33	150	0	0	9,255	14	11
Tanjore.	Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore ...	C.	509	5,952	8	0			
	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Manargudy ...	H.	184	2,220	0	0			
	Do. do. Negapatam ...	H.	237	1,968	0	0			
	Saint Joseph's Institution, Negapatam ...	H.	395	2,965	0	0			
	Town School, Combaconum	M.	565	3,821	11	10			
	Roman Catholic School, Tanjore†	...	...	192	8	0			
	Fort School, Tanjore	M.	131	893	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistallum ...	M.	70	528	7	1			
	German Mission School, Tranquebar... ...	H.	170	803	4	0			
	Wesleyan Mission School, Tritrapundi ...	M.	63	492	0	0			
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Poreyar	M.	128	1,581	4	5			
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Amiappen†	...	...	300	0	0			
	Wesleyan Mission School, Nagore	M.	56	346	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Karanthatungudy ..	M.	106	330	9	3			
	Do. do. East Gate, Tanjore.	M.	101	420	0	0			
	Do. do. Sheally	M.	49	306	9	0			
	Do. do. Palamanary ...	M.	50	288	0	0			
	Do. do. Pundy	M.	49	464	0	0			
	Do. do. Vellum	M.	72	687	8	0			
	German Mission Girls' School, Tranquebar ...	M.	31	129	0	0			
	Vediarpuram Seminary‡	...	...	980	0	0			
	Elementary School, Combaconum†	...	...	37	2	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Keevalur† ...	...	...	95	0	0			
	Do. do. Samimalai† ...	...	...	235	7	6			
							25,536	15	1
							40,383	14	9
	FIFTH DIVISION.								
Coimbatore.	High School, Coimbatore	H.	429	5,268	1	7			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Karamaday ...	M.	18	120	0	0			
	London Mission School, Coimbatore	M.	180	500	8	0			
	Do. dd. Palladam	...	...	114	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tirpoor	...	...	80	0	0			
	Do. do. Compound School, Coimbatore ...	...	...	52	8	0			
	Do. do. Avenashy	...	...	70	0	0			

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies.

† Transferred to Lower Class. ‡ Closed.

No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

***Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid* paid during the year* 1873-74.**

District	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1874.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.
	FIFTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)								
Coimbatore.—(*Contd.*)	Anglo-Vernacular School, Caroor	M.	76	161	9	9			
	Wesleyan Mission School, do.	M.	27	240	0	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kuttur Tirumalanayakan	...	...	7	8	0	6,564	8	4
Madura.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura ...	M.	157	1,749	8	0			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Shevagunga ...	M.	58	598	12	0			
	Do. do. Solavandum ...	M.	84	330	0	0			
	Do. do. Palany	M.	31	267	0	9			
	Do. do. Melur†	...	...	105	0	0			
	Do. do. Tirapatore ...	M.	29	159	0	0			
	Do. do. Tirumangalam ...	M.	41	251	8	0			
	Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura...	M.	82	678	1	9			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ramnad	M.	116	1,335	0	0			
	Do. do. Mana Madura ...	M.	25	254	2	0			
	Do. do. Permagudy ...	M.	57	336	3	10			
	Do. do. Deviapatam ...	M.	18	143	1	4			
	Mahomedan School, Madura†	...	...	300	0	0			
	Christian Vernacular Training Institution, Dindigul	N.	86	623	8	0	7,180	8	8
Tinnevelly.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly...	H.	267	2,165	11	9			
	Subscription School, Tuticorin	M.	165	1,033	2	10			
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ambasamudram ...	M.	49	425	0	0			
	Do. do. Tenkasy	M.	85	273	14	0			
	Do. do. Gopalasamudrum†.	...	...	165	0	0			
	Do. do. Veeravanullur ...	M.	38	219	9	1			
	Do. do. Sattoor	M.	27	80	0	0			
	Do. do. Morappanadu ...	M.	29	137	8	0			
	Do. do. Thachanullur ...	M.	22	120	0	0			
	Do. do. Nangunery ...	M.	22	180	0	0			
	Do. do. Vulliur	M.	26	135	0	0			
	Do. do. Cadayanullur ...	M.	19	120	0	0			
	Do. do. Vijianarayanam ...	M.	26	120	0	0			
	Do. do. Shermadevy ...	M.	29	180	0	0			
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Palamcottah and Practising School ...	S.	236	2,999	0	0			
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly	M.	138	1,589	1	3			
	Church Mission Vernacular Preparandi Institution, Palamcottah	N.	112	534	0	0			
	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Strivilleputur	M.	103	602	0	0			
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Mengnanapuram	M.	30	175	5	0			
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Suviseshapuram	M.	18	73	8	0			
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Dohnavur	M.	23	68	0	0			
	Church Mission Boys' Boarding School, Pannivellei	M.	19	60	0	0			

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies. † Transferred to Lower Class.

No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

***Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid* paid during the year* 1873-74.**

	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1874.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.			Total.		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	Fifth Division.—(*Continued.*)								
Tinnevelly.—(*Continued.*)	Church Mission School, Sankaranarayan Covil	M.	25	114	0	0			
	Church Mission School Strivigundam ...	M.	50	204	0	0			
	Do. do. Mudurthanandal ...	M.	25	60	0	0			
	Do. do. Pernukulam	M.	24	61	8	0			
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Alvar Tinnevelly	M.	43	232	0	0			
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Tentirupathy	M.	22	252	0	0			
	Gospel Society's Mixed School, Taruvier ...	M.	66	147	0	0			
	Gospel Society's Girls' Boarding School, Christianagram	M.	27	96	0	0			
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Radhapuram	M.	60	240	0	0			
	Gospel Society's Sawyerpuram Seminary ...	N.	98	2,234	8	0			
							15,096	6	11
							28,791	2	11
	Sixth Division.								
Malabar.	Church of England School, Cannanore ...	M.	69	447	0	0			
	German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Calicut...	M.	262	852	8	0			
	Protestant Boys' School, Cochin	M.	75	720	13	4			
	Do. Girls' do. do.	M.	39	100	0	0			
	Local Fund High School, Palghaut	H.	152	1,836	0	0			
	Do. Branch School, Kollungode ...	M.	66	426	0	0			
	Do. do. Alattur	M.	100	450	0	0			
	Do. do. Peruvambu ...	M.	35	160	0	0			
	Do. do. Kottayi	M.	44	130	0	0			
	Do. do. Kongad	M.	56	130	0	0			
	Do. School, Angadipuram	M.	74	705	0	0			
	Do. do. Cherpalacheri	M.	65	948	0	0			
	Do. do. Munjeri	M.	64	699	0	0			
	Do. do. Ponnani	M.	40	510	0	0			
	Do. do. Betutpudiangady ...	M.	39	558	0	0			
	Do. do. Punnayur	M.	...	240	0	0			
	Do. do. Trittala	M.	24	243	0	0			
	Do. do. Enamakil	M.	52	237	0	0			
	Do. do. Trippayur	M.	35	238	0	0			
	Do. do. Chattamungalum ...	M.	45	120	0	0			
	Do. do. Kavoi	M.	52	500	0	0			
	Do. do. Taliparamba	M.	80	300	0	0			
	Do. do. Kottayam	M.	54	480	0	0			
	Do. do. Payyoli	M.	57	306	0	0			
	Do. do. Manantoddy	M.	55	300	0	0	11,636	5	4

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies.

No. XV.—(*Continued.*)

***Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid* paid during the year* 1873-74.**

	Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1874.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.			Total.		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	SIXTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)								
South Canara.	Roman Cotholic Bishop's School, Mangalore	M.	112	629	12	0			
	Local Fund School, Kandapur	M.	83	1,572	6	5			
	Do. do. Basrur	M.	32	1,150	0	7			
	Do. do. Gangoli	M.	31	670	2	4			
	Do. do. Bandur	M.	16	350	0	0			
	Do. do. Barkar	M.	31	250	0	0			
	Do. do. Touse	M.	75	380	0	0			
	Do. do. Udayarur	M.	47	310	0	0			
	Do. do. Mulki	M.	74	837	9	6			
	Do. do. Mudubidri	M.	55	270	0	0			
	Do. do. Buntwall	M.	99	430	0	0			
	Do. do. Puttur	M.	93	430	0	0			
	Do. do. Manjeshwar	M.	51	270	0	0			
							7,549	14	10
							19,186	4	2
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,930	13	7
	Furniture, Book, and Map Grants	...	...	...	...	...	874	9	1
	Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	2,898	12	0
	Grants on the Results' System	...	...	...	...	...	36,178	13	7
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,74,883	0	3

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies.

APPENDIX A.

No. XVI.

Statement of Salary and Results' Grants paid during the year 1873-74.

Class of Institution.	Salary Grants.			Results' Grants.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Colleges	*13,094	8	0	...	...	...
Higher-Class Schools	1,11,317	3	10	...	...	...
Middle-Class Schools	1,35,349	9	8	36,178	13	7
Lower-Class Schools...	3,619	7	9	...	...	...
Normal Schools	†11,502	3	0	...	...	...
Total ...	2,74,883	0	3	36,178	13	7

* Exclusive of the School Departments.

† Inclusive of a Scholarship Grant of Rupees 720 on account of the Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution, Palamcottah.

APPENDIX A.

No. XVII.

Statement of the Number of Pupils who passed the different Standards of Examination according to the Results' System, and for whom Grants were sanctioned.

District or Division.	Standard.	Number of Schools that Passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Remarks.
Ganjam—[174 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	188	1,254	846	938	715	...	...	...	...	...	20 Girls.
	II.	108	692	422	504	379	...	...	...	...	...	9 do.
	III.	51	278	161	207	174	164	165	24	24	...	1 do.
	IV.	14	105	80	889	84	49	46	40	29	24	
Vizagapatam—[188 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	188	1,053	586	660	554	...	...	...	...	...	21 Girls.
	II.	101	687	871	432	804	...	...	...	...	...	5 do.
	III.	69	432	253	834	170	94	268	43	89	1	5 do.
	IV.	15	206	112	170	25	33	41	34	32	14	1 do.
Godavery—[120 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	103	700	457	507	450	...	...	...	...	...	26 Girls.
	II.	98	560	400	402	401	...	...	...	...	...	21 do.
	III.	70	331	239	300	230	151	186	71	70	12	9 do.
	IV.	52	320	205	292	124	120	135	68	75	31	10 do.
Kistna—[304 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	203	1,721	1,239	1,383	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	46 Girls.
	II.	178	1,291	978	1,142	919	...	...	...	...	...	26 do.
	III.	71	411	319	375	308	88	124	48	50	4	1 do.
	IV.	26	174	124	156	80	63	58	65	67	39	2 do.
Bellary—[279 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	255	1,129	1,018	1,069	828	...	...	...	...	...	4 Girls.
	II.	218	821	778	797	667	...	...	...	...	...	6 do.
	III.	84	344	310	341	229	19	6	22	20	5	3 do.
	IV.	26	58	50	58	22	9	2	6	5	1	
Kurnool—[84 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	64	365	250	284	215	...	...	...	...	...	6 Girls.
	II.	41	159	108	123	79	...	...	...	...	...	1 do.
	III.	14	58	40	47	25	11	16	6	...	...	1 do.
	IV.	5	35	29	29	18	20	11	9	9	...	
Cuddapah—[207 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	112	782	500	610	557	...	...	...	...	...	9 Girls.
	II.	86	608	400	540	468	...	...	...	...	...	3 do.
	III.	16	81	60	70	64	51	53	7	7	...	2 do.
	IV.	1	5	4	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	
Nellore—[184 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	156	827	650	586	448	...	...	...	...	...	30 Girls.
	II.	105	490	323	371	280	...	...	...	...	...	11 do.
	III.	41	149	91	123	79	30	26	30	27	3	
	IV.	14	39	19	22	5	3	2	6	6	5	1 Girl.

No. XVII.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of the Number of Pupils who passed the different Standards of Examinations according to the Results' System, and for whom Grants were sanctioned.

District or Division.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
Madras— [12 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	109	1,220	851	1,067	954	...	...	...	...	...	69 Girls.
	II.	63	422	306	356	290	...	...	...	...	...	22 do.
	III.	33	181	104	140	847	84	55	59	108	...	11 do.
	IV.	13	825	45	73	18	27	29	15	34	15	14 do.
Chingleput— [286 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	275	2,472	1,778	1,869	1,755	...	...	...	...	...	68 Girls.
	II.	174	666	784	1,007	780	...	...	...	...	...	30 do.
	III.	84	549	352	492	813	224	303	111	133	1	8 do.
	IV.	10	563	46	33	12	12	21	13	32	6	1 do.
South Arcot— [323 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	313	2,707	1,860	2,122	2,083	...	...	...	...	...	59 Girls.
	II.	196	1,250	795	1,013	937	...	...	...	...	...	17 do.
	III.	80	369	210	328	200	65	107	65	83	2	10 do.
	IV.	30	195	95	186	36	48	64	40	53	21	1 do.
North Arcot— [346 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	349	4,228	3,088	3,074	2,876	...	...	...	...	...	133 Girls.
	II.	294	2,703	1,946	2,064	1,741	...	...	...	...	...	65 do.
	III.	170	1,291	868	1,059	833	341	798	249	243	5	54 do.
	IV.	84	594	385	492	388	243	325	171	178	102	6 do.
Salem— [97 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	104	677	524	471	390	...	...	...	...	...	13 Girls.
	II.	80	466	360	360	252	...	...	...	...	...	11 do.
	III.	41	188	142	146	91	36	87	42	37	1	4 do.
	IV.	18	97	58	77	30	27	42	32	28	19	3 do.
Trichinopoly— [115 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	80	726	533	509	445	...	...	...	...	...	19 Girls.
	II.	60	434	279	296	299	...	...	...	...	...	5 do.
	III.	26	126	71	96	80	46	72	33	37	...	2 do.
	IV.	13	47	26	44	14	20	15	16	18	11	...
Tanjore— [193 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	176	1,479	1,149	1,347	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	93 Girls.
	II.	134	971	788	775	622	...	...	...	...	...	55 do.
	III.	64	373	257	317	218	153	150	186	200	2	22 do.
	IV.	23	108	85	10	42	47	65	76	79	40	8 do.
Coimbatore— [412 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	420	2,883	2,386	2,813	2,404	...	...	...	...	...	54 Girls.
	II.	285	1,556	1,250	1,343	1,244	...	...	...	...	...	37 do.
	III.	143	715	544	633	520	255	313	159	168	...	17 do.
	IV.	58	319	215	292	83	144	126	122	118	80	...
Neilgherries— [1 School passed Pupils.]	I.	3	20	19	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	2 Girls.
	II.	1	12	10	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III.	1	2	2	2	1	2	...	2	2	...	...
	IV.	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1 Girl.

No. XVII.—(*Continued.*)

Statement of the Number of Pupils who passed the different Standards of Examinations according to the Results' System, and for whom Grants were sanctioned.

District or Division.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Remarks.
Madura— [306 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	304	3,847	1,733	2,075	1,963	...	...	...	...	...	81 Girls.
	II.	202	1,199	643	961	667	...	...	...	...	...	35 do.
	III.	94	520	255	413	217	176	187	100	91	...	26 do.
	IV.	39	313	171	237	55	125	130	160	143	100	21 do.
Tinnevelly— [524 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	502	4,459	3,661	3,684	4,163	...	...	...	...	...	581 Girls.
	II.	320	2,163	1,704	1,704	1,761	...	...	...	...	...	289 do.
	III.	119	661	491	519	494	271	414	202	203	10	133 do.
	IV.	43	322	240	271	65	169	210	145	140	64	108 do.
Malabar— [272 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	257	3,908	2,694	2,876	2,608	...	...	...	...	...	296 Girls.
	II.	160	1,714	1,190	1,115	1,135	...	...	...	...	...	114 do.
	III.	90	815	523	524	432	215	337	140	204	...	66 do.
	IV.	36	394	244	289	170	192	192	117	125	74	55 do.
South Canara— [55 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	53	417	366	349	210	...	...	...	..	...	70 Girls.
	II.	48	325	205	199	223	...	...	...	...	...	45 do.
	III.	27	168	85	111	61	45	71	50	98	...	16 do.
	IV.	15	221	131	92	75	102	97	85	63	43	11 do.

No. XVII.—(*Continued.*)

Abstract of foregoing Table arranged according to Standards.

Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Girls.	Remarks.
I. ...	577	4,728	3,128	3,488	2,941	...	...	...	...	...	113	1st Division.
	587	3,103	2,413	2,549	2,048	...	...	...	...	...	49	2nd do.
	697	6,399	4,489	5,058	4,792	...	...	...	...	...	196	3rd do.
	709	7,110	5,294	5,401	4,881	...	...	...	...	...	258	4th do.
	1,229	11,209	7,799	8,090	8,539	...	...	...	...	...	718	5th do.
	310	4,325	2,969	3,225	2,818	...	...	...	...	...	366	6th do.
Total ...	4,109	36,874	26,092	27,811	26,019	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	
II. ...	475	3,230	2,171	2,480	2,003	...	...	...	...	...	61	1st Division.
	445	2,078	1,609	1,831	1,494	...	...	...	...	...	21	2nd do.
	433	2,338	1,885	2,376	2,007	...	...	...	...	...	69	3rd do.
	568	4,574	3,373	3,495	2,914	...	...	..	...	...	136	4th do.
	808	4,930	3,607	4,017	3,675	...	...	...	...	...	361	5th do.
	208	2,039	1,395	1,814	1,358	...	...	...	...	...	159	6th do.
Total ...	2,937	19,189	14,040	15,513	13,451	...	...	...	...	...	807	
III. ...	261	1,452	972	1,216	882	497	738	186	183	17	16	1st Division.
	155	632	561	581	397	111	101	65	54	8	6	2nd do.
	197	1,099	666	960	1,316	373	465	235	319	8	29	3rd do.

No. XVII.—(*Continued.*)

Abstract of foregoing Table arranged according to Standards.

Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Girls.	Remarks.
III.—(*Contd.*)	301	1,978	1,338	1,618	1,222	576	1,107	510	517	8	82	4th Division.
	357	1,898	1,292	1,567	1,232	704	914	463	464	10	176	5th do.
	117	983	608	635	493	260	408	190	302	...	82	6th do.
Total ...	1,388	8,042	5,437	6,577	5,586	2,521	3,733	1,649	1,839	46	391	
IV. ...	107	805	553	1,507	263	265	280	207	203	108	13	1st Division.
	46	137	102	109	46	35	13	21	20	6	1	2nd do.
	53	1,583	186	292	66	87	114	68	119	42	16	3rd do.
	138	846	554	623	474	337	447	295	303	172	17	4th do.
	141	955	627	801	203	438	466	428	402	244	130	5th do.
	51	615	375	381	245	294	289	202	188	117	66	6th do.
Total ...	536	4,941	2,397	3,713	1,297	1,456	1,609	1,221	1,235	689	243	

No. XVII.—(*Continued.*)

Abstract according to Divisions.

Divisions.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Remarks.
First Division.												
[736 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	577	4,728	3,128	3,488	2,941	...	...	...	...	...	113 Girls.
	II.	475	3,230	2,171	2,480	2,003	...	...	...	...	...	61 do.
	III.	261	1,452	972	1,216	882	497	738	186	183	17	16 do.
	IV.	107	805	553	1,507	263	265	280	207	203	108	13 do.
Second Division.												
[754 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	587	3,103	2,413	2,549	2,048	...	...	...	...	...	49 Girls.
	II.	445	2,078	1,609	1,831	1,494	...	...	...	...	...	21 do.
	III.	155	632	501	581	397	111	101	65	54	8	6 do.
	IV.	46	137	102	109	46	35	13	21	20	6	1 do.
Third Division.												
[730 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	697	6,399	4,489	5,058	4,792	...	...	...	...	...	196 Girls.
	II.	433	2,338	1,885	2,376	2,007	...	...	...	...	...	69 do.
	III.	197	1,099	666	960	1,360	378	465	235	319	3	29 do.
	IV.	53	1,583	186	292	66	87	114	68	119	42	16 do.
Fourth Division.												
[751 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	709	7,110	5,294	5,401	4,881	...	...	...	...	...	258 Girls.
	II.	568	4,574	3,373	3,495	2,914	...	...	...	...	...	186 do.
	III.	301	1,978	1,338	1,618	1,222	576	1,107	510	517	8	82 do.
	IV.	138	846	554	623	474	337	447	295	303	172	17 do.

No. XVII.—(*Continued.*)

Abstract according to Divisions.

Divisions.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Vernacular. Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	English or Extra Language. Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Remarks.
FIFTH DIVISION.												
[1,243 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	1,229	11,209	7,799	8,090	8,539	...	...	...	...	...	718 Girls.
	II.	808	4,930	3,607	4,017	3,675	...	...	...	...	...	361 do.
	III.	357	1,898	1,292	1,567	1,232	704	914	463	464	10	176 do.
	IV.	141	955	627	801	203	438	466	428	402	244	130 do.
SIXTH DIVISION.												
[327 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	310	4,325	2,969	3,225	2,818	...	...	...	...	...	366 Girls.
	II.	208	2,039	1,895	1,814	1,358	...	...	...	...	...	159 do.
	III.	117	983	608	635	493	260	408	190	302	...	82 do.
	IV.	51	615	375	381	245	294	289	202	188	117	66 do.

No. XVII.—(*Continued.*)

Abstract for the whole Presidency.

—	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
Total for the Madras Presidency. [* 4,541 Schools passed Pupils] ...	I.	4,109	36,874	26,092	27,811	26,019	...	...	...	...	...	1,700 Girls.
	II.	2,937	19,189	14,040	15,513	18,451	...	...	...	...	...	807 do.
	III.	1,388	8,042	5,437	6,577	5,586	2,521	3,733	1,649	1,839	46	391 do.
	IV.	536	4,941	2,397	3,713	1,297	1,456	1,609	1,221	1,235	689	243 do.

* Several schools passed pupils in more than one standard.

Beside the above, several female pupils passed in fair and creditable needlework.

APPENDIX A.

No. XVIII.

Abstract Statement of Money drawn in Scholarships during 1873-74.

Name of Institution at which held.	Amount of Scholarship from Imperial Funds.									Remarks.
	Drawn in Government Institutions.			Drawn in Private Institutions.			Total.			
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
First Division.										
Normal School, Vizagapatam...	1,590	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
Normal Class, Narsapur ...	586	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. Russelcondah ...	374	0	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							2,550	4	7	
Third Division.										
Government Normal School, Madras	2,159	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
Presidency College	1,790	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	General.
Medical do.	1,247	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
School of Industrial Arts ...	420	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							5,616	8	10	
Doveton Protestant College ...	...	...	...	550	0	0	...	...	...	General.
Free Church Mission Central Institution	...	...	...	140	0	0	...	...	...	
							690	0	0	
Fourth Division.										
Provincial College, Combaconum	3,266	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	General.
Normal School, Vellore ...	1,006	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
Do. Trichinopoly...	995	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							5,268	4	11	
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	General.
							120	0	0	
Fifth Division.										
Church Mission English Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	547	8	0	...	...	...	Special.
Church Mission Vernacular Preparandi Institution, Palamcottah	...	...	...	821	4	0	...	...	...	
Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution, Palamcottah.	...	...	...	720	0	0	...	...	...	
							2,088	12	0	
Sixth Division.										
Normal School, Calicut ...	1,623	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
Do. Mangalore ...	985	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
							2,609	12	5	
General Scholarships, Rupees 5,866-0-0. Special Scholarships Rupees 13,077-10-9. Total.	16,044	14	9	2,898	12	0	18,943	10	9	

APPENDIX B.

NSTITUTIO
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...GENER...
Collegi...

From ...ernment	
RS.	A.
3,611	12
1,631	8
6,720	3
8,640	15
8,732	1
8,000	0
8,018	14
1,000	0
11,793	11
5,389	11
7,547	14
5,908	13
4,330	7
,49,326	2

...OR GENER...
...of the High...

From Government	
RS.	A.
5,990	10
5,808	6
6,678	15
5,958	7
8,953	1
8,394	13
7,844	11
6,370	8
55,994	11

TABLE III.

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.
	First Division.		
Ganjam District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Chicacole ...	1st November 1856
	Taluq School	Russelcondah ...	17th March 1857
	Do.	Purushotmapur ..	3rd September 1867
	Do.	Itchapore ...	26th do. 1857
	Do.	Tekkali	22nd November 1859
Vizagapatam District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Bimlipatam ...	29th August 1857
	Taluq School	Palkondah ...	21st July 1857
	Do.	Gunupur ...	18th August 1867
	Do.	Ankapalli ...	17th December 1856
	Do.	Kassimcottah ...	16th September 1857
	Do.	Chodaveram ...	19th August 1861
Godavery Dist.	Taluq School	Viravasaram ...	1st April 1855
	Do.	Amalapur ...	8th do. 1873
Kistna Dist.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Guntoor... ...	———— 1870
	Second Division.		
Bellary Dist.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Anantapore ...	1st July 1859
	Do.	Adoni	12th May 1852
Kurnool Dist.	Taluq School	Nundikotkur ...	10th May 1870
	Do.	Koilguntla ...	22nd April 1870
Nellore Dist.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Ongole... ...	10th February 1869
	Third Division.		
Madras Dist.	Madrasa-i-Azam	Madras	—— May 1859
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Mylapore ...	1st January 1864
Chingleput District.	Taluq School	Poonamallee ...	17th January 1859
	Do.	Kunnatur ...	13th September 1858
	Do.	Trivellore ...	6th April 1857
	Do.	Ponneri... ...	6th January 1858
South Arcot District.	Do.	Old Town, Cuddalore.	4th October 1856
	Do.	Porto Novo ...	25th do. 1856
	Do.	Kalikurchy ...	1st December 1869
	Do.	Virdachellum ...	16th October 1856
	Do.	Punrutty ...	1st do. 1856
	Do.	Villapuram ...	16th September 1857
	Do.	Trickalore ...	1st May 1863
	Do.	Trinomallai ...	18th December 1857
	Do.	Tindevanum ...	10th September 1852

Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1,671	5	1	657	8	0	...	...	..	29	5	2	17	12	7	...	...	...	
737	11	4	172	0	0	...	...	...	20	7	11	15	11	5	...	...	...	
600	3	0	85	2	0	...	...	..	27	4	6	24	10	5	...	...	...	
535	10	0	127	10	0	...	...	...	28	3	0	21	7	6	...	...	...	
658	8	10	153	6	0	...	...	...	24	6	3	18	11	4	...	...	...	
566	8	6	440	14	0	...	...	...	14	8	5	3	1	5	...	...	...	
632	12	10	287	13	0	...	...	...	26	5	10	14	5	0	...	...	...	
574	11	8	87	8	0	...	...	...	35	14	9	30	6	6	...	...	...	
765	15	7	389	12	0	...	...	..	17	6	6	8	8	10	...	...	...	
809	0	0	270	6	0	...	...	...	20	3	7	13	7	5	...	...	...	
533	9	0	177	1	0	...	...	...	18	6	5	12	4	8	...	...	...	
1,112	9	6	407	4	0	...	...	...	22	11	3	14	6	4	...	...	...	
643	12	0	318	2	0	...	...	...	20	1	10	10	2	10	...	...	...	
1,508	14	9	857	4	9	...	...	...	23	3	5	9	13	5	...	...	...	
1,310	9	2	471	12	0	...	...	...	31	15	5	20	7	4	...	...	...	
950	12	9	272	0	0	...	...	...	31	11	1	22	10	0	...	...	...	
355	10	0	117	4	0	...	...	..	20	14	8	14	0	4	...	...	...	
518	7	10	82	13	6	...	...	...	28	8	5	23	14	10	...	...	...	
960	7	9	484	4	0	...	...	...	20	7	0	10	2	1	...	...	...	
10,233	12	9	1,365	6	3	...	...	...	44	4	10	38	6	3	...	...	...	
1,341	0	11	145	14	0	...	...	...	24	13	4	22	2	2	...	...	...	
886	14	0	435	4	0	...	...	...	18	1	7	9	3	6	...	...	...	
585	8	3	144	12	0	...	...	...	23	6	9	17	10	1	...	...	...	
917	6	11	312	0	0	...	...	...	17	10	3	11	10	3	...	...	...	
460	4	9	151	2	2	...	...	...	18	6	7	12	5	10	...	...	...	
470	6	5	253	10	0	...	...	...	12	6	1	5	10	3	...	...	...	
565	7	11	222	4	3	...	...	...	17	10	9	10	11	10	...	...	..	
576	13	0	264	2	0	...	...	...	18	0	5	9	12	4	...	...	...	
717	2	10	380	10	0	...	...	...	16	10	10	7	14	8	...	...	...	
502	15	4	216	12	11	...	...	...	16	12	3	9	8	7	...	...	...	
866	8	2	487	6	10	...	...	...	14	15	0	6	8	7	...	...	...	
708	5	8	385	12	0	...	..	...	14	12	1	1	11	6	...	...	...	
481	13	6	279	10	0	...	...	...	10	11	4	4	7	11	...	...	...	
719	0	7	334	14	0	...	...	...	15	15	8	8	8	7	...	...	...	

TABLE IV.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.
First Division.		
Hill Schools (16)	In the Hill Tracts of Gumsoor and Chinna Kimedi, in the Ganjam District.	......
Mahomedan School	Rajahmundry	1873 ... ...
Do.	Ellore	1873 ... ...
Do.	Masulipatam	1873 ... ...
Second Division.		
Yenadi School	Sreeharicottah, Nellore District.	—— April 1858 ... ...
Mahomedan School	Adoni, Bellary District ...	....
Do.	Kurnool	1873 ... ...
Do.	Cuddapah	1873 ... ...
Fourth Division.		
Mahomedan School	Nagore	17th March 1873 ... ...
Do.	Arcot	1873 ... ...
Do.	Vellore	1873 ... ...
Do.	Trichinopoly	1873 ... ...
		Total...

TABLE V.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	
Third Division.			
Pensioners' School	Tripassore (Madras District)	15th February 1859	Bo
			Gi
			Tot

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—Institutions

Government Schools

[N]umber of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	
777	...	...	777	549	753	...	...	...	...	...	777	...	......
...	56	...	56	50	58	11	...	...	...	...	...	56	As. 2 and 4
...	50	...	50	46	51	12	...	...	...	...	...	50	Do.
...	64	...	64	43	50	31	...	...	...	...	...	64	As. 2 to 6
39	...	...	39	29	40	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	....
...	20	...	20	25	27	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	As. 4, 6, and 8 ...
...	36	...	36	32	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	36	As. 4 and 6 ...
...	11	...	11	12	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	Do. ...
...	34	...	34	31	37	34	34	...	...	...	...	34	As. 2 and 4 ...
...	48	...	48	44	57	48	...	...	...	...	...	48	As. 2 and 4 ...
...	71	...	71	67	87	71	...	...	...	..	...	71	Do. ...
...	55	...	55	48	49	55	55	...	...	...	...	55	Do. ...
816	445	...	1,261	976	1,260	329	89	39	...	...	777	445	......

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—Institutions

Government Mixed School

	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.		Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	
..	...	...	10	10	22	28	10	...	......
..	...	...	18	18			18	...	
..	...	...	28	28	22	28	28	...	......

'OR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Receipts.																					Charg				
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees. Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary	
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A
6,505	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,505	7	7	5,086	7	7	1,412	
823	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	0	0	...	...	...	917	14	0	560	14	2	262	1
642	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	2	0	...	...	...	716	10	0	444	0	0	198	
690	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	10	0	...	...	...	815	0	0	510	14	0	179	
221	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	0	0	197	0	0	24	
518	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	14	0	...	...	...	604	8	8	518	10	8	...	
847	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	0	0	...	...	...	956	3	9	837	3	9	10	
837	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	0	0	...	...	...	888	7	11	834	7	6	...	
583	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	5	0	...	...	...	666	7	4	563	1	10	18	
632	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	8	0	...	...	...	716	5	10	432	13	10	200	
660	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	4	0	...	...	...	770	8	11	460	4	11	200	
511	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	0	0	...	...	...	584	9	4	511	9	4	...	
13,474	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	888	11	0	...	...	...	14,363	3	4	10,957	7	7	2,505	

GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Receipts.																					Charge				
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.	
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	
564	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	0	0	564	0	0	...	
564	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	0	0	564	0	0	...	

…es.					Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.						Remarks.
…ii.		Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			
	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
6	0	6,498	13	7	6	10	0	...	...	...	11	13	5	11	13	7	
5	10	823	14	0	94	0	0	...	...	...	16	7	8	14	9	7	
3	0	642	8	0	74	2	0	...	...	...	13	15	6	12	5	8	
3	0	690	6	0	124	10	0	...	...	...	16	0	11	13	2	6	
0	0	221	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	11	7	9	11	
..	..	518	10	8	85	14	0	...	...	...	20	11	11	17	5	0	
0	0	847	3	9	109	0	0	...	...	...	26	7	7	23	1	1	
.	...	834	7	6	54	0	5	...	...	...	69	8	7	65	8	0	
0	6	581	2	4	85	5	0	...	...	...	18	11	11	16	2	0	
0	0	632	13	10	83	8	0	...	...	...	14	6	2	12	7	9	
0	0	660	4	11	110	4	0	...	...	...	9	13	8	8	3	4	
.	...	511	9	4	73	0	0	...	...	...	10	10	6	9	2	2	
6	4	13,462	13	11	900	5	5	...	...	...							

…l.					Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.						Remarks.
…li-		Total.									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			
.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
.	...	564	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	10	2	25	10	2	
.	...	564	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...							

TABLE VII.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number o[f] ... Rolls a[t] ... th[e] ... Hindus.	Mahomedans.
First Division.				
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Vizagapatam ...	16th April 1864	98	[illegible]
London Mission School	Do. ...	—— do. 1868	198	[illegible]
Samasthanam High School	Vizianagram ...	—— do. ——	145	
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Cocanada... ...	28th October 1863	128	
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Elur	—— do. ——	18	[illegible]
Central School	Nursapore ...	—— do. 1852	58	
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Masulipatam ...	1st January 1856	245	
Second Division.				
Wardlaw Institution...	Bellary	———— 1838	236	[illegible]
Free Church Mission Schcol ...	Nellore	————	304	
Third Division.				
Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary ...	Madras	1st June 1848	1	..
Church of Scotland Missionary Institution	North Beach ...	———— 1837	355	[illegible]
London Mission Institution... ...	Black Town ...	———— 1853	371	[illegible]
Patcheappah's High School... ...	Do. ...	—January 1842	487	..
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Royapettah ...	—April 1851	310	[illegible]
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Vepery	—January 1864	358	
Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary...	Black Town ...	———— 1836	4	..
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	Do. ...	1st July 1836	2	..
Hindu Proprietary School	Madras	15th January 1869	125	..
St. Francis Xavier's School, Saint Thomé	Do. ...	17th Dec. 1863	65	
Union Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Saidapett ...	2nd May 1864	150	
Patcheappah's Branch School ...	Conjeveram ...	——March 1846	202	..
Free Church Mission Branch School	Do. ...	——May 1839	105	
Patcheappah's Branch School ...	Chedumbrum ...	——March 1846	158	..
St. Joseph's Institution	Cuddalore ...	22nd January 1868	159	
Fourth Division.				
Wesleyan Mission High School ...	Manargudy ...	————1835	164	..
Do. do. ...	Negapatam ...	Prior to 1840	212	
German Lutheran Mission School ...	Tranquebar ...	———— 1840	34	
Fifth Division.				
High School	Coimbatore ...	———— 1868	399	
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Tinnevelly ...	———— 1861	260	
Sixth Division.				
Union School	Palghaut	———— 1866	149	
		Total ...	5,500	2[illegible]

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTION

Private Schol

PUPILS ON THE THE END OF YEAR.		Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.											Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Hebrew.	
2	134	136	151	134	...	103	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	2 As. to 1¾ Rs. ...
8	232	193	204	212	...	212	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	1 As. to 1¾ Rs. ...
...	149	111	127	149	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 1 R. ...
10	139	147	162	139	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 As. to 2¼ Rs....
2	58	77	93	58	...	20	...	...	38	30	...	...	...	...	6 As. to 1¼ Rs. ...
...	60	48	59	60	...	60	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 As. to 1½ Rs. ...
...	249	173	196	249	1	216	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	8 As. to 1¾ Rs. ...
23	275	270	311	275	...	274	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 1¾ Rs. ...
15	322	280	300	322	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
13	14	15	16	14	10	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	12	......
22	456	343	400	456	223	154	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2 Rs. ...
71	467	360	438	467	320	129	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 2 Rs. ...
...	487	372	412	487	231	190	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	1½ to 2 Rs. ...
50	378	325	376	378	271	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2 Rs. ...
54	414	330	372	414	295	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
266	270	253	261	270	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	......
154	156	144	149	156	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	4 Rs. ...
10	135	106	128	135	62	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½ to 2 Rs. ...
74	146	102	124	146	124	8	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	12 As. to 2 Rs. ...
2	157	138	153	157	93	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 As. to 1¾ Rs. ...
...	202	137	165	202	142	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	108	81	68	108	80	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
...	158	126	138	158	137	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	Do. ...
54	217	151	163	217	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4 As. to 2 Rs. ...
20	184	149	177	184	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
21	237	166	198	237	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1¾ Rs. ...
127	170	123	143	157	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 As. to 1¾ Rs. ...
24	429	368	409	429	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 2 Rs. ...
1	267	283	270	267	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 As. to 1 R. ...
1	152	135	157	152	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 As. to 1½ Rs....
1,024	6,822	5,696	6,320	6,789	3,597	2,421	152	1	191	30	207	252	12	12	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Higher Class.

Receipts.																					C…			
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extra…
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.
2,212	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,117	8	0	1,174	8	0	21	0	0	5,525	14	7	5,030	0	0	13
1,708	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	8	0	1,785	5	5	1,050	0	0	4,956	7	6	3,885	0	0	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,641	10	7	863	14	0	...	...	...	6,505	8	7	5,491	7	7	29
2,827	11	6	1,545	14	7	...	...	...	10	0	0	2,248	0	0	20	8	0	6,652	2	1	5,618	0	0	57
2,548	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	14	0	5,039	1	11	8,093	4	0	7,537	15	2	33
1,724	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	6	0	945	2	2	452	13	0	3,225	5	2	2,929	10	8	22
1,741	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	14	10	2,228	0	0	17	4	10	5,110	0	4	4,143	3	4	24
2,395	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	0	0	3,420	5	0	2,346	6	11	8,298	12	9	7,498	0	6	60
4,029	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	729	12	6	3,972	11	0	...	...	...	8,731	7	6	8,731	7	6	...
900	0	0	1,060	3	4	...	...	...	885	12	0	...	...	...	3,503	8	0	6,349	7	4	6,349	7	4	...
5,394	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	4,111	9	0	4,326	7	8	13,832	0	8	13,832	0	8	...
4,441	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0	5,046	8	0	8,038	0	0	17,765	10	3	15,824	7	3	97
10,150	15	2	4,170	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,941	8	0	...	...	...	21,263	4	7	21,497	1	9	45
3,044	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	210	0	0	4,635	15	6	...	...	...	7,889	15	6	10,613	9	11	1,14
5,416	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,006	12	0	2,076	8	3	11,499	13	11	11,164	13	5	33
2,233	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,076	0	0	...	...	...	4,309	0	0	5,598	0	0	49
4,674	0	0	2,754	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400	0	0	540	0	0	13,368	0	0	12,000	0	0	64
2,085	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,761	8	0	980	15	2	6,828	4	5	5,818	2	5	37
1,460	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	8	0	1,567	8	0	618	0	0	3,807	0	0	3,743	0	0	6
3,300	0	0	...	...	...	1,128	4	0	...	...	...	2,871	0	0	85	0	0	7,384	4	0	7,377	13	2	17
2,388	11	7	1,580	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,133	8	0	...	...	...	5,103	3	3	4,830	8	7	27
1,143	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	923	4	5	904	8	0	...	...	...	2,970	12	5	2,970	12	5	...
1,755	4	2	556	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	4	0	...	...	...	3,499	5	3	3,384	6	7	16
1,362	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,624	7	0	...	...	...	2,986	7	0	3,895	0	8	1,56
2,220	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	0	0	1,976	13	0	2,440	3	0	6,722	0	0	6,076	0	0	64
1,968	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	2,129	0	0	839	14	7	4,976	14	7	4,976	14	7	...
803	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	0	0	2,941	8	2	4,072	12	2	4,072	12	2	...
5,268	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,770	8	0	49	14	0	12,088	7	7	10,819	4	11	2,80
2,165	11	9	1,200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,947	13	0	1	9	4	6,315	2	1	4,521	11	5	13
1,836	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,723	5	11	1	4	0	3,560	9	11	4,994	9	11	63
83,196	15	2	12,868	12	1	1,128	4	0	12,820	4	4	78,287	3	0	35,389	14	10	2,23,691	5	5	2,15,175	5	6	13,63

RGES.		Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
-di- A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
9	5	5,167	9	5	358	5	2	...	...	...	37	15	11	16	4	3	...	...	...	
0	0	4,221	0	0	735	7	6	...	...	...	21	13	11	8	13	8	...	...	...	
6	6	5,785	14	1	719	10	6	...	...	...	52	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	9	6,196	6	9	455	11	4	...	...	...	42	2	5	19	3	9	...	...	...	
5	9	7,876	4	11	216	15	1	...	...	...	102	4	8	33	1	6	...	...	...	
3	6	3,158	14	2	66	7	0	...	...	...	65	13	0	35	14	8	...	...	...	
2	9	4,391	6	1	718	10	3	...	...	...	25	6	2	10	1	1	...	...	...	
0	0	8,102	10	6	196	2	3	...	...	...	30	0	2	9	13	11	...	...	...	
...	...	8,731	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	2	11	14	6	3	...	...	...	
...	...	6,349	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	18,832	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	5	2	15	11	7	...	...	...	
4	0	16,796	5	3	969	5	0	...	...	...	46	10	6	11	12	6	...	...	...	* Inclusive of Rupees 200, on account of furniture grant, and Rupees 200, for Book grant.
4	1	21,956	5	10	...	...	...	698	1	3	59	0	4	27	4	7	...	...	...	
4	6	11,753	14	5	...	...	...	3,863	14	11	36	2	8	8	15	11	...	...	...	† Inclusive of Rupees 120-0-0, being furniture grants.
0	6	11,499	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	13	7	16	6	7	...	...	...	
4	0	6,090	4	0	...	...	...	1,781	4	0	24	1	2	8	13	3	...	...	...	
0	0	12,640	0	0	728	0	0	...	...	...	87	12	5	32	7	4	...	...	...	
4	4	6,188	6	9	639	13	8	...	...	...	57	4	10	19	0	5	...	...	...	
0	0	3,807	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	5	2	14	5	0	...	...	...	
6	9	7,548	3	11	...	...	...	163	15	11	54	11	2	23	14	7	8	2	10	
0	8	5,103	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	4	0	17	7	0	...	...	...	
...	...	2,970	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	10	10	14	1	9	...	...	...	
4	8	3,499	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	12	4	13	2	2	...	...	...	
0	0	5,462	0	3	...	...	...	2,475	9	3	38	2	10	9	0	4	...	...	...	
0	0	6,725	0	0	...	...	...	3	0	0	45	2	2	14	10	9	...	...	...	
...	...	4,976	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	15	7	11	13	8	...	...	...	
...	...	4,072	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	15	3	6	8	6	...	...	...	
8	6	13,624	13	5	...	...	...	1,536	5	10	37	0	5	14	5	0	...	...	...	
7	6	4,659	2	11	1,655	15	2	...	...	...	19	15	11	9	4	9	...	...	...	
0	0	5,625	9	11	...	...	...	2,065	0	0	41	10	9	13	9	7	...	...	...	This School appears to have received a grant also from Local Funds which stands included in the lump sum of Rupees 787, entered in M. C. S. Statement.
12	2	2,28,813	1	8	7,460	6	11	12,582	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ITUTIONS
Schools of

thly Rate Schooling Fee.

to Rs. 1½
to Rs. 1
to 8 ...
to 12 ...
to 6 ...
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......
......
......
......
... ..
......
to 6 ...
Do. ...
Do. ...
Do. ...
to 4 ...
to 6 ...
to 1½ ...
to 6 ...
to 12 ...
to 4 ...
......
......
......
......
......
......
to Rs. 1½
to 12 ...
to 8 ...
to Rs. 1½
Do. ...
to 4 ...
to 12 ...
Do. ...
Do. ...
to 8 ...
to 12 ...
to 12 ...
to 4 ...
to R. 1...
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'OR GENER… *he Middle*… From Government		
RS.	A.	P.
774	10	2
...	...	..
582	10	
591	4	
...	...	..
...	...	..
...	...	..
...	...	..
...	...	..
...	...	..
..	...	..
...	...	..
...	...	..
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...	...	..
...	...	..
...	...	..
...	...	..
522	10	
250	14	1
258	9	
...	...	..
252	0	
110	8	
159	0	
176	0	
...	...	..
197	8	
834	4	1
427	14	
367	8	
454	5	
361	0	
191	2	
352	8	
180	0	
262	8	
288	0	
158	4	
142	3	
285	0	
202	8	
160	0	
240	0	
80	0	
133	0	
111	8	
235	0	
142	8	

TABLE VIII.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.
	First Division.—(*Continued.*)		
Godavery District.—(*Continued.*)	Village School	Hassenbada	......
	Do.	Kapilisvarapuram ...	......
	Do.	Pamarru	......
	Do.	Kotipalli	......
	Do.	Kota	......
	Do.	Gorasa...	......
	Do.	Cocanada	......
	Do.	Jaganadapur	......
	Do.	Narasapur	......
	Do.	Palakol...	......
	Do.	Relangi	......
	Church School	Elur	......
Kistna District.	Venkataswami Nayudu's Branch School	Bandar	......
	Church Mission School ...	Bezwada	......
	Hindu School...	Do.	......
	Zemindary School	Vallur...	15th August 1866 ...
	Union School...	Nizampatam	......
	Do.	Kaikalur	13th April 1868 ...
	Do.	Avanigadda	......
	Do.	Chinna Ganjam ...	......
	Do.	Nandur	......
	Result's School	Gudur...	......
	Do.	Pamarru	......
	Do.	Kollur	......
	Do.	Tenali	......
	Do.	Kavalur	......
	Do.	Nandigama	......
	Do.	Nuzvidu	......
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Lalpeta	Guntur	......
	Do.	Bapatla	......
	Vernacular School	Do.	......
	Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Purshottapatam ...	......
	Second Division.		
Bellary District.	R. C. Male Asylum Anglo-Vernacular School... ...	Bellary...	——————1848...
	Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Do. Cowl Bazaar...	......
	Do.	Harpunhully	22nd March 1865...
	Do.	Huvinhadagaly ...	......
	Do.	Hospet...	——June 1867...
	Do.	Kudlighee	——September 1869...
	Do.	Narayanadevakerry ...	27th January 1868...
	Do.	Roydroog	1st March 1871...
	Do.	Kumply	22nd January 1869...
	Do.	Tadputri	1st August 1869...
	Do.	Gooty	......
	Do.	Pennakondah	——March 1870...

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.										Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	
41	...	...	41	34	39	17	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
20	...	...	20	16	24	16	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
25	...	...	25	20	26	10	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
27	...	...	27	23	26	1	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
10	...	...	10	9	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
22	1	...	23	16	20	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
82	...	...	82	62	80	82	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
20	...	...	20	19	22	10	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
49	1	...	50	43	47	30	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
45	...	...	45	40	53	10	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
29	...	...	29	22	32	12	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
30	57	5	92	76	112	59	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
83	...	...	83	55	64	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As 3 to 12 ...
17	61	15	93	53	58	93	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As 6 to Rs. 1½
90	1	...	91	83	96	61	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1
48	4	...	52	47	55	32	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 6 ...
28	2	...	30	21	23	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 6 ...
24	6	...	30	34	45	22	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8 ...
35	...	...	35	37	42	22	...	35	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	As. 1 to 8 ...
20	5	...	25	21	30	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 4 ...
19	...	...	19	14	16	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
20	1	...	21	18	23	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
18	5	...	23	23	23	10	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
35	...	...	35	25	26	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
21	1	...	22	19	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
21	2	...	23	11	13	6	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
30	12	...	42	29	38	12	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
38	2	...	40	34	42	38	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
36	1	...	37	40	51	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
42	2	...	44	43	48	13	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
19	1	...	20	17	20	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
12	10	...	22	20	22	17	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
8	1	35	44	30	43	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 and 8 ...
52	4	4	60	48	54	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 and Rs. 1.
27	3	...	30	23	36	30	...	30	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 and 8 ...
41	9	...	50	46	55	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
27	2	2	31	22	32	31	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
21	4	...	25	27	35	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
22	2	...	24	20	20	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
28	7	...	35	19	21	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
19	...	...	19	14	18	12	...	19	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
49	9	...	58	30	40	38	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 4 ...
27	2	...	29	30	46	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 ...
33	8	...	41	27	33	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																					Charges						
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinar[y]			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A		
185	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	305	0	0	305	0	0	...			
139	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	259	0	0	259	0	0	...			
98	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	0	0	...	...	...	146	8	0	146	8	0	...			
90	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	0	0	...	...	...	180	0	0	180	0	0	...			
112	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	...	...	172	0	0	172	0	0	...			
162	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0	72	0	0	...	...	...	414	0	0	414	0	0	...			
328	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0	...	...	...	628	0	0	628	0	0	...			
90	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	4	0	...	...	...	146	12	0	146	12	0	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	6	0	...	...	...	45	6	0	45	6	0	...			
138	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	4	0	...	...	...	250	12	0	250	12	0	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	0	0	...	...	...	203	0	0	203	0	0	...			
273	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	0	0	1,095	5	9	1,471	5	9	1,471	5	9	...			
812	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	12	6	495	0	0	1,656	11	2	1,616	11	2	40			
168	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	10	0	1,397	11	11	1,603	4	10	1,500	10	8	64			
715	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	12	0	500	9	6	0	6	7	1,797	5	10	1,759	13	6	21			
420	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	0	0	166	11	7	...	...	...	966	11	7	946	12	6	19			
167	0	0	...	...	...	169	0	0	...	...	...	49	0	0	...	...	...	385	0	0	300	0	0	36			
231	0	0	...	...	...	277	0	0	...	...	...	30	10	0	...	...	...	538	10	0	494	0	0	14			
...	...	...	...	...	...	411	5	4	...	...	...	37	8	0	35	8	0	484	5	4	441	13	4	5			
...	...	...	...	...	...	467	4	0	...	...	...	39	8	0	...	...	...	506	12	0	380	0	0	87			
...	...	...	...	...	...	69	9	0	...	...	...	16	2	0	...	...	...	85	11	0	68	1	0	6			
84	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	10	0	...	...	...	126	2	0	126	2	0	...			
335	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	120	0	0	459	5	6	459	5	6	...			
123	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	0	0	...	...	...	174	0	0	174	0	0	...			
153	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	0	0	...	...	...	249	8	0	249	8	0	...			
77	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...	101	0	0	101	0	0	...			
139	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	0	0	24	0	0	...	...	...	259	0	0	259	0	0	...			
191	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	864	0	0	58	6	0	...	...	...	1,113	14	0	1,113	14	0	...			
296	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	...	...	...	496	0	0	496	0	0	...			
220	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	10	0	0	260	0	0	260	0	0	...			
92	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	24	0	0	...	...	...	176	8	0	176	8	0	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	60	0	0	...	...	...	120	0	0	120	0	0	...			
1,282	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,022	13	10	444	8	0	...	...	...	2,749	9	4	2,100	8	10	649			
262	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	0	198	0	0	...	...	...	582	0	0	562	0	0	20			
121	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	128	12	0	240	1	6	494	3	9	510	5	2	17			
180	0	0	...	...	...	510	14	6	...	...	...	119	8	0	...	...	...	810	6	6	616	12	2	203			
400	0	0	...	...	...	99	6	8	...	...	...	166	12	0	...	...	...	666	2	8	632	2	9	31			
180	0	0	...	...	...	175	11	4	...	...	...	90	12	0	...	...	...	446	7	4	332	7	0	114			
310	0	0	...	...	...	257	14	0	...	...	...	48	12	0	...	...	...	616	10	0	534	8	0	82			
240	0	0	...	...	...	252	15	5	...	...	...	38	[illegible]	0	...	...	...	530	15	5	465	0	3	65			
60	0	0	...	...	...	160	14	0	...	...	...	87	[illegible]	0	...	...	...	258	10	0	204	5	11	54			
300	0	0	...	...	...	744	8	4	...	...	...	118	15	0	...	...	...	1,163	7	4	624	9	4	119			
309	0	0	...	...	...	180	0	0	...	...	...	123	0	0	...	...	...	612	0	0	612	0	0	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	705	2	0	...	...	...	111	0	0	...	...	...	816	2	0	660	9	0	44			

Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of Educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
305	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	6	5	7	0	...	...	...	
259	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	0	8	11	0	...	...	...	
146	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	4	14	10	...	...	...	
180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	2	3	14	7	...	...	...	
172	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	9	12	7	1	...	...	...	
414	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	14	0	10	2	0	...	...	...	
628	0	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	0	5	4	8	...	...	...	
146	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	7	4	12	3	...	...	...	
45	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
250	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	4	3	7	5	...	...	...	
203	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,471	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	9	3	4	3	...	...	...	
1,656	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	11	14	12	6	...	...	...	
1,564	10	10	38	10	0	...	...	...	29	8	4	3	2	5	...	...	...	
1,781	0	8	16	5	2	...	...	...	21	7	4	8	9	11	...	...	...	
965	15	6	0	12	1	...	...	...	20	8	10	8	15	0	...	...	...	
336	0	0	49	0	0	...	...	...	16	0	0	7	15	3	8	0	9	
508	0	0	30	10	0	...	...	...	14	15	0	6	12	8	8	2	4	
446	13	4	37	8	0	...	...	...	12	1	3	...	...	...	11	1	10	
467	4	0	39	8	0	...	...	...	22	4	0	...	...	...	22	4	0	
69	9	0	16	2	0	...	...	...	4	15	6	...	...	...	4	15	6	
126	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	1	4	11	1	...	...	...	
459	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	6	14	9	0	...	...	...	
174	0	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	15	4	4	14	9	...	...	...	
249	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	1	8	1	3	...	...	...	
101	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11	7	0	0	...	...	...	
259	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	11	4	12	8	...	...	...	
1,113	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	12	2	5	10	1	...	...	...	
496	0	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	6	2	7	6	5	...	...	...	
260	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	9	5	1	10	..	...	...	
176	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	1	5	7	0	...	...	...	
120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,749	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	10	5	42	11	10	...	...	...	Aided from other than Educational Funds.
582	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	0	5	7	4	...	...	...	
528	4	4	...	...	..	34	0	7	22	15	6	5	4	5	...	...	..	
820	6	6	...	...	...	10	0	0	17	13	4	3	14	7	11	1	8	
664	2	8	2	0	0	...	.	...	30	3	0	18	2	11	4	8	4	
446	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	7	6	10	8	6	8	1	
616	10	0	...	..	..	...	...	...	30	13	4	15	8	0	12	14	4	
530	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	15	2	12	10	1	13	5	0	
258	10	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	18	7	7	4	4	7	11	7	10	
744	8	4	418	15	0	...	...	...	24	13	0	10	0	0	24	13	0	
612	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	20	6	5	10	4	10	6	0	0	
705	2	0	111	0	0	...	...	...	26	1	10	...	...	...	26	1	10	

TABLE VIII.—(*Continued.*)

District	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When establish[ed]
	Third Division.—(*Continued.*)		
Chingleput District.	Free Church Mission Branch School.	Chingleput	—— 1840.
Chingleput District.	Do. do. ...	Trivellore	—— 1858.
Chingleput District.	Wesleyan Mission A.-V. School ...	St. Thomas' Mount ...	— January 1865.
Chingleput District.	Roman Catholic School	Palaveram	—— 1845.
Chingleput District.	Do. do.	Kitcheri	......
South Arcot District.	S. P. G. School Old Town	Cuddalore	—— 1801.
South Arcot District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Manjakuppum ...	31st Jany. 1865.
South Arcot District.	Do.	Tripaplore	......
South Arcot District.	Do.	Trivandipuram ...	......
South Arcot District.	Do.	Oreyoor	......
South Arcot District.	Sivapragasa Institution	Chedumbrum... ...	......
South Arcot District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Mamthanthanellore ...	—— 1873.
	Fourth Division.		
North Arcot District.	Church of Scotland Mission School...	Vellore	—— 1861.
North Arcot District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Guriattum	— July 1868.
North Arcot District.	Do. do.	Arconum	— January 1867..
North Arcot District.	Do. do.	Poondy	......
North Arcot District.	D·. do.	Panapakum	......
North Arcot District.	Do. do.	Katpakum	......
North Arcot District.	Church of S. M. School	Arconum	......
North Arcot District.	Annamalay Chetty's School, Ranipett	} Wallajah Taluq ...	......
North Arcot District.	Ragaviah's School, Wallajah.. ...		
North Arcot District.	Village School	Sholingur	......
North Arcot District.	Do.	Vettangolum	......
North Arcot District.	Do.	Mamundur	......
North Arcot District.	Do.	Tiruvalam	......
North Arcot District.	Do.	Catpady	......
North Arcot District.	Caveripauk Desoy Street	Chittoor Circle ...	......
North Arcot District.	Village School Thirthipett	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Do. Chittathoor	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Do. Iral	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Do. Velkoor	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Do. Trichanoor	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Do. Perianagapoondy ...	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Do. Pullipett	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Do. Kil Tritany Kistniah.	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Kalastry do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Thennamara Street School	Vellore Circle ...	......
North Arcot District.	Cosapett Rutnavelu Aiyers	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	American Mission Boarding School, Agraharam.	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Virinjipuram do. ...	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Ambur Narasamier do. ...	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Konavatam do. ...	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Arcot Town Cammann Street do. ...	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Melminuel do. ...	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Valuvanur	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Bramadesam School	Do. ...	......
North Arcot District.	Natteri	Do. ...	......

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTION[S]

Private Schools [...]

	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.											Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	
..	158	5	4	167	120	139	167	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs 1
...	102	1	...	103	86	63	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs 1
...	130	7	9	146	106	126	146	105	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to Rs 1
...	...	...	41	41	38	42	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
...	11	...	74	85	68	85	44	43	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
...	27	...	41	68	42	54	68	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to Rs 1
...	73	1	...	74	62	74	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 As.
...	79	2	...	81	60	70	50	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	24	...	...	24	21	25	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	26	...	...	26	19	19	12	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	166	...	...	166	138	189	20	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
..	30	...	...	30	21	29	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
5 (																		
1 2	113	11	10	134	110	129	134	134	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to Rs
8 2	55	3	...	58	42	52	58	21	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 10 As.
4 (	50	3	6	59	66	74	51	38	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 to 8 As.
2 (	18	...	...	18	16	18	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
2 (	63	...	...	63	55	62	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
3 (	14	...	...	14	12	13	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
2 (	55	3	8	66	60	68	60	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
1 (	30	4	...	34	27	33	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
2 ..	40	...	...	40	32	39	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
1 ..	30	...	...	30	27	30	16	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
3 ..	19	...	...	19	18	20	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
2 ..	28	...	...	28	21	27	13	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
2 ..	34	...	...	34	31	34	26	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
3 ..	41	11	1	53	45	52	31	44	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
3 .	38	5	...	43	38	46	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	27	...	...	27	26	30	25	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
3 .	27	...	...	27	22	26	12	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
4 .	33	...	...	33	28	28	11	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
1 .	49	...	...	49	48	49	26	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
1 .	18	...	...	18	16	18	12	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	51	...	...	51	48	47	25	5	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	19	...	...	19	16	19	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	32	...	...	32	30	30	16	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	56	4	...	60	46	60	30	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
)	22	...	...	22	18	22	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
5)	46	...	...	46	36	43	29	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
25	..	...	41	41	40	41	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
4)																		
25	35	13	...	48	37	45	16	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
2)	70	24	...	94	86	91	50	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
22	28	1	...	29	20	22	5	6	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
25	65	5	...	70	59	69	4	65	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
14	41	2	...	43	32	38	16	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
45	32	...	...	32	25	33	17	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
2'	26	...	...	26	19	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
39	40	...	...	40	38	40	34	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

OR GENERAL EDUCATION.

he Middle Class.

Receipts.																					Charges				
From Government			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary	
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
1,013	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,938	0	7	954	8	0	...	...	...	3,905	8	7	3,905	8	7	...	...
962	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	996	12	4	836	4	0	...	...	...	2,795	12	4	2,751	12	4	44	0
1,019	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	4	0	500	0	0	2,554	8	0	2,434	1	8	120	6
300	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	3	0	18	2	0	...	...	...	606	5	0	852	0	0	14	0
326	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	8	0	...	...	...	390	8	0	390	8	0	...	...
360	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	10	0	360	0	0	922	10	0	842	13	2	58	5
352	7	9	174	0	0	...	...	...	115	2	0	362	6	0	29	8	3	1,083	8	0	871	6	2	86	13
198	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	0	0	...	...	...	294	4	0	294	4	0	...	...
154	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	0	0	...	...	...	220	8	0	220	8	0	...	...
120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...	144	0	0	144	0	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	0	0	...	...	...	246	0	0	246	0	0	...	...
930	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	983	12	0	1,487	15	0	3,401	11	0	3,401	11	0	...	...
270	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	6	0	...	...		604	3	1	602	3	1	2	0
449	2	1	131	13	1	...	...	...	214	0	0	204	14	0	...	..	...	926	0	1	910	0	0	50	5
98	8	0	60	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	8	0	...	...	...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...	...
162	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	0	0	...	...	...	294	0	0	294	0	0	...	...
85	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	0	0	...	...	...	136	8	0	136	8	0	...	...
281	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	5	0	848	9	0	1,337	14	0	1,337	14	0	...	...
156	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	...	...	216	0	0	216	0	0	...	...
164	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	0	0	...	...	...	286	0	0	286	0	0	...	...
295	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	14	0	...	...	...	551	6	0	551	6	0	...	...
92	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	8	0	...	...	...	177	8	0	177	8	0	...	...
114	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	8	0	...	...	...	212	0	0	212	0	0	...	...
210	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	0	0	...	...	...	430	8	0	430	8	0	...	...
214	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	4	0	...	...	...	285	12	0	285	12	0	...	...
167	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	8	0	...	...	...	277	0	0	277	0	0	...	...
228	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0	...	...	...	468	0	0	468	0	0	...	...
98	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	0	0	...	...	...	194	0	0	194	0	0	...	...
123	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	0	0	...	...	...	245	0	0	245	0	0	...	...
263	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	0	0	...	...	...	465	8	0	465	8	0	...	...
97	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	2	0	...	...	...	162	2	0	162	2	0	...	...
238	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0	...	...	...	418	0	0	418	0	0	...	...
87	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	0	0	...	...	...	153	0	0	158	0	0	...	...
97	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	8	0	...	...	...	197	8	0	197	8	0	...	...
434	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	8	0	...	..	...	472	0	0	472	0	0	...	...
88	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	0	0	...	...	...	176	0	0	176	0	0	...	...
133	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	253	8	0	253	8	0	...	...
252	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	0	0	252	0	0	...	...
148	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	0	0	...	...	...	220	8	0	220	8	0	...	...
204	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0	...	...	...	384	0	0	384	0	0	...	...
117	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0	...	...	...	201	8	0	201	8	0	...	...
191	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	311	0	0	311	0	0	...	...
116	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0	...	...	...	200	0	0	200	0	0	...	...
140	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0	...	...	...	224	8	0	224	8	0	...	...
87	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	...	...	147	8	0	147	8	0	...	...
138	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	258	0	0	258	0	0	...	...

Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
3,905	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	8	9	8	7	0	...	...	...	
2,795	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	8	2	11	3	1	...	...	...	
2,554	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	7	9	9	10	...	...	...	
866	0	0	...	...	...	259	11	0	72	12	8	7	14	3	...	...	...	
390	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	11	4	12	8	...	...	...	
901	2	5	21	7	7	...	...	...	21	7	4	8	9	2	...	...	...	
958	3	5	75	4	7	...	...	...	15	7	3	5	11	0	...	...	...	
294	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	6	3	4	10	...	...	...	
220	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	0	7	5	9	...	...	...	
144	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	3	6	5	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No sum drawn during the year.
246	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	5	8	9	2	...	...	...	
3,401	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	14	9	8	7	3	...	...	...	
604	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	2	6	6	10	...	...	...	
960	9	4	...	...	...	34	9	3	14	8	10	6	12	11	...	...	...	
150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	0	6	2	6	...	...	...	
294	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	2	15	1	...	...	...	
136	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	0	7	2	0	...	...	...	
1,337	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	9	4	10	11	...	...	...	
216	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	5	12	5	...	...	...	
286	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	0	5	2	0	...	...	...	
551	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	8	10	15	1	...	...	...	
177	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	9	5	1	9	...	...	...	
212	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	6	5	7	3	...	...	...	
430	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	0	10	0	5	...	...	...	
285	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	7	4	12	3	...	...	...	
277	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	8	4	6	6	...	...	...	
468	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0	8	12	4	...	...	...	
194	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	1	4	7	3	...	...	...	
245	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	0	4	6	3	...	...	...	
465	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	2	5	7	10	...	...	...	
162	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	6	1	0	...	...	...	
418	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	4	4	15	4	...	...	...	
153	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	0	5	7	0	...	...	...	
197	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	4	3	3	9	...	...	...	
472	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	2	9	7	2	...	...	...	
176	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	5	4	14	3	...	...	...	
253	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	8	3	11	4	...	...	...	
252	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	6	4	10	...	...	...	
220	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	5	4	0	3	...	...	...	
384	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	5	2	5	11	...	...	...	
201	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	2	5	14	0	...	...	...	
311	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	3	3	10	...	...	...	
200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	0	3	10	0	...	...	...	
224	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	8	5	9	11	...	...	...	
147	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	0	4	9	8	...	...	...	
258	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	0	3	10	1	...	...	...	

...ITUTIONS
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R. 1 ...
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213	0
233	2
189	0
425	4
474	0
324	0
286	3
176	0
446	12
231	0
120	0
111	8
83	14
290	6
*231	1
142	0
255	0
82	8
893	0
687	8
3,321	11
528	7
330	9
420	0
464	0
288	0
...	...
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...	...
...	...
2,181	4
300	0
346	
492	
306	
367	
232	
138	
97	
116	
199	
289	
117	
138	

TABLE VIII.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.
	Fourth Division.—(*Continued.*)		
Trichinopoly District.	Wesleyan Mission School	Trichinopoly	......
	Anglo-Vernacular School... ...	Kulitalay	— June 1865.
	Do. do.	Nungapuram	... July 1867.
	Do. do.	Musiri	——— 1864.
	Do. do.	Waitalai	......
	Do. do.	Pitchandacovil ...	— March 1869.
	Do. do.	Torriyur	——— 1864.
	Do. do.	Laulgoody	——— 1864.
	Fifth Division.		
Coimbatore District.	Lawrence Asylum...	Ootacamund	——— 1858.
	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Coimbatore	January 1860.
	Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School	Do.	23rd April 1867.
	Anglo-Vernacular School... ...	Karamaday	......
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School...	Carur	— April 1868.
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Do.	— December 1862.
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Othaichekkar Street	Coimbatore	— July 1870.
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Suckravarapetta	Do.	1ts April 1866.
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Taluq Cutcherry Lane	Do.	......
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Singanullur	Do.	......
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Bowany.	Do.	— November 1866.
	Do. do. Neroor...	Do.	— October 1866.
	Do. do. Nanjuithalayur	Do.	......
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Udamalapetta	Do.	......
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Anamalai	Do.	......
	Union School	Kungayum	7th Sept. 1867.
	Do.	Sulur	25th March 1867.
Madura District.	Anglo-Vernacular School... ...	Palany...	16th August 1864.
	Do. do.	Trimungalum... ...	1st March 1864.
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School...	Madura	14th April 1865.
	Christian do. do. ...	Do.	— February 1868.
	Anglo-Vernacular School... ...	Sholavandum	10th July 1865.
	Do. do.	Tiruppattnum... ...	1st June 1869.
	Do. do.	Shevagunga	18th May 1856.
	Do. do.	Manamadura	——— 1872.
	Do. do.	Paramagudy	12th April 1867.
	Do. do.	Ramnad	......
	Do. do.	Devipatam	——— 1872.

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

…MBER OF PUPILS ON …ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.										Monthly Rate of School Fee.
	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	
9	7	19	135	137	166	135	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
9	3	...	72	53	72	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to R. 1 ...
3	...	...	33	27	29	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ...
9	3	1	33	23	27	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
8	...	...	28	22	20	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
5	3	...	18	17	18	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4, 6 and 8 ...
9	...	...	49	33	44	42	49	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to R. 1 ...
3	...	1	64	45	55	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to R. 1½ ...
	...	324	324	324	331	324	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	......
6	14	20	180	116	133	180	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to R. 1½ ...
1	2	82	125	108	153	101	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
8	...	...	18	16	19	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6, 8 and 12 ...
5	1	...	76	32	42	76	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to R. 1½ ...
1	...	6	27	22	27	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
2	1	...	53	57	64	41	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
6	8	...	54	58	65	46	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
9	1	...	160	84	99	135	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
3	...	...	23	15	22	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
1	6	2	49	20	44	34	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
0	...	...	40	21	27	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
3	...	...	23	21	24	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
7	10	...	47	24	32	14	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
6	2	...	28	24	27	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
3	3	...	46	41	46	32	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 1 and 2 ...
5	...	...	15	13	18	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. ½ and 1 ...
1	...	...	31	27	31	24	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to R. 1 ...
6	5	...	41	28	39	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to R. 1 ...
0	6	1	157	265	316	157	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to R. 1½ ...
7	1	24	82	76	84	82	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to R. 1¾ ...
4	...	...	34	28	31	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to R. 1½ ...
9	...	...	29	19	23	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12 ...
7	1	...	58	45	57	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to R. 1½. ...
5	...	...	25	26	29	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to R. 1 ...
6	1	...	57	48	56	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12. ...
9	1	16	116	96	126	116	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to R. 1¾ ...
7	1	...	18	14	18	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to R. 1 ...

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																					Charges.			
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.
1,638	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	1,268	1	0	551	12	4	3,517	13	4	3,320	0	0	163
359	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	14	0	...	...	...	866	9	2	790	10	0	34
150	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	6	0	16	10	0	330	0	0	345	0	0	...
230	0	0	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	3	0	534	14	11	976	1	11	470	9	2	...
138	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	0	0	...	...	...	285	0	0	376	0	0	4
129	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	6	0	...	...	...	240	14	0	260	7	3	6
270	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	14	0	26	8	4	598	6	0	567	8	0	4
259	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	6	0	405	3	11	...	...	...	709	5	8	709	5	8	...
42,483	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	0	0	75,866	12	7	1,18,678	14	3	86,500	10	6	...
500	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	11	0	354	1	0	1,458	4	0	1,458	4	0	...
229	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	826	4	0	...	...	...	1,055	4	0	1,055	4	0	...
120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	99	12	0	...	...	...	249	12	0	240	0	0	9
161	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	10	0	...	...	...	518	3	9	452	10	9	64
240	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	2	0	78	14	0	511	0	0	480	0	0	31
168	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	2	0	...	...	...	313	2	0	313	2	0	...
374	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0	...	...	...	554	8	0	554	8	0	...
353	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	8	0	...	...	...	801	8	0	801	8	0	...
104	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	224	0	0	224	0	0	...
135	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0	...	...	...	385	8	0	385	8	0	...
117	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	0	0	75	0	0	...	...	...	229	0	0	229	0	0	...
177	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	0	0	...	...	...	285	0	0	285	0	0	...
79	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	4	0	...	...	...	194	12	0	194	12	0	...
84	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	8	0	...	...	...	275	0	0	275	0	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	606	10	4	...	...	...	44	4	0	...	...	...	650	14	4	606	10	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	195	8	0	...	...	...	11	3	0	...	...	...	206	11	0	201	4	6	...
267	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	0	0	239	8	0	...	...	...	591	8	9	578	8	6	...
251	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	11	0	...	...	...	480	14	0	502	6	0	1181
1,749	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,695	4	0	...	...	...	5,444	12	0	5,478	11	9	102
678	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	14	0	...	...	...	1,522	15	9	1,453	7	8	...
330	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	313	12	0	44	11	2	696	7	2	677	7	2	19
159	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	0	0	114	14	0	986	4	11	1,356	2	11	830	0	0	159
598	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	9	4	406	8	0	...	...	...	1,424	13	4	1,292	7	3	132
254	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	0	0	201	4	0	...	...	...	534	6	0	508	4	0	...
336	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	4	0	313	14	0	...	...	...	925	5	10	658	10	9	...
1,335	0	0	1,200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,054	7	0	952	6	8	4,541	13	8	4,314	14	1	226
143	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	0	142	5	0	...	...	...	310	0	4	283	3	4	46

Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Government.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
3,483	10	4	34	3	0	...	...	...	25	8	0	11	15	4	...	...	..	
825	3	6	41	5	8	...	...	...	15	9	1	6	12	7	...	...	...	
345	0	0	...	...	...	15	0	0	12	12	5	5	8	11	...	...	...	
470	9	2	505	8	9	...	...	...	20	7	4	10	0	0	...	...	...	
280	4	0	4	12	0	...	...	...	12	11	10	6	4	4	...	...	...	
266	7	3	...	...	...	25	9	3	15	10	9	7	9	10	...	...	...	
571	14	0	26	8	8	...	...	...	17	5	3	8	2	11	...	...	...	
709	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	7	5	12	4	...	...	...	
86,500	10	6	32,178	3	9	...	...	...	266	15	8	131	1	11	...	...	...	Aided from other than Educational Funds.
1,458	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	3	4	5	0	...	...	...	
1,055	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	4	2	1	11	...	...	..	
249	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	9	7	8	0	...	...	...	
516	11	9	1	8	0	...	...	...	16	2	4	5	0	10	...	...	...	
511	0	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	23	3	8	10	14	7	...	...	...	
313	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	11	2	15	2	...	...	...	
554	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	11	6	7	4	...	...	...	
801	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	8	4	3	3	...	...	...	
224	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	11	6	14	11	...	...	...	
385	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	5	6	12	5	...	...	...	
229	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	6	5	9	2	...	...	...	
285	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	2	8	6	10	...	...	...	
194	12	0	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	1	10	3	5	0	...	...	...	
275	0	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	11	7	4	3	8	4	...	...	...	
606	10	4	44	4	0	...	...	...	14	12	9	...	...	...	14	12	9	
201	4	6	5	6	6	...	...	...	15	7	9	...	...	...	15	0	7	
578	8	6	13	0	3	...	...	...	21	6	10	9	14	3	...	...	...	
1,684	5	0	...	...	...	1203	7	0	60	2	6	8	15	6	...	...	...	
5,575	11	9	...	...	...	130	15	9	21	0	8	6	9	8	...	...	...	
1,453	7	8	69	8	1	...	...	...	19	2	0	8	14	9	...	...	...	
696	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	14	0	11	12	7	...	...	...	
489	0	0	867	2	11	...	...	...	25	11	9	8	5	11	...	...	...	
1,424	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	10	7	13	4	11	...	...	...	
508	4	0	26	2	0	...	...	...	19	8	9	9	12	5	...	...	...	
558	10	9	266	11	1	...	...	...	13	11	7	7	0	0	...	.	...	
4,541	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	5	0	13	14	6	...	...	...	
330	2	5	...	...	...	20	2	1	23	9	4	10	3	6	...	...	...	

TABLE VIII.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Nu… the … Hindus.
	Sixth Division.			
Malabar District.	Church of England School ...	Cannanore... ...	1868	49
	German Mission Anglo-Ver. School	Calicut	......	208
	Protestant Boys School	Cochin	1865	7
	Christian Brothers' School ...	Cannanore... ...	1865	6
	German Mission School	Do.	1869	85
	Do. do.	Tellicherry ...	......	...
	Do. Parsee do.	Do. ...	......	175
	Do. do.	Palghaut	......	58
	Nurni School	Do.	......	64
	Roman Catholic School	Calicut	1867	81
	Elappalli School	Do.	......	82
	Union School	Alattur	1868	94
	Do.	Kollangode ...	1868	66
	Do.	Peruvambu ...	1869	35
	Do.	Kottayi	1869	44
	Do.	Kongad	1870	56
	Do.	Angadipuram ...	1865	57
	Do.	Cherpalcheri ...	1865	65
	Do.	Kolattur	......	23
	Do.	Manjeri	1866	62
	Do.	Malappuram ...	......	84
	Do.	Tirttala	1869	24
	Do.	Enamakkil... ...	1869	25
	Do.	Ponnani	1869	85
	Do.	Tripprayur	1869	35
	Do.	Bettattuputiyangati	1866	35
	Do.	Tanur	......	37
	Do.	Chattamangalam ...	1868	45
	Do.	Payyoli	1868	57
	Do.	Manantoddy ...	......	21
	Do.	Peringulam ...	1870	58
	Do.	Kottayam	1864	50
	Do.	Anjarakandi ...	......	41
	Do.	Talipparamba ...	1869	76
	Do.	Kavvai	1865	52
	Do.	Kalpatti	1869	105
	Do.	Pannyankara ...	......	29
	Do.	Valayanad... ...	......	27
	Do.	Cochin	......	36
South Canara.	Roman Catholic Bishop's School at St. Rozario	Mangalore... ...	1868	17
	Milagres Bishop's School... ...	Do. ...	1868	32
	Do. Trustees' do.	Do. ...	1857	8
	Car Street A. V. School	Do. ...	......	105
	Kadiri School	Do. ...	......	4

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—Institutions

Private Schools

	…of Pupils on … at the end of … year.		Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.											Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	
4	16	69	45	70	69	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
7	47	262	179	220	193	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2½ to 12 ..
2	66	75	62	82	75	...	...	75	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	As. 2 to R. 1...
1	141	148	126	153	148	...	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
1	33	129	87	124	99	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	33	33	30	38	33	...	...	33	26	...	...	...	11	...	13	......
	...	175	144	169	175	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
2	11	71	40	70	71	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	64	56	71	40	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
1	135	167	93	155	167	...	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	32	27	32	25	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
2	4	100	70	94	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	66	40	61	66	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	35	24	85	26	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	44	31	49	44	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	56	37	48	29	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
6	1	74	50	70	40	...	...	74	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	......
	...	65	50	65	65	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	23	24	33	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
2	...	64	56	68	64	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
4	7	45	28	36	45	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	24	16	27	24	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	27	52	13	51	28	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
3	2	40	28	41	36	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	35	28	30	25	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
1	3	39	36	49	39	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	37	34	45	37	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	45	17	31	32	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	57	41	51	57	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
1	33	55	39	61	55	33	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
1	...	59	59	64	47	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
3	1	54	46	59	34	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
1	...	42	40	44	42	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
1	3	80	58	71	78	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	52	44	58	34	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
1	...	106	94	120	106	...	...	106	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8 ...
	...	29	32	40	29	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 4 ...
	...	27	24	27	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
3	136	175	134	162	175	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 Rs. 1½ ...
3	89	112	94	118	112	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12 ...
3	68	108	91	108	96	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
5	28	42	38	44	28	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	...	105	99	102	103	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
	12	16	14	17	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	......

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																					Charg[es]				
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extra-ordinar[y]	
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.
447	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	0	0	171	7	0	...	...	...	1,051	7	0	946	10	8	41	2
852	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	4	7	223	10	7	1,906	7	2	1,790	15	2	100	0
720	13	4	275	0	0	...	...	...	230	0	0	336	8	6	60	0	0	1,622	5	10	1,555	8	4	43	10
444	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	0	0	1,080	0	0	1,777	8	0	1,777	8	0	...	...
153	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	4	0	2,200	12	0	2,648	0	0	2,648	0	0	...	...
244	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,235	8	0	4,480	0	0	4,480	0	0	...	...
363	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	9	0	965	7	0	1,847	0	0	1,845	4	0	...	...
227	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	7	9	244	8	3	504	8	0	504	8	0	...	...
363	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	463	8	0	463	8	0	...	...
198	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	0	0	522	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	...	...
190	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	...	...	250	0	0	250	0	0	...	...
450	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	0	0	825	15	5	70	10
426	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	0	0	725	5	9	40	0
160	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	0	371	13	0	40	0
130	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	0	0	382	7	5	40	0
130	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	0	0	436	13	10	40	0
705	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	6	706	12	6	791	6	9	111	0
948	0	0	...	...	...	694	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,642	12	6	927	3	11	76	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	993	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	6	993	10	5	418	14	1	30	2
699	0	0	...	...	...	1,301	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	6	2,012	1	6	1,327	8	8	94	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	0	2	0	430	13	10	14	7
243	0	0	...	...	...	821	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	10	1,073	10	10	680	7	4	48	1
237	0	0	...	...	...	265	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	0	0	632	10	5	40	0
510	0	0	...	...	...	986	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496	0	0	990	2	11	50	12
238	0	0	...	...	...	554	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	4	0	523	13	9	15	0
558	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	0	0	1,044	6	8	40	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,333	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	2,333	8	0	450	12	5	100	0
120	0	0	...	...	...	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	12	0	213	3	9	30	0
306	0	0	...	...	...	697	8	0	...	...	...	9	14	0	0	3	6	1,013	9	6	1,019	14	7	170	6
300	0	0	...	...	...	1,175	0	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,475	0	7	689	1	8	120	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	9	0	...	...	...	42	9	0	922	6	4	60	0
480	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	0	...	...	...	505	3	0	922	2	0	78	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	229	0	0	...	...	...	16	7	0	...	...	...	245	7	0	632	10	6	33	12
300	0	0	...	...	...	71	4	0	...	...	...	40	3	0	15	11	0	427	2	0	959	6	6	1,397	13
500	0	0	...	...	...	374	8	0	...	...	...	30	2	0	...	...	...	904	10	0	1,095	9	4	24	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	780	3	9	...	...	...	406	9	0	...	...	...	1,186	12	9	1,186	12	9	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	381	8	0	...	...	...	38	6	0	...	...	...	419	14	0	400	8	0	19	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	408	14	8	...	...	...	33	6	0	...	...	...	442	4	8	421	3	8	23	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,338	10	4	...	...	...	874	2	0	...	...	...	2,212	12	4	1,937	0	6	275	11
629	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	9	1	687	10	0	...	...	...	1,407	15	1	1,407	15	1	...	...
476	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	11	6	576	12	6	1,453	0	0	1,453	0	0	...	...
66	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	0	0	...	...	...	138	0	0	138	0	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	15	0	...	...	...	657	15	0	657	15	0	...	...
44	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	0	0	44	0	0	...	...

Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
987	12	8	63	10	4	...	...	...	21	15	3	9	14	11	...	...	...	
1,890	15	2	15	8	0	...	...	...	21	11	9	4	12	2	...	...	...	
1,599	2	8	23	3	2	...	...	...	25	12	8	11	10	0	...	...	...	
1,777	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	9	3	8	5	...	...	...	
2,648	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	7	0	1	12	2	...	...	...	Result System.
4,480	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	0	0	6	15	9	...	...	...	Do.
1,845	4	0	1	12	0	...	...	...	30	4	2	5	14	11	...	...	...	Do.
504	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	10	5	11	0	...	...	...	Do.
463	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	5	6	7	10	...	...	...	Do.
1,200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	5	2	2	0	...	...	...	Do.
250	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	2	7	0	7	...	...	...	Do.
896	10	0	...	...	...	446	10	0	12	12	11	6	6	10	...	...	...	A grant of Rs. 787 from Local Funds is entered opposite the Lower Class Union Schools of the Malabar District. This sum appears to appertain also to these Middle Class Schools, as shown in the return of the Inspectorof Schools.
765	5	9	...	...	...	339	5	9	19	2	2	10	10	5	...	...	...	
411	13	0	...	...	...	251	13	0	17	2	6	6	10	8	...	...	...	
422	7	5	...	...	...	292	7	5	13	10	0	4	3	1	...	...	...	
476	13	10	...	...	...	346	13	10	12	14	3	3	8	3	...	...	...	
902	6	9	...	...	...	195	10	3	18	0	9	14	1	7	...	...	...	
1,078	7	11	569	4	1	...	...	...	21	7	6	18	15	4	13	14	4	A special grant of Rs. 18,338 appears as receipts from Government for these and certain other Higher and Lower Class Schools.
449	0	1	544	10	4	...	...	...	18	11	4	...	...	...	16	4	6	
1,422	4	2	589	13	4	...	...	...	25	6	4	12	7	9	22	13	5	The sum of Rupees 1,310-12-0 from Local Funds refers to both these schools and to 2 Lower Class Schools, Vandur and Pantalur.
445	4	10	...	...	...	445	2	10	15	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
728	8	10	345	2	0	...	...	...	45	8	6	15	3	0	51	5	0	
672	10	5	...	...	...	170	10	5	5	11	0	18	3	8	20	6	2	
1,040	14	11	455	1	1	...	...	...	37	2	10	18	3	5	35	3	5	
538	13	9	253	6	3	...	...	...	19	3	11	8	8	0	19	12	9	
1,084	6	8	...	...	...	526	6	8	30	4	0	15	8	0	...	...	...	The sum of Rupees 2,333-6-0 from Local Funds refers to both these schools.
550	12	5	1,782	11	7	...	...	...	16	3	2	...	...	...	68	10	0	
243	3	9	...	...	...	122	7	9	14	2	11	7	0	11	0	0	8	
1,190	4	9	...	...	...	176	11	3	29	0	6	7	7	5	17	0	2	A special grant of Rs. 4,830 appears as receipts from Government for these schools and the Kudali Lower Class School.
809	1	8	665	14	11	...	...	...	20	11	11	7	11	0	30	2	0	
982	6	4	...	...	...	939	13	4	16	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,000	2	0	...	...	...	494	15	0	21	11	10	10	6	11	...	...	...	
666	7	4	...	...	...	421	0	4	16	10	7	...	...	...	5	11	7	
2,357	3	10	...	...	...	1,930	1	10	40	10	3	5	2	9	1	3	8	
1,120	8	4	...	...	...	215	14	4	25	7	6	11	5	9	8	8	2	
1,186	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	0	...	...	...	8	4	10	
419	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	11	...	...	...	11	14	9	
442	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	10	...	...	...	17	0	7	
2,212	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	2	...	...	...	9	15	10	
1,407	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	8	6	11	2	...	...	...	
1,453	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	6	5	3	9	...	...	...	
138	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	1	1	11	9	...	...	...	
657	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	

TABLE IX.

District	Name of Institution.		Locality.	When established.
	First Division.			
Ganjam District.	Town School		Berhampore	....
Ganjam District.	Subscription School		Sompeta	....
Ganjam District.	Do.		Jalumar	....
Ganjam District.	Do.		Kalingapatam	....
Ganjam District.	Results Grants Schools	(26) ...	Chicacole Taluq	....
Ganjam District.	Do.	(10) ...	Narasannapeta Taluq ...	....
Ganjam District.	Do.	(29) ...	Kimedy do. ...	....
Ganjam District.	Do.	(25) ...	Tekkali do. ...	....
Ganjam District.	Do.	(26) ...	Berhampur do. ...	....
Ganjam District.	Do.	(21) ...	Aska do. ...	....
Ganjam District.	Do.	(8) ...	Surada do. ...	....
Ganjam District.	Do.	(29) ...	Gumsur do. ...	....
Ganjam District.	Do.	(17) ...	Itchapur do. ...	....
Ganjam District.	Do.	(18) ...	Sompeta do. ...	....
Ganjam District.	Do.	(15) ...	Chicacole Municipality ...	....
Ganjam District.	Do.	(19) ...	Berhampur do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Subscription School		Merangi	....
Vizagapatam District.	Primary School		Vijianyanum	....
Vizagapatam District.	Results Grants School		Vizagapatam Taluq ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(11) ...	Bimilipatam do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(7) ...	Vizayanugarum	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(15) ...	Palacondah do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(8) ...	Singavarapukota Taluq ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(1) ...	Gajapatinagarum do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(1) ...	Salur do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(9) ...	Bobbili do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(8) ...	Parvatipur do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(16) ...	Chipurupalli do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(1) ...	Gunupur do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(22) ...	Anakapalli do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(32) ...	Sarvasidhi do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(10) ...	Viravilli do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(8) ...	Goluganda do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(3) ...	Bimlipatam Municipality...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(14) ...	Vizayanugarum do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(5) ...	Palkonda do. ...	....
Vizagapatam District.	Do.	(18) ...	Vizagapatam do. ...	....
Godavery District.	Subscription School		Rayakuduru	....
Godavery District.	Primary School		Cocanada	....
Godavery District.	Municipal School...		Do.	....
Godavery District.	Do. Madansingpetta ...		Rajahmundry	....
Godavery District.	Salary Grant Schools	(22) ...	Amalapur Taluq	....
Godavery District.	Do.	(7) ...	Kamachendrapur Taluq ...	....
Godavery District.	Do.	(9) ...	Rajahmundry do. ...	....
Godavery District.	Do.	(7) ...	Peddapur do. ...	....
Godavery District.	Do.	(22) ...	Narasapur do. ...	....
Godavery District.	Do.	(32) ...	Bhimavaram do. ...	....

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

...ER OF PUPILS ON THE ...S AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			Average Daily Attendance.	Averge Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.											Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	
17	...	58	39	41	30	...	46	...	...	46	12	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 4
...	...	12	11	12	12	...	12	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 2
...	...	22	11	17	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 3
...	...	20	10	12	8	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 4
...	...	361	333	286	23	...	350	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	156	149	178	7	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	684	598	692	8	...	400	...	...	309	...	...	...	...	...	....
1	...	462	376	479	...	...	363	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	2	462	436	464	26	...	186	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	448	408	420	10	...	129	...	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	57	52	59	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	....
4	...	488	349	485	...	...	40	...	...	436	12	...	...	...	...	....
12	...	271	253	274	28	...	188	...	...	71	12	...	...	..	...	....
...	...	377	327	375	...	...	318	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	....
98	...	374	270	356	28	...	296	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	....
4	2	342	328	347	24	...	163	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	16	10	13	12	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 2
3	...	60	58	63	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 6
...	...	76	58	68	7	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
1	5	222	191	242	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	105	92	110	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	216	196	210	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	58	46	54	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	..	10	7	9	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	15	12	14	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	176	144	166	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	97	74	90	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	301	258	300	29	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	8	14	15	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
14	...	603	445	525	...	...	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
5	...	663	502	600	...	...	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
2	...	192	133	160	...	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
3	...	93	60	81	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
5	...	99	76	93	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
39	...	388	302	354	65	...	356	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	....
1	2	160	143	171	7	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
36	3	534	413	513	50	...	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	27	19	22	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 4
1	1	65	55	65	47	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
3	...	38	34	37	30	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
1	1	58	40	45	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to R. 1.
12	...	392	283	379	35	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None.
6	...	225	177	217	32	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
1	...	132	112	144	9	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
1	...	136	75	82	9	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
8	...	467	324	426	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
12	...	643	635	470	30	...	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....

...RAL EDUCATION.

...ver Class.

	Receipts.																		Charges.						
	Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extra-ordinary.			,c...
P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	9	0	136	4	0	...	...	...	653	9	0	452	13	0	69	8	0	52
...	...	...	...	174	0	0	132	0	0	37	10	0	...	...	...	343	10	0	316	0	0	20	4	6	33
0	...	...	...	198	14	10	...	...	...	24	2	0	...	...	...	253	0	10	279	15	0	12	0	0	29
...	...	...	...	165	7	9	80	7	9	25	8	0	...	...	...	271	7	6	245	15	8	15	3	9	26
...	...	...	...	244	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	12	0	244	12	0	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	303	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	8	0	303	8	0	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	786	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	0	0	786	0	0	...	...	...	78
...	...	...	...	450	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	0	0	450	0	0	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	594	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	8	0	594	8	0	..	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	133	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	0	0	133	0	0	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	420	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	0	0	420	0	0	...	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	216	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	12	0	216	12	0	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	286	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	0	0	286	0	0	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	384	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	0	0	384	0	0	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	84	0	0	168	0	0	19	8	0	...	...	...	271	8	0	284	4	0	17	12	6	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	12	0	198	8	0	...	...	...	624	4	0	419	12	0	10	13	0	43
...	...	...	...	70	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	8	0	70	8	0	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	272	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	8	0	272	8	0	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	62	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	12	0	62	12	0	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	138	12	0	10	0	0	548	4	0	268	4	0	965	4	0	965	4	0	...	...	...	96
...	...	...	...	86	8	0	...	...	...	86	0	0	30	0	0	202	8	0	202	8	0	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0	12	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	0	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	8	3	0	63	0	0	63	0	0	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	167	0	0	...	...	...	400	0	0	180	0	0	747	0	0	747	0	0	...	...	...	74
...	...	...	...	105	12	0	...	...	...	179	0	0	118	0	0	402	12	0	402	12	0	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	344	8	0	60	0	0	571	0	0	354	8	0	1,330	0	0	1,330	0	0	...	...	...	1,33
8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	30	0	0	25	0	0	102	8	0	102	8	0	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	791	5	4	...	...	...	802	4	0	349	0	0	1,942	9	4	1,942	9	0	...	...	...	1,94
...	...	...	...	839	13	4	...	...	...	745	0	0	460	0	0	2,044	13	4	2,044	13	4	...	...	...	2,04
...	...	...	...	169	0	0	...	...	...	289	0	0	121	0	0	579	0	0	579	0	0	...	...	...	57
...	...	...	...	143	0	0	...	...	...	176	0	0	86	0	0	405	0	0	405	0	0	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	147	12	0	370	0	0	455	13	0	265	0	0	1,238	9	0	1,238	9	0	...	...	...	1,23
...	...	...	...	422	0	3	167	0	0	767	4	0	377	0	0	1,733	4	0	1,733	4	0	...	...	...	1,73
...	...	...	...	177	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	8	0	177	8	0	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	549	0	0	84	0	0	1,060	4	0	605	12	0	2,299	0	0	2,299	0	0	...	...	...	2,29
...	...	...	...	90	0	0	50	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...	150	0	0	150	0	0	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	330	0	0	134	8	0	271	6	0	...	...	...	735	14	0	677	1	0	36	7	0	71
...	...	...	...	90	0	0	123	8	0	105	8	0	22	14	0	341	14	0	233	0	0	72	7	6	30
...	...	...	...	180	0	0	52	4	0	130	12	0	15	0	0	378	0	0	340	14	6	23	10	11	36
...	...	...	...	2,516	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,516	12	4	2,366	13	8	149	14	8	2,51
...	...	...	...	1,020	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	10	0	962	0	0	50	10	0	1,01
...	...	...	...	1,137	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,137	6	2	1,082	4	8	55	1	6	1,13
...	...	...	...	635	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	3	6	594	6	6	40	13	0	63
...	...	...	...	2,109	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,109	7	0	2,006	11	0	102	12	0	2,10
...	...	...	...	3,557	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,557	11	2	3,404	11	2	153	0	0	3,55

Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
								Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			
A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
5	0	131	4	0	...	...	...	13	6	3	2	6	6	...	...	...	
4	6	7	5	6	...	...	...	30	9	2	...	...	...	15	13	1	
15	8	...	...	...	38	14	10	26	8	8	6	4	3	18	1	4	
3	3	10	4	3	...	...	...	26	1	11	...	...	...	16	8	9	
12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0	...	...	...	1	3	0	R. S. Of these, 10 are unaided.
8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	...	...	...	2	1	9	Do. 1 do.
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	7	...	...	...	1	14	7	Do. 14 do.
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	...	1	9	1	Do. 8 do.
8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	10	...	...	...	1	11	10	Do. 6 do.
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	...	...	0	9	10	Do. 13 do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 59-8-0 sanctioned, but not drawn.
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	1	2	5	R. S. Of these, 8 are unaided.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 2 do.
12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	2	...	...	...	1	0	2	Do. 5 do.
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	1	3	6	Do. 3 do.
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	...	...	...	1	2	11	Do. 3 do.
0	6	...	...	...	30	8	6	30	3	2	...	...	...	8	6	5	Salary Grant School.
9	0	193	11	...	...	...	...	7	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	1	3	5	Results School.
8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	2	...	...	...	1	13	2	R. S. Of these, 3 are unaided.
12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	0	...	...	...	1	4	0	Do. 6 do.
4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	8	...	...	...	1	4	11	Do. 7 do.
8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	5	...	...	...	1	14	1	
8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	0	...	...	...	2	1	4	
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	4	...	...	...	1	13	4	Do. 4 do.
12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	5	...	...	...	2	5	7	Do. 3 do.
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	5	...	...	...	1	8	9	
8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	1	4	0	...	...	...	
9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	11	...	...	...	2	0	9	Do. 3 do.
13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	6	...	...	...	2	2	0	Do. 9 do
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	0	...	...	...	1	8	5	Do. 4 do.
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	10	...	...	...	3	1	9	Do. 2 do.
9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	9	...	...	...	1	15	1	
4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	4	...	...	...	7	15	5	Do. 3 do.
8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	3	
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	2	...	...	...	1	7	6	Do. 3 do.
0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	4	...	...	...	4	11	9	
8	0	22	6	0	...	...	...	12	15	7	...	...	...	6	0	0	
7	6	36	6	6	...	...	...	8	15	9	...	...	...	2	10	4	
9	5	13	6	7	...	...	...	9	11	10	...	...	...	4	8	0	
12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	8	...	...	...	8	1[illegible]	8	
10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	6	...	...	...	5	1[illegible]	6	
6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	6	...	...	...	10	2	6	
8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	6	...	...	...	8	7	6	
7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	2	...	...	...	6	8	2	
11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	7	...	...	...	5	9	7	

TABLE IX.—*(Continued.)*

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When Established.	Number on Rolls. Hindus.
	Second Division.—(*Continued.*)			
Bellary District.—(*Continued.*)	Hindustani School	Sultanpore	....	...
	Do.	Gooty	....	...
	Vernacular School	Orovakonda	....	42
	Do.	Havaladghy	....	37
	Municipal School	Adoni	....	107
	Do.	Anantapore...	....	89
	Hindustani School	Penukondah	....	...
	Vernacular School	Allur	....	28
	Results' Grants Schools (39) ...	Bellary Taluq	....	766
	Do. (27) ...	Hospett do.	....	625
	Do. (14) ...	Raidroog do.	....	275
	Do. (29) ...	Kudlighee do.	....	506
	Do. (33) ...	Hadagully do.	....	724
	Do. (35) ...	Harpunhully Taluq ...	....	611
	Do. (36) ...	Hindoopore do. ...	....	508
	Do. (31) ...	Madakesaru do. ...	....	532
	Do. (40) ...	Dharmaveram do. ...	....	658
	Do. (23) ...	Penukonda do. ...	....	445
	Do. (34) ...	Tadputry do. ...	....	586
	Do. (16) ...	Anantapur do. ...	....	218
	Do. (36) ...	Gooty do. ...	....	609
	Do. (27) ...	Adoni do. ...	....	504
	Do. (23) ...	Aloor do. ...	....	424
Kurnool District.	Results' Grants Schools (48) ...	Ramallakotta Taluq ...	....	656
	Do. (20) ...	Nandikottur do. ...	....	260
	Do. (44) ...	Koilkuntla do. ...	....	680
	Do. (21) ...	Pattikondah do. ...	....	343
	Do. (4) ...	Cumbum do. ...	....	59
	Do. (6) ...	Markapur do. ...	....	64
	Do. (11) ...	Nundial do. ...	....	193
	Do. (5) ...	Sirwell do. ...	....	56
	Salary Grant Schools (133) ...	Kurnool Circle	....	2,867
Cuddapah District.	Pulivendla School	Cuddapah	....	40
	Results' Grants Schools (41) ...	Cuddapah Taluq	....	578
	Do. (36) ...	Jammalmadugu Taluq ...	....	583
	Do. (32) ...	Pulivendla do. ...	....	511
	Do. (16) ...	Proddatur do. ...	....	317
	Do. (18) ...	Budwail do. ...	....	234
	Do. (36) ...	Sidhout do. ...	....	540
	Do. (37) ...	Pullampett do. ...	....	549
	Do. (19) ...	Madanapally do. ...	....	268
	Do. (35) ...	Voilpaud do. ...	....	504
	Do. (35) ...	Koyachoty do. ...	....	468
	Do. (25) ...	Kadiry do. ...	....	266
Nellore.	Results' Grants Schools (83) ...	Ongole Taluq	....	1,481
	Do. (10) ...	Darsi do.	....	179
	Do. (1) ...	Podila do.	....	24
	Do. (2) ...	Kanigiri do.	....	55

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—I...

Private Sch...

...er of Pupils on the ... at the end of the year. Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Tulu.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
35	...	35	32	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	8	...	...	Annas to...
38	...	38	30	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	Annas 2 to...
4	...	46	30	41	15	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 1 to...
1	...	38	26	33	14	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
103	...	210	184	213	...	...	160	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	Free ...
55	...	144	104	166	...	...	63	...	...	...	55	...	...	26	...	Do.
32	...	32	28	32	...	...	...	...	..	...	32	...	...	...	...	....
7	...	35	29	36	8	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free ...
59	...	825	768	835	16	...	243	...	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
37	...	662	582	640	...	...	...	...	662	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
34	...	309	306	309	...	...	255	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
11	...	517	456	513	...	...	...	...	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
22	...	746	652	762	17	...	28	...	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
15	...	626	486	612	...	...	14	...	612	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
35	...	543	479	539	8	...	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
29	...	561	493	557	2	...	285	...	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
29	...	687	550	611	...	...	687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	....
18	...	463	373	428	...	...	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
57	...	643	665	628	...	...	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
14	...	232	220	234	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
47	...	656	565	629	...	...	656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
49	...	553	453	490	3	...	196	...	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
22	...	446	342	387	7	...	360	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
339	...	995	857	973	...	...	754	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	....
20	...	280	251	273	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
11	...	691	527	679	...	...	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
8	...	351	264	350	...	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
16	15	90	69	77	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
4	...	68	57	56	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
18	...	211	186	202	...	...	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	56	51	52	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
209	...	3,076	2,144	2,999	...	...	3,076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas ½ to...
8	...	48	38	38	28	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 2
151	...	729	621	623	...	...	643	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	....
48	28	659	564	564	...	...	621	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	....
4	...	515	440	440	...	...	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
28	...	345	320	322	...	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
12	7	253	249	249	...	...	265	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	....
45	...	585	426	426	...	...	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
74	...	623	524	524	...	...	623	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	....
9	...	277	225	286	...	...	277	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	....
80	...	584	467	572	...	...	544	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	....
76	...	544	465	511	...	...	501	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	....
58	...	324	260	290	...	...	286	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	....
58	...	1,539	1,292	1,247	55	...	1,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	179	149	150	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	24	20	16	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	55	52	48	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....

..al Education.

Class.

Receipts.																		Charges.						
..roceeds Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.			T..
..s.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
..	...	...	88	0	0	176	0	0	1	0	0	...	...	...	385	0	0	264	0	0	120	0	0	38..
..	...	...	170	11	0	...	...	...	61	10	0	...	...	...	232	5	0	170	11	0	...	...	...	17..
..	...	...	* 469	12	11	...	...	...	78	2	0	...	...	...	574	14	11	382	8	9	114	4	6	49..
..	...	...	1,264	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264	0	5	934	4	5	329	12	0	1,2..
..	...	...	1,500	12	7	...	...	...	3	4	0	...	...	...	1,504	0	7	908	13	2	591	15	5	1,50..
..	...	...	75	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	0	75	0	0	...	...	...	7..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	1,692	12	0	...	...	...	3,688	0	0	...	...	...	5,380	12	0	5,380	12	0	...	...	...	5,38..
..	...	...	890	0	0	...	...	...	2,244	0	0	...	...	...	3,134	0	0	3,134	0	0	...	...	...	3,13..
..	...	...	659	4	0	...	...	...	1,224	0	0	...	...	...	1,883	4	0	1,883	4	0	...	...	...	1,88..
..	...	...	150	0	[illegible]	...	...	...	2,340	0	0	...	...	...	2,490	0	0	2,490	0	0	...	...	...	2,49..
..	...	...	950	8	0	...	...	...	3,108	0	0	...	...	...	4,058	8	0	4,058	8	0	...	...	...	4,05..
..	...	...	647	0	0	...	...	...	2,772	0	0	...	...	...	3,419	0	0	3,419	0	0	...	...	...	3,41..
..	...	...	515	8	0	...	...	...	2,008	0	0	...	...	...	2,523	8	0	2,523	8	0	...	...	...	2,52..
..	...	...	737	0	0	...	...	...	1,744	0	0	...	...	...	2,481	0	0	2,481	0	0	...	...	...	2,48..
..	...	...	360	8	0	...	...	...	2,582	0	0	...	...	...	2,942	8	0	2,942	8	0	...	...	...	2,94..
..	...	...	40	8	0	...	...	...	1,296	0	0	...	...	...	1,336	8	0	1,336	8	0	...	...	...	1,33..
..	...	...	645	0	0	...	...	...	1,800	0	0	...	...	...	2,445	0	0	2,445	0	0	...	...	...	2,44..
..	...	...	242	8	0	...	...	...	845	0	0	...	...	...	1,087	8	0	1,087	8	0	...	...	...	1,09..
...	...	...	324	0	0	...	...	...	1,815	0	0	...	...	...	2,139	0	0	2,139	0	0	...	...	...	2,13..
...	...	...	272	8	0	...	...	...	1,464	0	0	...	...	...	1,736	8	0	1,736	8	0	...	...	...	1,73..
...	...	...	275	0	0	...	...	...	1,367	0	0	...	...	...	1,642	0	0	1,642	0	0	...	...	...	1,64..
...	...	...	443	12	0	...	...	...	1,856	0	0	455	0	0	2,754	12	0	2,754	12	0	...	...	...	2,75..
...	...	...	14	0	0	...	...	...	1,564	0	0	208	0	0	1,786	0	0	1,786	0	0	...	...	...	1,78..
...	...	...	264	0	0	...	...	...	1,677	0	0	...	...	...	1,941	0	0	1,941	0	0	...	...	...	1,94..
...	...	...	181	8	0	...	...	...	901	0	0	...	...	...	1,082	8	0	1,082	8	0	...	...	...	1,08..
...	...	...	218	4	0	...	...	...	384	0	0	30	0	0	632	4	0	632	4	0	...	...	...	63..
...	...	...	94	4	0	...	...	...	222	0	0	50	0	0	366	4	0	366	4	0	...	...	...	36..
...	...	...	309	8	0	...	...	...	774	0	0	199	0	0	1,282	8	0	1,282	8	0	...	...	...	1,28..
...	...	...	94	4	0	...	...	...	216	0	0	50	0	0	360	4	0	360	4	0	...	...	...	36..
...	...	...	4,153	13	2	...	...	...	434	0	0	...	...	...	4,587	13	6	4,139	5	2	14	13	0	4,15..
...	...	...	209	14	6	...	...	...	61	0	0	...	...	...	270	14	6	270	14	6	...	...	...	27..
...	...	...	1,073	8	0	...	...	...	1,685	0	0	1,012	0	0	3,770	8	0	3,770	8	0	...	...	...	3,77..
...	...	...	253	8	0	...	...	...	1,621	0	0	775	0	0	2,649	8	0	2,649	8	0	...	...	...	2,64..
...	...	...	198	0	0	...	...	...	1,368	0	0	643	0	0	2,209	0	0	2,209	0	0	...	...	...	2,20..
...	...	...	406	8	0	...	...	...	664	0	0	391	0	0	1,461	8	0	1,461	3	0	...	...	...	1,46..
...	...	...	74	0	0	...	...	...	819	0	0	274	0	0	1,167	0	0	1,167	0	0	...	...	...	1,16..
...	...	...	250	0	0	...	...	...	2,582	0	0	816	0	0	3,648	0	0	3,648	0	0	...	...	...	3,64..
...	...	...	382	8	0	...	...	...	1,121	0	0	580	0	0	2,083	8	0	2,083	8	0	...	...	...	2,08..
...	...	...	333	4	0	...	...	...	1,952	0	0	100	0	0	2,285	4	0	2,285	4	0	...	...	...	2,28..
...	...	...	518	8	0	...	...	...	3,126	0	0	410	0	0	4,054	8	0	4,054	8	0	...	...	...	4,05..
...	...	...	437	0	0	...	...	...	2,271	0	0	595	0	0	3,303	0	0	3,303	0	0	...	...	...	3,30..
...	...	...	247	0	0	...	...	...	1,142	0	0	170	0	0	1,559	0	0	1,559	0	0	...	...	...	1,55..
...	...	...	1,223	12	0	...	...	...	4,163	0	0	1,431	0	0	6,817	12	0	6,817	12	0	...	...	...	6,81..
...	...	...	40	0	0	...	...	...	474	0	0	148	0	0	662	0	0	662	0	0	...	...	...	66..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	0	0	50	0	0	158	0	0	158	0	0	...	...	...	15..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	0	0	32	0	0	134	0	0	134	0	0	...	...	...	13..

Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
4	0	0	1	0	0	...	...	...	12	0	0	3	12	0	2	12	0	Aided from other than Edutional Funds.
0	11	0	61	10	0	...	...	...	5	11	0	...	...	...	5	11	0	
6	13	3	78	1	8	...	...	...	8	13	11	...	...	...	8	13	11	* Includes the amount for the Vernacular School, Allur.
4	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	10	...	...	...	6	13	10	
0	12	7	3	4	0	...	...	...	14	6	10	...	...	...	14	6	10	
5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	10	...	...	...	2	10	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	4	...	...	...	2	3	1	5 are unaided.
4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	6	...	...	...	1	15	8	9 do.
3	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	0	...	...	...	2	5	9	2 do.
0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	10	...	...	...	0	8	4	13 do.
8	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	3	...	...	...	2	0	10	12 do.
9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	10	...	...	...	2	1	3	14 do.
3	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	11	...	...	...	2	2	6	16 do.
1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	2	...	...	...	2	1	0	9 do.
2	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	8	...	...	...	1	6	0	28 do.
6	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	0	13	6	11 do.
5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	2	...	...	...	1	7	9	10 do.
7	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	10	...	...	...	1	6	0	5 do.
9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	11	...	...	...	1	0	0	17 do.
6	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	0	12	9	6 do.
2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	10	...	...	...	0	15	3	5 do.
4	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	4	...	...	...	0	14	7	24 do.
6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	0	0	...	...	...	0	5	10	19 do.
1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	10	...	...	...	1	1	6	25 do.
2	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	2	...	...	...	1	8	0	13 do.
2	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	6	...	...	...	2	1	5	
6	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	10	...	...	...	1	10	5	
2	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	3	...	...	...	1	4	10	2 do.
0	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	10	...	...	...	1	3	4	1 do.
4	2	2	433	11	4	...	...	...	1	15	0	...	...	...	1	15	0	
0	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	0	...	...	...	5	8	5	Aided under the Salary Grant System.
0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	...	...	...	2	0	2	9 are unaided.
9	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	0	...	...	...	0	8	7	
9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	...	...	...	0	11	9	15 do.
1	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	0	...	...	...	1	2	4	
7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	10	...	...	...	0	4	11	9 do.
8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	2	...	...	...	0	13	6	21 do.
3	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	7	...	...	...	1	2	10	16 do.
5	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	2	...	...	...	1	8	2	9 are unaided.
4	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	5	...	...	...	2	0	11	
3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	4	...	...	...	1	7	10	
9	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	0	...	...	...	1	9	7	
7	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	4	...	...	...	1	11	11	32 are unaided.
2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	8	...	...	...	0	12	0	5 do.
8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 13-4 sanctioned but not drawn.
4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 13 do.

TABLE IX.—(*Continued.*)

District	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When Established.	NUM… Ro… — Hindus.
	FOURTH DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)			
North Arcot District.—(*Contd.*)	Results' Grants Schools (40) ...	Vellore Taluq	......	1,017
	Do. (58) ...	Arcot do.		1,337
	Do. (33) ...	Arnee Division	......	799
	Do. (41) ...	Polur Taluq	......	873
	Do. (26) ...	Wandiwash Dvision ...	......	572
	Municipal School...	Thotapolyem	......	46
	Mahomedan School	Arcot	......	...
Salem District.	Aided School	Sooramungalum	......	15
	Do.	Karuppur	......	16
	Municipal Mahomedan School ...	Salem	......	...
	Results' Grants Schools (41) ...	Salem Taluq	......	830
	Do. (19) ...	Ahtur do.	......	417
	Do. (16) ...	Trichengode Taluq ...	......	309
	Do. (37) ...	Namkul do. ...	......	668
	Do. (16) ...	Uttangbiri do. ...	......	172
	Do. (40) ...	Tripatore do. ...	......	435
	Aided School	Dowlatabad	......	25
	Do.	Wallapady...	......	14
	Do.	Papparapatty	......	55
	Do.	Karimungalum	......	45
	Results' Grants Schools (19) ...	Oosoor Taluq	......	278
	Do. (12) ...	Kistnagherry Taluq ...	......	97
	Do. (10) ...	Darampury do. ...	......	193
Trichinopoly District.	S. P. G. Branch School	Worryore	......	41
	Do. do.	Tennore	......	20
	Roman Catholic Mission School...	Periversaley	......	12
	Do. do. ...	Viragalore...	......	9
	Aided School	Sirkarpolyem	......	16
	Do.	Kuttalay	......	17
	Do.	Trichinopoly Fort... ...	......	24
	Results' Grants Schools (36) ...	Do. Taluq ...	......	820
	Do. (61) ...	Musery do. ...	......	1,230
	Do. (13) ...	Kulitaly do. ...	......	255
	Do. (41) ...	Udyarpolium do. ...	......	749
	Do. (25) ...	Perumbalore do. ...	......	432
Tanjore District.	Aided School	Kottayur	......	78
	Do.	Thandankorai	......	17
	Do.	Natcharcovil	......	20
	Roman Catholic Mission School...	Tanjore	......	27
	Union School, No. I.	Tanjore Municipality ...	......	205
	Do. No. IV.	Do. ...	......	56
	Do. No. V.	Do. ...	......	132

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued*).—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

…R OF PUPILS ON THE …LS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.											Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Tulu.	
71	2	1,090	899	946	18	891	166	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	......
216	...	1,553	1,146	1,496	10	1,352	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
30	...	829	777	800	30	778	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
21	...	894	694	716	16	824	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
7	2	581	435	654	30	519	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
1	...	47	33	35	12	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2
33	...	33	28	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	Free
10	1	26	24	52	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12
3	...	19	15	19	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8
28	...	28	21	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	5	...	...	...	As. 1 to 2
24	64	918	816	865	14	865	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
17	2	436	321	356	12	409	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
18	1	323	216	297	26	303	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
11	4	683	518	576	45	642	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
8	...	180	82	957	24	161	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	......
85	22	542	356	444	20	507	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
3	...	28	20	25	14	27	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
3	...	17	14	19	9	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4
1	...	56	50	57	55	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8
2	...	47	22	40	15	47	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4
50	2	330	221	296	62	124	274	...	29	...	30	...	...	...	...	......
77	1	175	99	125	...	78	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
13	...	206	96	154	14	186	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
...	1	42	38	46	40	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8
1	11	32	31	37	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8
...	2	14	13	16	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
1	20	30	22	31	7	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 4
...	1	17	18	20	17	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12
...	...	17	16	17	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	...	24	18	22	16	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
66	178	1,064	856	998	263	1,040	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
44	30	1,304	912	1,126	89	1,294	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
17	10	282	152	182	64	282	27	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
12	44	805	672	794	89	805	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
18	13	463	297	315	...	429	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
2	...	80	58	58	20	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
...	...	17	20	25	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 8
...	...	20	33	44	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8
4	42	73	52	60	54	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 12
47	...	252	168	235	...	193	20	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 4
...	1	57	62	90	3	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
1	1	134	99	132	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

RECEIPTS.							CHARGES.		
From Government. RS. A. P.	Proceeds of Endowment. RS. A. P.	Local Funds. RS. A. P.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c. RS. A. P.	Fees, Fines, &c. RS. A. P.	Other Sources. RS. A. P.	Total. RS. A. P.	Current. RS. A. P.	Extraordinary. RS. A. P.	T… RS
... ...	... ...	2,490 0 0	135 12 0	2,956 0 5	322 7 4	5,904 3 9	5,904 3 9	... ...	5,9
... ...	... ...	1,747 0 0	... ...	3,402 4 0	... ...	5,149 4 0	5,149 4 0	... ...	5,1
... ...	... ...	1,543 12 0	... ...	1,483 0 0	... ...	3,026 12 0	3,026 12 0	... ...	3,0
... ...	... ...	1,043 8 0	... ...	1,374 0 0	... ...	2,417 8 0	2,417 8 0	... ...	2,4
... ...	... ...	817 4 0	... ...	1,190 12 0	... ...	2,008 0 0	2,008 0 0	... ...	2,0
... ...	... ...	261 9 6	... ...	67 2 0	... ...	328 11 6	261 9 6	... ...	2
... ...	... ...	1,271 12 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,271 12 0	1,271 12 0	... ...	1,2
... ...	... ...	149 13 4	... ...	141 8 0	... ...	291 5 4	314 4 9	... ...	3
... ...	... ...	62 12 4	47 2 11	70 9 6	... ...	180 8 9	180 8 9	... ...	1
... ...	... ...	155 0 0	... ...	26 12 0	... ...	181 12 0	155 0 0	7 0 0	1
... ...	... ...	1,048 0 0	227 0 0	2,443 7 0	459 8 0	4,177 15 0	4,177 15 0	... ...	4,1
... ...	... ...	239 0 0	187 0 0	892 0 0	266 0 0	1,584 0 0	1,584 0 0	... ...	1,5
... ...	... ...	285 8 0	... ...	1,012 0 0	410 0 0	1,707 8 0	1,707 8 0	... ...	1,7
... ...	... ...	182 8 0	10 0 0	1,912 0 0	651 0 0	2,755 8 0	2,755 8 0	... ...	2,7
... ...	... ...	118 4 0	... ...	831 8 0	153 8 0	1,103 4 0	1,103 4 0	... ...	1,1
... ...	... ...	218 8 0	... ...	1,914 0 0	421 0 0	2,553 8 0	2,553 8 0	... ...	2,5
... ...	... ...	47 8 0	74 4 0	9 12 0	... ...	131 8 0	125 0 0	5 0 0	1
... ...	... ...	52 4 0	54 0 0	48 0 0	... ...	154 4 0	153 0 0	6 0 0	1
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	114 0 0	... ...	114 0 0	105 0 0	9 0 0	1
... ...	... ...	... ...	22 8 0	15 12 0	... ...	38 4 0	30 0 0	0 11 0	
... ...	... ...	534 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	534 8 0	534 8 0	... ...	
... ...	... ...	244 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	244 4 0	244 4 0	... ...	
... ...	... ...	231 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	231 8 0	231 8 0	... ...	
... ...	... ...	150 0 0	... ...	137 6 0	32 0 6	319 6 6	363 0 0	... ...	
... ...	... ...	69 0 0	... ...	95 12 0	16 0 3	180 12 3	169 8 0	... ...	
... ...	... ...	84 0 0	... ...	64 8 0	27 0 0	175 8 0	168 0 0	7 8 0	
... ...	... ...	48 0 0	... ...	36 0 0	60 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	... ...	
... ...	... ...	120 0 0	35 11 0	102 5 0	... ...	258 0 0	258 0 0	... ...	
... ...	20 0 0	120 0 0	... ...	100 0 0	... ...	240 0 0	240 0 0	... ...	
... ...	... ...	161 9 7	122 11 0	86 8 0	... ...	370 12 0	370 12 7	... ...	
... ...	... ...	1,656 0 0	53 2 0	1,743 1 4	1,635 2 0	5,087 5 4	5,087 5 4	... ...	5,
... ...	... ...	1,184 12 0	42 0 0	2,430 7 0	878 0 0	4,535 3 0	4,535 3 0	... ...	4,
... ...	... ...	239 8 0	... ...	641 10 0	278 0 0	1,159 2 0	1,159 2 0	... ...	1,
... ...	... ...	874 0 0	... ...	1,779 12 0	630 2 0	3,283 14 0	3,283 14 0	... ...	3,
... ...	... ...	231 8 0	... ...	900 10 0	484 14 0	1,617 0 0	1,617 0 0	... ...	1,
... ...	... ...	153 0 0	... ...	45 6 0	... ...	198 6 0	306 0 0	2 6 0	
... ...	... ...	120 0 0	... ...	137 8 0	... ...	257 8 0	243 0 0	14 8 0	
... ...	... ...	110 0 0	25 0 0	170 0 0	... ...	305 0 0	335 0 0	... ...	
192 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	239 0 0	166 0 0	597 8 0	660 0 0	... ...	
... ...	... ...	348 3 11	... ...	101 11 0	... ...	449 14 11	404 13 3	45 1 8	
... ...	... ...	335 8 6	... ...	159 10 3	... ...	495 2 9	445 0 7	50 2 2	
... ...	... ...	329 5 11	... ...	139 11 3	... ...	469 1 2	428 4 10	40 12 4	

…tal.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
4	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	4	...	...	...	2	6	11	Of these, 14 schools are unaided.
9	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	11	...	...	...	1	12	1	Do. 20 do.
6	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	...	...	...	2	0	8	Do. 12 do.
7	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	11	...	...	...	2	1	11	Do. 15 do.
8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	3	...	...	...	2	5	0	Do. 14 do.
1	9	6	67	2	0	...	...	...	7	14	10	...	...	...	7	14	10	
1	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	6	9	...	...	...	45	6	9	
4	4	9	...	...	...	22	15	5	13	1	6	...	...	...	6	3	11	
0	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	7	...	...	...	4	2	11	
2	0	0	19	12	0	...	...	...	7	11	5	...	...	...	7	6	1	
7	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	6	...	...	...	1	7	5	Of these, 21 schools are unaided.
4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	1	...	...	...	1	4	3	Do. 12 do.
7	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	7	...	...	...	1	12	0	Do. 10 do.
5	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	10	3	...	...	...	1	11	3	Do. 33 do.
3	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	1	...	...	...	2	5	1	Do. 13 do.
3	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7	4	...	...	...	1	13	5	Do. 29 do.
0	0	0	1	8	0	...	...	...	6	8	0	...	...	...	3	6	0	
9	0	0	...	...	...	4	12	0	11	5	9	...	...	...	3	11	9	
4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0	11	0	7	9	0	...	...	...	1	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	4	..	...	...	2	9	4	Of these, 7 schools are unaided.
4	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	...	...	...	1	7	7	Do. 6 do.
1	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	2	4	4	Do. 5 do.
3	0	0	...	...	...	43	9	6	9	8	10	...	...	...	3	15	2	
9	8	0	11	4	3	...	...	...	5	7	6	...	...	...	2	3	7	
5	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	0	...	...	...	6	7	5	
4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	9	...	...	...	2	2	11	
8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	4	...	...	...	6	10	8	
0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	...	...	...	7	8	0	
0	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	9	7	...	...	...	8	15	7	
7	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	...	...	...	1	15	8	Of these, 3 schools are unaided.
5	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	0	...	...	...	1	9	4	Do. 25 do.
9	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	10	...	...	...	1	10	5	Do. 5 do.
3	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	9	...	...	...	1	14	10	Do. 16 do.
7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	8	...	...	...	1	1	0	Do. 14 do.
8	6	0	...	...	...	110	0	0	5	5	0	...	...	...	2	10	2	Aided under Salary System.
7	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	0	...	...	...	6	0	0	
5	0	0	...	...	...	30	0	0	10	2	5	...	...	...	3	5	4	
0	0	0	...	...	...	62	8	0	12	11	0	4	14	6	...	...	...	From Provincial Funds for a portion of the year.
9	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	10	...	...	...	2	1	3	Aided under the Salary System.
5	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	9	...	...	...	5	6	7	Do. do.
9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	9	...	...	...	3	5	3	Do. do.

TABLE IX.—(*Continued.*)

District	Name of Institution.		Locality.	When established.
	Fifth Division.—(*Continued.*)			
Tinnevelly District.	Results' Grants Schools (24)	...	Tinnevelly Taluq	......
	Do. (84)	...	Tenkari do.	......
	Do. (75)	...	Ottapidaram do.	......
	Do. (37)	...	Sankaranainarkovil Taluq	......
	Do. (9)	...	Strivelliputtur do. ...	......
	Do. (24)	...	Sattur do. ...	......
	Do. (20)	...	Tenkasi do. ...	......
	Do. (35)	...	Ambasamudrum do. ...	......
	Do. (30)	...	Nanganery do. ...	......
	Do. (6)	...	Tinnevelly Municipality ...	......
	Do. (1)	...	Palamcotta do. ...	......
	Do. (1)	...	Tuticorin do. ...	......
	Vernacular Grammar School	...	Paykolum do. ...	......
	Salary Grant Schools (5)	...	Surandai District ...	......
	Do. (14)	...	Nallur do. ...	......
	Do. (1)	...	Palamcotta do. ...	......
	Do. (9)	...	Dohnavur do. ...	......
	Do. (2)	...	Suviseshapuram do. ...	......
	Do. (1)	...	Edyangoodi do. ...	......
	Sixth Division.			
Malabar District.	Union School	...	Kunicheri	......
	Do.	...	Chulanur	......
	Do.	...	Palathulli	......
	Do.	...	Kulatur	......
	Do.	...	Vilayanur	......
	Do.	...	Kannadi	......
	Do.	...	Palpalli	......
	Do.	...	Kuzhalmannam	......
	Do.	...	Tazhakkad	......
	Do.	...	Pilantol	......
	Do.	...	Vandur	......
	Do.	...	Pantalur	......
	Do.	...	Kudali	......
	Village School (6) ...	...	Chirakal Taluq ...	......
	Do. (20) ...	...	Kottayam do. ...	......
	Do. (22) ...	...	Kurambaranad do. ...	......
	Do. (4) ...	...	Calicut do. ...	......
	Do. (8) ...	...	Palghaut do. ...	......
	Do. (7) ...	...	Ponnani do. ...	......
	Do. (3) ...	...	Wallavanad do. ...	......
	Do. (4) ...	...	Ernad do. ...	......
	Do. (6) ...	...	Tellicherry Municipality ...	......
	Do. (7) ...	...	Calicut do. ...	......
	Do. (11) ...	...	Palghaut do. ...	......

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTION

Private Schools

Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Oriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Tulu.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
336	61	84	781	635	729	43	781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
305	138	1,547	2,990	2,327	2,845	12	2,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
585	20	171	1,776	1,492	1,691	...	1,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
931	17	69	1,017	747	1,013	...	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
243	1	..	244	183	236	25	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
491	...	61	552	444	544	55	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
535	75	35	645	541	609	...	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
953	41	11	1,005	839	960	45	1,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
848	24	205	1,077	897	1,039	...	1,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
328	45	3	376	292	344	20	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
36	3	4	43	41	44	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
41	...	5	46	35	38	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
41	...	9	50	43	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 4 to [illegible]
128	9	16	153	106	146	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Anna
381	20	103	504	375	504	...	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annas 1½
4	...	28	32	21	31	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Pies
129	8	110	247	189	246	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Pies
24	1	28	53	43	56	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 Pies
1	...	26	27	12	26	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free
36	...	...	36	31	35	13	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	...	...	54	39	50	14	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	...	...	23	16	23	5	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	...	...	35	34	38	17	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	...	...	41	34	39	10	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
22	...	...	22	17	24	11	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55	...	...	55	30	42	27	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	...	...	29	21	30	15	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	7	...	21	15	22	10	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	...	...	31	22	33	26	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
24	6	...	30	18	26	19	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	3	...	15	11	18	8	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
41	...	...	41	30	41	20	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
180	40	...	220	152	216	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
..	730	...	730	531	757	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
296	547	...	843	647	863	50	...	...	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
197	..	...	197	144	196	10	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
256	23	...	279	216	266	69	45	...	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
..	254	...	254	215	261	...	...	...	244	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	......
90	3	...	93	78	108	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
..	132	...	132	99	131	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	......
321	2	38	361	264	340	76	...	...	361	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	......
152	95	...	247	231	279	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	......
419	72	46	537	420	510	81	264	...	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......

ral Education.

er Class.

	Receipts.																		Charges.						
	Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extra-ordinary.			
P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	1,523	4	0	...	...	...	1,382	15	0	1,412	11	0	4,318	14	0	4,318	14	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10,789	6	0	192	13	0	1,765	0	6	7,524	7	6	20,271	11	0	20,271	11	0	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	3,353	4	0	...	...	...	1,633	12	4	2,767	12	0	7,754	12	4	7,754	12	4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,223	4	0	27	6	0	1,188	4	0	1,178	0	0	3,616	14	0	3,616	14	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	386	12	0	100	0	0	204	0	0	400	0	0	1,090	12	0	1,090	12	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	807	4	0	1,140	0	0	673	1	0	1,035	8	0	3,655	13	0	3,655	13	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	939	4	0	238	15	11	1,007	0	0	820	0	0	3,005	3	11	3,005	3	11	..	...	..	
...	...	...	...	2,064	0	0	47	6	11	2,316	0	1	814	4	0	5,241	11	0	5,241	11	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,393	8	0	83	5	10	1,571	1	6	1,771	4	0	6,819	3	4	6,819	3	4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	635	0	0	577	12	0	529	8	0	464	8	0	2,206	12	0	2,206	12	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	494	8	0	...	...	...	450	0	0	...	...	...	944	8	0	944	8	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	220	8	0	177	0	0	114	5	0	252	14	5	764	11	5	764	11	5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	204	0	0	16	4	0	235	0	0	...	...	...	455	4	0	436	4	0	19	0	0	
...	...	...	...	248	8	0	...	...	...	45	0	0	248	8	0	542	0	0	542	0	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	684	0	0	...	...	...	99	0	0	858	0	0	1,641	0	0	1,641	0	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	48	0	0	..	...	...	3	0	0	48	0	0	99	0	0	96	0	0	3	0	0	
...	...	...	...	522	0	0	...	...	...	12	15	0	522	0	0	1,056	15	0	1,044	0	0	12	15	0	
...	...	...	...	132	0	0	...	...	...	19	10	0	132	0	0	283	10	0	283	10	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	51	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	0	0	102	0	0	102	0	0	...	...	...	
																			181	6	9	12	0	0	
																			161	11	6	12	0	0	
																			176	2	8	10	6	0	
...	...	...	...	*787	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	0	0	181	7	3	12	0	0	
																			195	8	6	12	0	0	
																			197	8	3	12	0	0	
																			152	5	10	12	0	0	
																			164	4	3	31	8	10	
...	...	...	...	993	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	993	4	11	113	10	6	28	4	0	
																			179	3	9	...	...	...	
																			199	2	2	49	1	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	3	0	...	...	...	
																			145	3	0	20	0	0	
...	...	...	...	2,207	4	0	7	12	0	28	4	9	391	5	9	2.634	10	6	2,634	10	6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,651	10	0	45	1	2	230	9	0	240	0	0	2,167	4	2	2,167	4	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4,203	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	13	9	4,254	1	9	4,254	1	9	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,126	4	0	...	...	...	17	12	11	100	15	7	1,245	0	6	1,245	0	6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	605	8	0	...	...	...	587	13	6	210	10	6	1,404	0	0	1,404	0	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	68	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	0	0	68	0	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	112	(	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	0	0	112	0	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	843	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	12	0	843	12	0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	..	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	974	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974	0	0	974	0	0	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	876	4	0	50	0	0	859	12	0	157	0	0	1,943	0	0	1,943	0	0	...	...	...	

Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
,318	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	9	...	...	...	1	7	5	
,271	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	...	...	...	2	1	2	Of these, 18 schools are unaided.
,754	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	1	10	0	Do. 40 do.
,616	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	8	...	...	...	1	9	3	Do. 16 do.
,090	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	11	...	...	...	2	5	9	Do. 6 do.
,655	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	6	...	...	...	1	12	9	Do. 13 do.
,005	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	...	...	...	1	5	8	
,241	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	6	...	...	...	1	13	2	
,819	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	0	...	...	...	1	10	10	
,206	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	...	...	...	1	11	9	
944	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	2	2	3	
764	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	10	...	...	...	2	4	0	
455	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	5	...	...	...	4	11	11	
542	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	10	...	...	...	2	5	6	
,641	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	0	...	...	...	1	13	2	
99	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	5	...	...	...	2	4	7	
,056	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	6	...	...	...	2	12	2	
283	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	6	...	...	...	3	1	1	
102	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	0	...	...	...	4	4	0	
193	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
173	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
186	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
193	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
207	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	*This includes receipts for the Middle-Class Schools also.
209	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
164	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
195	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
141	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
179	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grants to these schools from Local Funds are included in the Middle-Class Union Schools, Malabar.
248	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
189	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
165	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,634	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	1	...	...	...	2	4	1	
,167	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	6	...	...	...	2	11	10	
,254	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	8	...	...	...	2	0	4	
,245	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	0	...	...	...	1	13	10	
,404	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	2	...	...	...	2	1	4	
68	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	1	3	5	
112	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	10	...	...	...	0	15	10	
843	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	...	...	...	3	5	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
974	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	...	...	2	8	10	
1,943	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	0	...	...	...	1	13	4	

TABLE X.

District	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When e
	First Division.		
Vizagapatam District.	Orphan Asylum	Vizagapatam	....
	Second Division.		
Bellary District.	Protestant Orphan Asylum	Bellary...	1843
Nellore District.	Naidupet School	Nellore...	....
Kurnool District.	Mutialpad	Kurnool	....
	Third Division.		
Madras District.	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Infant School..	Black Town	....
Madras District.	Gospel Society's School	Nungumbaukum ...	May 1868
Madras District.	Old Sivaram School	Chingleput	....
	Fourth Division.		
North Arcot.	Assanellipett Appadury	Chittore Circle ...	....
North Arcot.	Cavaripauk Rataum Mudally	Chittore Circle ...	....
North Arcot.	Kilviranum	Chittore Circle ...	....
North Arcot.	Camarajapuram	Chittore Circle ...	....
North Arcot.	Chendragherry	Chittore Circle ...	....
North Arcot.	Church of England School...	Vellore...	....
North Arcot.	Cotta Street School...	Do.	———
Salem District.	Railway School	Jollarpett	....
Salem District.	Village School	Sunkrydroog	....
Salem District.	Tripattur Muthiah's School	Do.	....
Salem District.	Remount Depôt School	Oossoor	....

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Mixed Schools

blished.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year. Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year. English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Boys ...	...	...	16	16	14	14	16	...	8	...	...	......
Girls ...	...	...	17	17	19	19	17	...	...	...	...	
Boys ...	...	...	28	28	24	29	28	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs 1
Girls ...	...	...	43	43	36	44	43	...	...	...	...	
Boys ...	64	2	...	66	59	71	46	...	66	...	...	As. 1 to 12
Girls ...	23	...	...	23	22	28	...	...	23	...	...	
Boys ...	2	...	33	35	30	31	14	...	35	...	...	......
Girls ...	...	...	15	15	15	15	...	...	15	...	...	
Boys ...	...	...	33	33	26	32	33	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1 to 2
Girls ...	...	...	52	52	36	48	52	...	...	...	...	
Boys ...	37	...	27	64	51	48	48	16	...	...	...	As. 1 to 8
Girls ...	8	...	2	10	5	4	2	8	...	...	...	
Boys ...	57	...	...	57	51	57	28	57	...	...	...	......
Girls ...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Boys ...	39	2	...	41	36	41	10	41	...	...	...	......
Girls ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Boys ...	58	3	...	61	49	62	23	8	53	...	...	......
Girls ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Boys ...	28	...	...	28	25	32	17	28	...	...	...	......
Girls ...	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Boys ...	47	2	...	49	42	47	...	49	...	...	...	......
Girls ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Boys ...	37	...	...	37	37	38	14	...	37	...	...	......
Girls ...	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Boys ...	...	...	23	23	35	45	23	...	...	...	...	......
Girls ...	...	...	25	25			25	...	...	...	...	
Boys ...	34	...	...	34	35	37	...	5	29	...	...	Free ...
Girls ...	1	...	...	1			...	...	1	...	...	
Boys ...	6	1	9	16	13	21	16	...	...	...	...	Rs. ½ to 1
Girls ...	...	...	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Boys ...	49	3	4	56	37	38	22	56	...	...	...	......
Girls ...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Boys ...	46	3	...	49	29	36	...	49	38	...	...	......
Girls ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Boys ...	...	...	12	12	26	27	12	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2 ...
Girls ...	...	...	13	13			13	...	...	...	...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

Receipts.																							Charges	
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,456	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,853	0	0	311	12	0	578	8	11	4,699	11	11	3,290	7	11	970	[illegible]
868	0	0	...	...	...	647	8	10	...	...	...	77	15	2	...	...	...	1,593	8	0	1,552	2	9	41	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	0	0	...	...	...	606	0	0	1,200	0	0	56	[illegible]
210	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	0	9	84	3	3	210	0	0	553	4	0	544	14	0	9	[illegible]
203	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	0	0	...	...	...	266	8	0	266	8	0	...	...
150	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	8	0	...	...	...	218	0	0	218	0	0	...	...
277	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	10	0	...	...	...	466	10	0	466	10	0	...	...
275	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	8	0	...	...	...	349	8	0	349	8	0	...	...
120	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	0	0	...	...	...	245	4	0	245	4	0	...	[illegible]
250	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0	...	...	...	490	0	9	490	0	0	...	[illegible]
40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	0	0	18	3	0	...	...	...	198	3	0	315	0	0	23	
154	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	0	0	...	...	...	298	12	0	298	12	0	...	[illegible]
120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	8	0	...	...	...	347	8	0	372	0	0	8	[illegible]
102	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	12	0	...	...	...	227	4	0	277	4	0	...	
77	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	197	8	0	197	0	0	...	
294	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	0	0	...	...	...	39	0	0	828	0	0	828	0	0	121	

Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,261	4	5	438	7	6	...	...	...	71	0	4	40	15	0	...	...	...	Aided from other than Educational Funds.
1,593	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	9	10	11	5	7	15	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,256	0	0	...	...	...	650	0	0	20	4	2	3	3	7	...	...	...	
554	12	0	...	...	...	1	8	0	9	14	6	3	12	0	...	...	...	
266	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	5	3	13	5	...	...	...	
218	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	
466	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	4	5	8	8	...	...	...	
349	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	9	9	13	1	...	...	...	
245	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	3	2	12	8	...	...	...	
490	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	0	6	6	7	...	...	...	
338	6	6	...	...	...	140	3	6	9	10	8	1	2	3	...	...	...	
298	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	7	4	6	9	...	...	...	
380	12	0	...	...	..	33	4	0	22	6	4	7	0	11	...	...	...	
227	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	3	2	10	0	...	...	..	
197	8	0	...	...	..	...	..	.	6	9	4	2	9	4	...	...	...	
949	12	9	...	...	...	121	12	9	36	8	6	11	4	11	...	...	...	

ARKS.

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ABLE XI.

District	Name of Institution.		Locality.	When established.	
	Second Division.				
Bellary Dist.	Results' Grants Schools	(6)...	Bellary Circle	......	Boys .. Girls ..
Kurnool Dist.	Do.	(8)...	Cumbum do.	......	Boys .. Girls ..
Cuddapah District.	Do.	(18)...	Cuddapah do.	......	Boys .. Girls ..
	Do.	(15)...	Madanapully Circle ...	......	Boys .. Girls ..
Nellore District.	Do.	(10)...	Ongole do.	......	Boys .. Girls ..
	Do.	(20)...	Nellore do.	......	Boys . Girls ..
	Third Division.				
Madura District.	St. John's S. P. G. School	...	Poodoopetta	......	Boys .. Girls ..
	Church of England Poor School	...	Parcherry	......	Boys .. Girls .
	Church of England Day School	...	Rayapoorum	......	Boys .. Girls ..
	Results' Grants Schools	(37)...	Madras Municipality ...	......	Boys . Girls .
	Fourth Division.				
North Arcot District.	Mixed Mission Schools	(2)...	Wallajapet Taluq	......	Boys . Girls .
	Do.	(1) ..	Guriattum do.	......	Boys . Girls .
	Do.	(2)...	Chittoor do.	......	Boys . Girls .
	Do.	(2)...	Tripathy Division ...	......	Boys . Girls .
	Do.	(2)...	Narainuvanum do... ...	......	Boys . Girls .
	Do.	(1)...	Tritany do.	......	Boys Girls
	Do.	(7)...	Vellore Taluq	......	Boys Girls
	Do.	(2)...	Arcot do.	......	Boys Girls
	Do.	(7)...	Arnee Division	......	Boys Girls
	Do.	(2)...	Polur Taluq	......	Boys Girls
	Do.	(2)...	Wandiwash do.	......	Boys Girls

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—Institution

Mixed Schools

umber of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Tulu.	Arabic.	Hindustani.	
82	4	...	86	102	110	..	2	32	...	52	...	...	...	......
26	...	...	26			...	18	5	...	3	...	...	...	
86	15	55	156	166	172	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	......
6	...	25	31			...	...	31	...	...	..	...	...	
147	44	86	277	323	318	...	...	249	...	...	...	...	28	......
40	...	...	40			...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	
255	61	...	316	265	301	...	...	316	...	...	...	...	...	......
21	...	...	21			...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	
151	19	30	200	207	210	9	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	......
15	...	33	48			1	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	
233	8	49	290	276	300	...	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	......
31	...	10	41			...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	
17	...	23	40	47	58	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2
11	...	26	37			6	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	80	80	92	122	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free
...	...	38	38			38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	18	18	36	48	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. ½ to 1
...	...	20	20			20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
968	11	337	1,316	1,212	1,538	442	600	601	...	...	...	...	...	......
137	...	124	261			17	154	261	...	...	...	...	...	
43	4	1	48	42	54	...	15	33	...	...	...	...	...	......
6	...	...	6			...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	
22	...	...	22	21	24	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	......
2	...	...	2			...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
50	...	...	50	40	50	10	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	......
2	...	...	2			...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
47	3	...	50	48	56	18	14	36	...	...	...	...	...	......
6	...	...	6			...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	
51	1	...	52	55	61	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	......
7	...	...	7			...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
20	6	...	26	22	29	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	......
2	...	...	2			...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
275	5	...	280	247	286	40	133	147	...	...	...	...	...	......
19	...	...	19			...	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	
81	...	...	81	75	83	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
2	...	...	2			...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
241	...	...	241	231	264	22	110	131	...	...	...	...	...	......
15	...	...	15			...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	
64	...	...	64	55	61	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
2	...	...	2			...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61	4	...	65	54	77	30	51	14	...	...	...	...	...	......
13	...	...	13			...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

f the Lower Class.

Receipts.																					Charges.						
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extra-ordinary.			T
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	362	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	0	...	...	...	385	9	0	385	9	0	...	...	...	385
420	0	0	...	...	...	420	0	0	871	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,711	12	0	1,910	0	0	...	...	...	1,910
...	...	...	...	...	...	218	15	0	33	0	0	419	12	0	209	11	4	881	6	4	896	9	7	8	9	6	905
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,664	12	0	1,670	4	2	3,700	11	8	646	8	0	7,682	3	10	7,682	3	10	...	...	...	7,682
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

l.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against Boys' Schools, Bellary Circle.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Cumbum do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Cuddapah do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Madanapully do
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Ongole do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Nellore do.
9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
0	0	...	...	...	198	4	0	20	12	2	4	9	0	4	9	0	Aided under the Salary System.
3	1	...	...	...	23	12	9	25	2	4	...	...	...	6	1	4	Do.
3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	11	...	...	...	1	13	3	Do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against Boys' Schools Wallsjapet Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Guriattum do.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Chittoor do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Tripathy do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Narainuvanum Taluq
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Tritany do.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Vellore do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Arcot do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Do. Arnee do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Polur do.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Wandiwash do.

TABLE XI.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.		Locality.	When established.	
	Fifth Division—(*Continued.*)				
Coimbatore District.—(*Continued.*)	Results' Grant Schools	(7)	Caroor Taluq	... ...	Boys.. Girls
	Do.	(12)	Darapuram Taluq	... ...	Boys.. Girls
	Do.	(17)	Palladum do. ...	... ...	Boys.. Girls
	Do.	(7)	Udamalapetta Taluq ...	... ...	Boys.. Girls
	Do.	(6)	Pollachy do. ...	... ...	Boys.. Girls
	Do.	(10)	Coimbatore Municipality ...	... ...	Boys.. Girls
	Do.	(2)	Erode do. ...	... ...	Boys.. Girls
Madura District.	Results' Grant Schools	(4)	Dindigul Taluq	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(17)	Palany do.	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(4)	Pereakulum Taluq ...	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(5)	Tirumungalum Taluq ...	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(6)	Madura do. ...	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(3)	Melur do. ...	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(2)	Dindigul Municipality ...	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(7)	Madura do. ...	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(6)	Trichinopoly Division ...	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(12)	Shevagunga Zemindary ...	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(13)	Ramnad	... ...	Boys. Girls
Tinnevelly District.	Salary Grant Schools	(4)	Surandai District... ...	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(7)	Nallur do.	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(5)	Palamcottah do.	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(6)	Dohnavoor do.	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(3)	Mengnanapuram Division...	... ...	Boys. Girls
	Do.	(2)	Suviseshapuram do. ...	... ...	Boys. Girls

Mixed Schools

Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Arabic.	Tulu.	
224	26	...	250	244	251	25	250	25	...	...	...	...	...	......
13	8	...	21			...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	
266	3	...	269	258	279	15	255	50	...	...	...	...	...	......
23	...	...	23			...	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	
297	5	22	324	273	353	10	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
32	...	...	32			...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	
146	12	11	169	155	183	30	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
17	...	3	20			...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
111	...	...	111	102	125	13	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
11	...	...	11			2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
302	9	81	392	424	477	63	386	108	...	...	...	...	...	......
84	...	...	84			52	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	
81	13	...	94	68	98	12	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
4	...	1	5			...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66	13	17	96	87	100	16	96	5	...	...	...	...	...	......
4	...	9	13			...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
324	59	63	446	392	453	16	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
30	...	14	44			...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	
83	...	20	103	85	99	46	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
7	...	5	12			1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
109	1	27	137	133	174	...	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
7	...	28	35			...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	
135	...	25	160	136	177	7	160	37	...	...	...	...	...	......
14	...	11	25			1	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	
26	7	9	42	28	43	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
...	...	6	6			...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56	1	...	57	58	72	5	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
12	...	...	12			...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	
227	12	17	256	291	340	5	256	23	...	...	...	...	...	......
52	...	7	59			...	59	30	...	...	...	...	...	
69	...	36	105	84	98	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
2	...	15	17			...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	
268	6	6	280	264	347	21	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
45	...	2	47			4	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	
475	49	34	558	545	632	42	558	40	...	...	...	...	...	......
50	...	26	76			...	76	4	...	...	...	...	...	
80	2	18	100	82	106	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 Pies.
2	...	4	6			...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117	...	48	165	140	187	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Pies to 1 Anna.
...	...	17	17			...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	...	91	116	146	228	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Pies.
6	...	78	84			...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66	19	63	148	141	193	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	35	36			...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Pies.
20	...	44	64	64	92	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	31	31			...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Pies.
40	8	15	63	68	76	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Pies.
2	...	9	11			...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Pies.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

the Lower Class.

Receipts.																					Charges.									Excess of Receipts over Charges.	
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.				
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	346	8	0	...	...	...	36	0	0	346	8	0	729	0	0	729	0	0	...	...	...	729	0	0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	336	0	0	...	...	...	42	0	0	336	0	0	714	0	0	714	0	0	...	...	...	714	0	0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320	0	0	...	...	...	14	14	0	334	0	0	668	14	0	654	0	0	14	14	0	668	14	0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	283	0	0	...	...	...	8	15	0	347	0	0	638	15	0	630	0	0	8	15	0	638	15	0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	220	0	0	...	...	...	3	0	0	227	8	0	450	8	0	420	0	0	30	8	0	450	8	0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	0	...	...	...	14	1	0	84	0	0	182	1	0	182	1	0	...	...	...	182	1	0	...	

Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against Boys' Schools, Caroor Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Darapuram Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Palladum do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Udamalpetta Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Pollachy do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Coimbatore Municipality.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Erode do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Dindigul Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Palany do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Pereakulum do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Tirumungalum do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Madura do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Melur do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Dindigul Municipality.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Madura do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Trichinopoly Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Shevagunga Zemindary.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Ramnad do.
...	...	...	8	14	3	...	...	...	4	3	7	
...	...	...	5	1	7	...	...	...	2	6	5	
...	...	...	4	9	4	...	...	...	2	3	0	
...	...	...	4	8	6	...	...	...	2	0	1	
...	...	...	7	0	7	...	...	...	3	7	0	
...	...	...	2	10	10	...	...	...	1	3	9	

...NERAL

Lower (

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TABLE XI.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	
	Sixth Division.—(*Contd.*)			
Malabar District. (*Contd.*)	Village Schools (3)	Palghaut Taluq ...	———	Boys ... / Girls ...
South Canara District.	Village Schools (11)	Mangalore do. ...	———	Boys ... / Girls ...
	Do. (10)	Udipi do. ...	———	Boys ... / Girls ...
	Do. (7)	Mangalore Municipality.	———	Boys ... / Girls ...
			Grand Total ...	Boys ... / Girls ...

TABLE XII.

Name of Institution..	Locality.	When established.
Third Division.		
Doveton Protestant Girl's School ...	Madras	19th Feb. 1856 ...
		Total ...

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Mixed Schools

...ER OF PUPILS ON THE ...LS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Tulu.	Arabic.	Hindustani.	
8	...	84	76	94	...	55	...	29	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	6			...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	
9	74	224	192	248	19	...	...	...	181	60	...	...	....
...	20	34			...	...	...	..	34	18	...	...	
6	103	284	269	310	21	...	...	...	284	34	...	...	....
...	22	39			...	...	...	...	39	21	...	...	
22	27	189	170	210	121	...	...	...	189	15	...	...	....
...	12	25			1	...	...	...	25	11	...	...	
2,109	3,928	26,269	24,941	31,829	1,499	13,478	3,004	9,189	706	109	1,074	53	
237	2,357	5,052			171	2,995	610	1,421	101	50	184	...	

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS

Female Schools

...R OF PUPILS ON THE ...LS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBE OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	French.	Tulu.	Hindustani	
...	100	100	76	91	100	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	Rs. 2 to 4
...	100	100	76	91	100	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	

ERAL EDUCATION.

ower Class.

RECEIPTS.																							CHARGES.						
--		Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.			
.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	I
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
0	0	362	0	0	11,415	9	0	2,928	4	8	4,848	8	10	3,777	3	4	23,751	9	10	23,570	4	4	277	3	9	23

GENERAL EDUCATION.

e Higher Class.

RECEIPTS.																					CHARGES.						
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	I
,487	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	0	0	3,143	8	0	...	...	...	4,800	8	0	5,320	0	0	1,656	12	10	6,
,487	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	0	0	3,143	8	0	...	...	...	4,800	8	0	5,320	0	0	1,656	12	10	6,

tal.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against Boys' School, Palghaut Taluq.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Mangalore do.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Udipi do.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Mangalore Municipality.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	8	1	126	2	6	222	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

tal.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
5	12	10	...	...	...	2,176	4	10	91	12	9	19	9	0	...	...	...	
3	12	10	...	...	...	2,176	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE XIII.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When establish
	Fifth Division.		
Coimbatore Dist.	Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch) ...	Ootacamund	———— 18
Tinnevelly Dist.	S. P. G. Boarding School	Chrstianagram ...	———— 18
	Church Mission Boarding School ...	Mengnanapuram ...	———— 18
	Kadachapuram Day School	....	————
	S. P. G. Boarding School	Nazareth	———— 18
	Church Mission Boarding School ...	Nallur	———— 18
	S. P. G. Boarding School	Edyangudy	———— 18
	Sixth Division.		
Malabar Dist.	Protestant Girls' School	Cochin...	———— 18
	Convent School	Cannanore	———— 18
	German Mission School	Chombala	————
	Do. do.	Calicut...	———— 18
	Convent School	Do.	———— 18
South Canara.	Convent School	Mangalore	————
	German Mission Boarding School ...	Mulki	————
			Grand T

9
60
33
100
376
70
..
605
...
129
239

Female Schools of

	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Tulu.	
...	...	...	64	64	59	65	64	...	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	27	27	34	38	...	27	...	...	...	...	6 Pice ...
...	...	...	72	72	68	69	14	72	...	...	...	...	4 Annas ...
...	1	...	65	66	43	66	...	66	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	92	92	89	90	1	92	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	39	39	37	38	39	39	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	138	138	95	114	97	138	...	...	...	...	....
...	...	...	39	39	27	40	39	...	...	22	...	...	1 to 3 Annas
...	1	...	119	120	101	143	120	...	...	27	...	...	....
	2	...	71	73	61	73	32	...	...	73	...	...	....
...	4	...	94	98	85	102	47	...	...	98	...	...	....
...	...	...	144	144	105	139	144	...	...	...	...	...	....
	...	...	91	91	72	91	91	...	...	...	...	...	....
	2	...	72	74	54	67	16	...	...	...	74	20	....
ıl ...	777	...	2,375	3,152	2,595	3,122	1,754	1,325	314	220	111	20	

for General Education,

the Middle Class.

Receipts.																					Charg…					
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extra-ordinar…		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	…
17,822	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	60	0	0	5,757	12	10	23,690	6	8	25,889	7	0	...	...	
96	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	8	0	13	8	0	360	0	0	878	0	0	878	0	0	...	...	
826	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	12	0	838	8	0	1,801	0	0	350	10	0	845	12	
190	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	12	0	190	12	0	...	...	
484	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	11	3	41	2	0	...	...	...	1,533	5	3	1,533	5	3	...	...	
340	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	0	0	1,290	0	0	1,684	4	0	1,684	4	0	...	...	
624	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	1,220	0	0	1,904	8	0	1,904	8	0	...	...	
100	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	0	0	39	3	0	174	0	0	507	3	0	387	9	4	...	...	
683	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	1,524	0	0	2,231	4	0	2,231	4	0	...	...	
362	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	9	0	965	7	0	1,846	0	0	1,846	0	0	...	...	
644	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0	0	12	8	0	2,166	12	0	2,850	0	0	2,850	0	0	...	...	
591	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	0	0	1,744	0	0	2,479	12	0	2,479	12	0	...	...	
767	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	12	0	222	0	0	...	...	...	1,809	12	0	1,809	12	0	...	...	
221	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	0	3,496	15	11	3,721	13	0	3,721	13	11	...	...	
35,402	6	9	628	3	8	...	...	...	16,303	9	10	10,209	9	3	25,687	0	9	88,230	14	8	90,428	9	1	3211	4	

Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.									Remarks.
									Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
25,889	7	0	...	...	...	2,199	0	9	346	14	2	186	2	0	...	...	...	Aided from other than Educational Funds.
878	0	0	...	...	. .	...	...	...	25	13	2	2	13	2	...	...	...	
1,196	6	1	604	9	11	...	...	...	42	11	8	6	4	2	...	...	...	
190	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	0	3	4	0	...	...	...	
1,533	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	13	7	9	11	0	...	...	...	
1,684	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	8	4	9	3	2	...	...	...	
1,904	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	9	6	9	2	...	...	...	
387	9	4	119	9	8	...	...	...	14	5	8	3	11	3	...	...	...	
2,231	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	6	6	12	5	...	...	...	
1,846	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4	2	5	14	11	...	...	...	
2,850	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	8	6	7	9	4	...	...	...	
2,479	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	10	5	10	2	...	...	...	
1,809	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	2	10	10	5	...	...	...	
3,721	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	7	7	7	10	5	...	...	...	
93,639	13	7	1289	0	4	6,697	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE XIV.—(*Continued.*)

District	Name of Institution.	Locality.	
	Third Division.—(*Continued.*)		
Madras District.—(*Continued.*)	St. George's Cathedral School	Madras	
	St. Matthias' Poor School...	Pursewalkum	
	Do. do.	New Town	
	St. Andrew's Poor School...	Chindatripet	
	Christ Church School	Mount Road	
	Lutheran Mission School...	Pursewalkum	
	Balica Patasala	Triplicane	
	Church Mission School	Chintadripet	
	Lutheran Mission Caste-Girls' School ...	Vepery	—
	Do. do	Veerapillay Street, Black Town.	—
	Do. do.	Varadamuttiappen do. ...	—
	Gordon Refuge	Madras	
	Results' Grants Schools (13)	Madras Municipality	
	Free Church Mission School	Chingleput	—
	Do. do.	Conjeveram	—
	Do. do.	Trivellore	—
	Wesleyan Mission School...	St. Thomas' Mount	—
	Do. do.	Sydapet	—
	Roman Catholic School	Palaveram	—
	Poonamallee Girls' School	Sydapet Taluq	
	St. Ignatius' School, Kitcheri	Conjeveram do.	
	Stripermathur Girls' School	Do. do.	
South Arcot District.	Pensioners' School, Old Town	Cuddalore	22
	S. P. G. Old Town School	Do.	—
	Do. Vernacular School	Munjacuppum	31
	Mission Shcool	Puttambakam	
	Caste-Girls' School, Old Town	Cuddalore	
	Fourth Division.		
North Arcot District.	Municipal Girls' School	Wallajapett	
	Results' Grants Schools (5)	Chittoor Circle	
	Do. do. (4)	Vellore do.	

Female Schools

When established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the Year.					Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	
....	...	...	55	55	47	49	55	...	...	...	...	....
....	...	...	47	47	34	47	47	...	...	...	...	Anna 1 to Rupee 1.
....	...	...	93	93	76	93	93	...	...	...	...	Do.
....	...	...	44	44	36	44	44	...	...	...	...	None. ...
....	...	...	57	57	45	57	57	57	...	...	...	Do. ...
....	...	...	39	39	29	40	5	39	...	...	...	Do. ...
....	81	...	...	81	54	81	...	36	45	...	...	Annas 1 to 6
....	22	...	20	42	33	32	...	42	...	...	...	....
——1867 ...	91	...	...	91	63	83	...	38	53	...	...	....
——1865 ...	74	...	...	74	44	74	8	74	...	...	...	Annas 2 to 6
——1862 ...	65	...	3	68	50	68	6	...	68	...	...	Annas 1 to 4
....	...	...	58	58	57	58	58	...	...	...	...	None ...
....	469	...	222	691	516	630	168	370	185	...	...	....
——1845 ...	89	...	1	90	74	94	...	90	...	...	...	6 Pies to 1 Anna
——1845 ...	60	...	...	60	37	62	...	60	...	...	...	Free ...
——1858 ...	70	...	...	70	52	70	...	70	...	...	...	Free ...
August 1863 ...	109	...	...	109	80	104	...	109	...	...	...	Annas 6 to Rs. 1
July 1869 ...	52	...	...	52	43	54	...	40	12	...	...	None ...
——1845 ...	...	...	43	43	41	43	43	...	...	...	...	Do. ...
....	41	...	...	41	21	35	4	4	37	...	...	....
....	...	...	27	27	23	25	...	2	27	...	...	....
....	10	...	...	10	8	10	...	...	10	...	...	....
May 1865 ...	...	...	21	21	17	18	21	...	...	...	...	....
——1840 ...	16	...	25	41	29	40	41	41	...	...	...	Annas 2 to 6
anuary 1865 ...	35	...	...	35	22	34	...	35	...	...	...	....
....	...	...	14	14	14	14	14	...	...	...	...	....
....	60	...	...	60	47	56	...	60	...	...	...	Annas 2 to 6
....	32	...	...	32	19	28	...	28	9	...	...	1 Anna ...
....	63	...	25	88	79	100	10	88	13	...	...	....
....	220	2	...	222	174	232	...	222	...	...	...	....

of the Lower Class.

Receipts.																					Charges.					
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extra-ordinary.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	6	4	159	2	0	59	8	1	544	0	5	469	9	9	49	0	4
315	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	9	2	322	1	0	39	0	0	1,166	10	2	1,069	9	9	47	15	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	8	0	435	8	0	...	...	...
322	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	6	8	158	11	0	58	3	4	686	5	0	644	0	0	42	5	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	70	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	0	0	180	0	0	180	0	0	...	...	...
299	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	3	5	140	6	0	...	...	...	858	10	6	761	7	1	90	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	0	0	5	2	9	...	...	...	311	2	9	306	0	0	5	2	9
44	9	4	...	...	...	424	6	8	1,305	7	3	114	12	0	128	5	7	2,017	8	10	1,269	6	10	...	...	...
28	8	8	...	...	...	257	13	10	755	11	10	87	11	0	100	10	9	1,230	8	1	849	3	1	...	...	...
28	8	8	...	...	...	257	13	10	755	11	10	52	12	0	100	10	9	1,195	9	1	922	1	10	...	...	...
1,100	0	0	1091	0	0	...	...	...	2,273	4	10	1,022	0	0	55	0	0	5,541	4	10	4,029	7	10	880	0	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836	4	0	1,095	5	0	1,497	0	0	1,931	0	11	6,359	9	11	6,359	9	11	...	...	...
450	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	754	5	3	29	2	0	...	...	...	1,233	7	3	1,233	7	3	...	...	...
64	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	0	0	441	0	0	...	...	...
132	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	8	0	577	8	0	...	...	...
143	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	..	...	...	285	13	0	449	1	0	446	0	0	164	14	0
168	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0	418	0	0	360	0	0	50	8	9
112	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	1	6	6	2	0	...	...	...	249	3	6	348	0	0	9	13	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	326	0	0	...	...	...	33	1	0	336	0	0	695	1	0	695	1	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	335	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	3	4	215	10	6	119	8	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	181	14	4	...	...	...	16	5	0	...	...	...	198	3	4	119	6	4	62	8	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against St. George's Cathedral Boys' School, Madras.
518	10	1	25	6	4	...	...	...	15	4	0	5	14	1	...	...	...	
117	9	2	49	1	0	...	...	...	14	11	3	4	2	4	...	...	...	
135	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aided under the Salary System.
586	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	0	7	2	6	...	...	...	Do. do.
180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	4	...	...	...	2	6	7	Do. do.
851	7	1	7	3	5	...	...	...	15	12	3	5	8	7	...	...	...	Do. do.
311	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unaided.
269	6	10	748	2	0	...	...	...	20	2	5	0	11	3	6	11	9	Aided under the Salary System.
349	3	1	381	5	0	...	...	...	19	4	10	0	10	5	5	13	9	Do. do.
922	1	10	278	7	3	...	...	...	18	7	0	0	9	2	5	2	6	Do. do.
909	8	4	631	12	6	...	...	...	86	2	1	19	4	9	...	...	...	Aided from other than Educational Funds.
359	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	4	...	...	...	3	9	10	Of these 2 are unaided.
238	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	7	6	1	4	...	...	...	Aided under the Salary System.
441	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	8	1	11	8	...	...	...	Do. do.
577	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	8	2	8	7	...	...	...	Do. do.
610	14	0	...	...	...	161	13	0	7	10	0	1	12	7	...	...	...	Do. do.
410	8	9	7	7	3	...	...	...	9	8	9	3	14	6	...	...	...	Do. do.
357	13	5	...	...	...	108	9	11	3	11	8	2	11	8	...	...	...	Do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against Boys' Schools, Sydapet Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Conjeveram Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against the Boys' School, Lower Class.
695	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	15	6	...	...	...	11	3	10	Aided under the Salary System.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against Boys' School, Middle Class.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. Lower Class.
335	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	7	2	1	Aided under the Salary System.
181	14	4	16	5	0	...	...	...	9	9	2	...	...	...	9	9	2	Salary Grant School.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against Boys' Schools, Chittoor Circle.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. Vellore Circle.

TABLE XIV.—(*Continued.*)

	Name of Institution.	Locality.	Wh
	5th Division.—(*Continued.*)		
Tinnevelly District.	Vadakupeta Hindu School	Palamcottah	
	Results Grants Schools (3)	Tinnevelly Municipality ...	
	Do. (1)	Tuticorin do. ...	
	Do. (3)	Ottapidaram Taluq	
	Do. (1)	Sankaranainar Covil Taluq ...	
	Do. (1)	Sattur do. ...	
	Do. (3)	Tenkasy do. ...	
	Do. (4)	Ambasamudrum do. ...	
	Do. (1)	Strivilliputtur do. ...	
	Do. (10)	Nanguneri do. ...	
	Do. (33)	Tenkarai do. ...	
	6th Division.		
Malabar District.	Church Mission Girls' School	Cannanore Municipality ...	
	Roman Catholic Girls' School	Palghaut...	
South Canara District.	G. M. Parochial School	Mangalore	
	Do. Brahmin Girls' School, No. I ...	Do.	
	Do. do. No. II ...	Do.	
	Milagris Girls' School	Do.	
	Mulki Hindu Girls' School	Canara Circle	

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—Institutions

Female Schools

n established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.					Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	
....	34	...	...	34	28	32	...	34	...		...	Free ...
....	78	...	12	90	74	89	...	90	...	...	...	....
....	...	...	73	73	43	74	...	73	...	...	...	....
....	...	...	48	48	44	47	...	48	...	...	...	....
....	16	...	4	20	15	20	...	20	...	...	...	....
....	...	...	34	34	30	34	...	34	...	...	...	....
....	42	...	11	53	40	56	...	53	...	...	...	....
....	54	...	29	83	57	79	...	83	...	...	...	....
....	21	...	4	25	19	26	...	25	...	...	...	....
....	12	...	192	204	169	215	...	204	...	...	...	....
....	767	51	299	1,117	782	1,027	30	1,117	...	...	...	....
....	11	...	18	29	19	30	7	29	...	...	...	....
....	...	...	17	17	10	20	17	...	...	...	...	....
....	...	...	70	70	47	65	...	...	...	...	70	....
....	26	...	...	26	10	19	...	...	...	...	26	....
....	17	...	...	17	10	16	...	...	...	...	17	....
....	...	...	40	40	39	43	40	...	...	...	40	....
....	18	...	...	18	15	18	...	...	...	...	18	....
Grand Total ...	5,355	58	2,528	7,941	5,833	7,670	1,687	5,049	2,007	...	239	....

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

Receipts.																					Charges.					
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extraordinary.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	0	0	99	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	15	0	144	15	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,073	15	9	1,340	12	0	5,397	4	9	12,562	15	11	4,285	4	5	3,914	14	9	32,575	3	7	30,802	0	10	1,705	0	[illegible]

Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Govern-ment.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
144	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	10	...	...	...	1	9	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against Boys' Schools, Cannanore Municipality.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Palghaut do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against Boys' Schools, Mangalore Municipality.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,507	1	1	2,680	11	8	2,612	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE XVI.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When estab
First Division.		
Normal Class	Russelcondah	8th November
Normal School	Vizagapatam	....
Practising School		
Normal Class	Nursapur...	....
Third Division.		
Normal School	Madras	March
Practising School (2)		
Female Normal School	Do.	1st December
Practising School		9th March
Fourth Division.		
Normal School	Vellore	
Practising School		
Normal School	Trichinopoly	
Practising School		
Sixth Division.		
Normal School	Calicut	....
Practising School		
Normal School	Mangalore	
Practising School		

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)—INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL

Government

ished.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Uriya.	
1869 ...	8	...	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	......
	{ 36	2	...	38	28	32	24	...	38	...	...	...	......
	{ 53	1	1	55	52	56	55	...	55	...	...	...	As. 6 and 8 ...
	14	...	...	14	11	12	5	...	14	...	...	...	......
1856 ...	{ 16	...	4	20	17	19	20	16	4	...	...	...	......
	{ 122	3	30	155	150	175	155	111	44	...	...	...	As. 8 to Rs. 1¼ ...
1870 ...	5	...	4	9	7	9	9	4	4	...	...	...	......
1874 ...	20	...	...	20	16	18	...	7	13	...	...	...	......
1855 ...	{ 21	1	...	22	20	20	22	22	...	...	...	...	} As. 6 to R. 1¼...
	{ 135	9	15	159	124	153	159	159	...	...	...	...	
1861 ...	{ 7	...	...	7	19	22	7	7	...	...	...	...	} As. 4 to Rs. 1...
	{ 177	1	2	180	172	186	180	180	...	...	...	...	
	{ 12	1	3	16	15	20	16	...	...	16	...	...	} As. 2 to 8 ...
	{ 109	1	5	115	108	138	80	...	...	115	...	...	
1869 ...	{ 25	...	7	32	13	17	32	...	...	...	32	...	} As. 4 to Rs. 2...
	{ 114	1	38	153	102	114	135	...	...	...	153	...	
Total ...	874	20	109	1,003	762	999	899	506	172	131	185	8	

or Professional Education (Normal Schools).

Institutions.

Receipts.																					Charges.					
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.			Extra-ordinary.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P
552	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	13	10	552	13	10	...	...	
8,291	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,291	3	8	8,160	13	2	130	6	
414	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	0	0	...	...	...	761	5	8	414	5	8	...	...	
1,066	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,066	3	2	1,059	0	0	...	...	
7,720	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,720	8	0	7,720	8	0	409	6	
10,735	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,569	4	0	...	...	...	12,304	14	1	10,735	10	1	409	6	
6,150	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,262	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,412	14	2	7,412	14	2	...	...	
4,468	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,148	2	0	33	14	6	5,650	2	7	4,440	3	1	27	15	
4,007	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	0	1 283	14	0	...	...	...	5,313	3	1	4,669	0	0	54	5	
3,340	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	5	0	...	...	...	3,851	8	2	3,340	3	2	...	...	
4,429	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	4	0	100	0	0	5,639	6	8	4,429	2	8	...	...	
51,176	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,284	7	4	4,969	13	0	133	14	6	58,564	3	1	52,934	9	10	1,031	7	

Total.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Annual Cost of educating each Pupil. Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
552	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	1	9	69	1	9	...	...	...	
3,291	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	1	10	296	1	10	...	...	...	
414	5	8	347	0	0	...	...	...	7	15	6	1	4	9	...	...	...	
1,059	0	0	7	3	2	...	...	...	96	4	4	96	4	4	...	...	...	
8,129	14	6	...	...	...	409	6	6	478	3	8	454	2	4	...	...	...	
11,145	0	7	1,159	13	6	...	..	...	74	4	10	61	1	9	...	...	...	
7,412	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	4	9	267	4	11	...	...	...	
4,468	2	1	1,182	0	6	...	...	...	31	0	6	23	0	11	...	...	...	
4,723	5	0	589	14	1	...	...	...	24	11	8	14	4	2	...	...	...	
3,340	3	2	511	5	0	...	...	...	27	0	6	23	0	0	...	...	...	
4,429	2	8	1,210	4	0	...	...	...	38	8	3	20	13	9	...	...	...	
53,966	1	4	5,007	8	3	409	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

...OFES
...a.

...ern-ment.	
...	A.
...61	0
...35	0
...	...
...	...
...473	8
...150	0
...278	8
...268	0
...,235	4
...120	0
...,234	3
...	...
...,546	12
...,502	3

foregoi...

Number attending Schools of the Lower Class.	Number attending ...
28	
31,321	
...	
...	
31,349	

TABLE XIX.

—		Colleges.			Schools of the Higher Class.			Schools of the Middle Class.			Schools of the Lower Class.			Sch... the ... C...
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS...
General Education	Government...	83,561	5	2	1,25,843	4	5	66,351	5	2	13,474	8	4	...
	Private...	34,488	8	0	3,06,788	9	8	4,54,539	13	0	6,10,141	13	7	...
Special Education.	Government...	7,455	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Private...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,25,505	8	0	4,32,631	14	1	5,20,791	2	2	6,23,616	5	11	...

TABLE XX...

General Educa...
Special Educa...

Abstract of Receipts and Charges

Receipts.

…ed …ls of …igher …ss.		Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.			Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.			Female Schools of the Higher Class.			Female Schools of the Middle Class.			Female Schools of the Lower Class.			Normal Schools.			Other Schools for Special Education.			Total.		
A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	564	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,89,694	7	1
...	...	23,730	7	11	23,751	9	10	4,800	8	0	88,230	2	3	32,575	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,79,046	11	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	53,594	6	1	91,346	15	8	1,52,397	0	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	38,829	8	11	...	...	..	38,829	8	11
...	...	23,730	7	11	24,815	9	10	4,800	8	0	88,230	2	3	32,575	3	7	92,423	15	0	91,346	15	8	20,59,967	12	5

N.B.—The fees collected in Government Institutions, viz., Expen

Abstract of Grants-in-Aid received by

——	Colleges.			Schools of the Higher Class.			Schools of the Middle Class.			Schools of the Lower Class.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
…on	18,094	8	0	1,09,830	3	10	*†1,11,594	12	2	714	12	0
…on	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	18,094	8	0	1,09,830	3	10	1,11,594	12	2	714	12	0

* Includes the expenditure of

† Expenditure from other than



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TABLE XXI. APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)

Distinctions conferred by the University of Madras during the year.

Name of Candidate.	Institution in which he was educated.	Distinction conferred.
FIRST CLASS.		
R. S. Sheppard...	Presidency College	Bachelor of Arts.
I. Sarabbalingam Naidu ...	Do.	Do.
T. M. Muttukumara Muppanar.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ...	Do.
S. A. Shutie	Doveton Protestant College ...	Do.
SECOND CLASS.		
B. Hanumanta Row	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
C. Subaramaiya	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	Do.
C. T. Winfred	Presidency College	Do.
C. Chandrasekharam	Do.	Do.
L. O. Williams	Do.	Do.
G. C. Varada Charry	Do.	Do.
P. S. Ganapati Aiyar	Do.	Do.
S. Gnanamuttu...	S. P. G. Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Garden	Do.
H. Cooney	Doveton Protestant College ...	Do.
J. Lazarus	Private Study	Do.
T. Sundara Row	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
A. Narayanasami	Presidency College	Do.
E. Krishna Wariyar	Do.	Do.
M. M. Ramalinga Chetti ...	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	Do.
V. Subaiya	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
K. Mahadeva Aiyar	Presidency College	Do.
S. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar ...	High School, Trevandrum	Do.
P. Vedanta Charry	Presidency College	Do.
V. Krishna Aiyar	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
K. Kunjumi Menon ...	High School, Trevandrum	Do.
C. A. Mahadeva Sashiah ...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
K. Ranganatha Row	Do. do. ...	Do.
K. Sundaramaiya	Do. do. ...	Do.
S. Rajeswara Mudaliar ...	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	Do.
N. Subbarayan...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
G. Narasinga Row	Presidency College	Do.
E. S. Dunhill	Doveton Protestant College ...	Do.
S. Rangachari	Presidency College	Do.
M. Mathew	High School, Trevandrum	Do.
V. Gopala Chari	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.	Do.
R. N. Ananta Row	High School, Trevandrum	Do.
C. Janakiramaiya	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	Do.
S. C. S. Coelho	Presidency College	Do.
W. J. Jackson	Doveton Protestant College ...	Do.
T. N. Ramachendra Aiyar ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ...	Do.
THIRD CLASS.		
R. Sundaresa Mudaliar ...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
M. Subramania Aiyar... ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
C. Mahadeva Aiyar	Presidency College	Do.
V. Viraragava Chari	Do.	Do.
S. Swami Aiyar	Do.	Do.

TABLE XXI.—(*Contd.*) APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)

Distinctions conferred by the University of Madras during the year.

Name of Candidate.	Institution in which he was educated.	Distinction conferred.
THIRD CLASS.—(*Contd.*)		
C. Appasawmy Aiyar	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ; Private Study	Bachelor of Arts.
A. S. Daniel Pillai	Presidency College ; S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	Do.
K. Ramanadha Aiyar	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
S. Narayanasami Aiyar ...	Presidency College ; Private Study.	Do.
T. S. Thiyagaraja Row ...	Private Study	Do.
E. de Norcourt...	Do.	Do.
THIRD CLASS.		
Bamanjee Pherozsha	Private Study	Master of Laws.
SECOND CLASS.		
C. Subramanya Sastri... ...	Private Study	Bachelor of Laws.
THIRD CLASS.		
T. Ramachendra Row	Private Study	Bachelor of Laws.
K. Seshadir Aiyar	Do.	Do.
A. Rangasami Aiyangar ...	Do.	Do.
M. R. Ramakristna Aiyar ...	Do.	Do.
A. Lakshminarasimham ...	Do.	Do.
N. Sarvothama Row	Do.	Do.
J. C. S. Lawrence	Do.	Do.
S. Vaidyanadha Aiyar... ...	Do.	Do.
M. Ramasami Aiyar	Do.	Do.
P. C. Ananta Charlu	Do.	Do.
P. Gurumurti	Do.	Do.
FIRST EXAMINATION.		
D. J. Macdonald	Medical College	M. B. & C. M.
SECOND EXAMINATION.		
J. Lancaster	Medical College	Do.
R. Warder	Do.	Do.
H. A. F. Nailer	Do.	Do.
SECOND CLASS.		
N. Ruthnasabapathy Pillai ...	....	B. C. E.

TABLE XXII.

APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)

Return of Private Donations and Endowments from which Aid was received in Government Colleges and Schools during the Official year 1873-74.

Name of Donor.	Description or Object of Donation or Endowment.	Amount realized. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	THIRD DIVISION.							
Public Subscribers	Elphinstone Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of English Literature	214	0	0				Interest on Rupees 6,000, the Endowment Fund.
Do.	Conolly Scholarship at the Presidency College for the support of Students from Malabar	192	0	0				
Trustees of Patcheappah Mudaliar's Charities.	Patcheappah's Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Patcheappah's Students...	685	0	0				
Pubic Subscribers	Bourdillon Endowment at the Presidency College for the encouragement of the study of Vernacular Literature	60	8	0				Do. on Rupees 1,100, do.
Maharajah of Travancore ...	Travancore Maharajah's Prize at the Presidency College for Proficiency in Mental Philosophy	20	0	0				Do. on " 500, do.
Do. of Vizianagrum ...	Vizianagrum Maharajah's Prize at the Presidency College for Proficiency in Logic and Moral Philosophy.	20	0	0				Do. on " 500, do.
Public Subscribers	Norton Medal at the Presidency College awarded for the best Vernacular Essay	39	0	0				Do. on " 800, do.
Do.	Morehead Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Vernacular Translation ...	100	0	0				Do. on " 1,300, do.
Maharajah of Vizianagrum ...	Vizianagrum Maharajah's Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Students from the Northern Circars	699	0	0				
The Honorable Sherf-ul-Omrah Bahadoor.	Denison Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Mussulman Students	48	0	0				
	Mr. Thompson's Prize for the Student who obtained the first place in the Bachelor of Arts Examination..	31	8	0				Donation.
Ettiyapuram Zemindar ...	Ettiyapuram Zemindar's Prize at the Presidency College for Proficiency in English	30	0	0				Do.

TABLE XII.—(*Continued.*) APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)

***Return of Private Donations and Endowments from which Aid was received in Government Colleges and Schools during the Official year* 1873-74.**

Name of Donor.	Description or Object of Donation or Endowment.	Amount realized.			Total.			Remarks.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Public Subscribers	Lane Scholarship to provide a Scholarship at the Medical College of the value of Rupees 30 per mensem, with a progressive rise of Rupees 10 at the end of the first and third years; tenable for five years with a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Doctor Lane	360	0	0				Donation.
Do.	Johnston Medal at the Medical College to perpetuate the memory of the late Doctor Johnston	40	0	0				Interest on Rs. 1,000, the Endowment.
Colonel G. W. Walker, R.E. ...	To train men at the Civil Engineering College for employment as Taluq Overseers in Canara and Malabar.	180	0	0				Do. on " 4,000, do.
Hindu Gentlemen	Scholarships to Pupils in the Government Female Normal School, Madras	1,262	8	4				Donation.
The Hon'ble Sherf-ul-Omrah...	Denison's Scholarship at the Presidency College ...	4	0	0				Interest on Rs. 1,330, the Endowment Fund.
					3,985	8	4	
	FOURTH DIVISION.							
Inhabitants of Combaconum ...	Beauchamp's Medal at the Combaconum Provincial College	50	0	0				Interest on Rs. 1,000, the Endowment.
Do. Tanjore ...	Edward Bird's Scholarship at do. do. ...	50	0	0				Do. on " 1,312, do.
Chundrapragasa Muppanar ...	Muppanar's Medal...	56	0	0				Donation.
Teachers and Pupils of the Trichinopoly Normal School.	For matting the Trichinopoly Normal School	21	15	0				Do.
Mr. J. F. Price, Acting Collector of Salem.	For Prize Books for the meritorious boys in the Salem Zillah School	69	0	0				Do.
Mr. Smith, late Sub-Collector of Salem.	Do. do. Taluq School, Oossoor ...	8	1	7				Interest on Rs. 90, the Endowment.
T. R. Ramanadha Iyer, Head Master, Patcheappah's School.	Do. do. Taluq School, Tiruvaroor.	10	0	0				Donation.
					265	0	7	

TABLE XII.—(*Continued.*) APPENDIX B.—(*Continued.*)

***Return of Private Donations and Endowments from which Aid was received in Government Colleges and Schools during the Official Year* 1873-74.**

Name of Donor.	Description or Object of Donation or Endowment.	Amount realized. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Remarks.
	SIXTH DIVISION.							
Public Subscribers	To found a Scholarship at the Calicut Provincial School in the name of Mr. Conolly, late Collector of Malabar	268	0	0				Interest on Rs. 11,200, the Endowment.
Do.	To found a Scholarship at the Calicut Provincial School in the name of Mr. Sharpe, Civil and Session Judge.	126	0	0				Do. on „ 2,633-4-0, do.
Edward Brennen, Esq., late of Tellicherry.	Towards maintaining a school for general education at Tellicherry	440	0	0				Do. on „ 8,000-0-0, do.
Inhabitants of Mangalore ...	Mangalore Endowment Fund raised in connexion with the Mangalore Provincial School	2,517	0	0	3,351	0	0	Do. on „ 61,200-0-0, do.
	Total ...	...	...	...	7,601	8	11	
	Proceeds of Endowments ... Rupees 6,080 9 7							
	Subscriptions and Donations „ 1,520 15 4							
	Total ... 7,601 8 11							

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on Public Instruction, dated 15th August 1874, No. 1,411-A.

ORDER THEREON, 3rd May 1875, No. 134.

Though the report on Public Instruction is dated 15th August 1874, it was not ready to be laid before Government in a printed form until the 14th October, and the printing of the tabular statements was not completed until the end of January. In future the Director will see the report and appendices through the press before submitting them to Government.

2. The marginal table shows the number of schools and pupils connected with the department, and the increase during the year. It is observed that, though there was a decrease of two in the number of higher-class schools, there was an increase of 566 in the number of pupils attending schools of that class. As in the previous year the most important increase both in schools and pupils was in connexion with elementary education, the total number of schools of the lower class under inspection being 7,619 with 185,630 pupils, against 6,190 with 149,081 pupils in 1872-73. The average attendance per school remains at twenty-four. The number of lower schools aided or entirely supported by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities rose from 4,081 schools with 110,078 pupils to 5,168 schools with 137,549 pupils. The average attendance at these schools fell from twenty-seven to twenty-six, but was still considerably higher than in other schools of the lower class, where it was only nineteen.

—	Total.		Increase in 1873-74.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Colleges	14	544	1	64
Higher-class Schools.	51	12,556	— 2	566
Middle-class do. ..	510	29,800	7	1,538
Lower-class do. ..	7,619	185,630	1,429	36,549
Normal do. ..	16	1,843	— 1	— 86
Professional do. ..	5	447	1	135
Total ..	8,215	230,820	1,435	3,878

3. The most important advance in educational operations during the year took place in the marginally-noted districts, four of which, *viz.*, Malabar, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, and South Arcot, were favorably noticed in the same way in the

Madras.	Malabar.
Chingleput.	North Arcot.
Tinnevelly.	Madura.
South Arcot.	Kurnool.

report for the previous year. The proportion of pupils to population in the different districts varied from $\frac{1}{44}$ in Madras to $\frac{1}{383}$ in Vizagapatam, the proportion in these districts in the preceding year having been $\frac{1}{68}$ and $\frac{1}{480}$.

4. The subjoined table shows the race and sex of the pupils attending the different schools and the increase during the year :—

—	Boys.			Girls.		
	No.	Increase.		No.	Increase.	
		No.	Per Cent.		No.	Per Cent.
Europeans	312	6	·19	256	53	26·10
East Indians	2,665	103	4·02	2,031	246	13·78
Native Christians	11,268	1,342	13·52	5,987	827	16·02
Hindus	182,935	27,891	17·34	8,337	1,232	17·54
Mahomedans	15,258	5,479	56·03	245	181	282·81
Parsees...	24	5	26·31	4	— 6	...
Jews	1	0	0·0	0	— 0	0·0
Pariahs	1,244	1,157	1329·88	253	250	8333·33
Total ...	213,707	35,983		17,113	2,795	

As remarked by the Director, the bulk of the increased attendance attaches to Hindus, but the relative increase is greatest in the case of Mahomedans and Pariahs both as regards boys and girls. The marginal table gives some particulars regarding the increase in educational work throughout the Presidency during the last ten years.

—	1863-64.		1873-74.	
	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.
Government schools	121	9,337	130	10,003
Municipal and Local Fund ...	...	...	490	15,662
Private schools (aided) ...	456	18,142	5,156	157,316
Private schools under inspection but not aided	298	7,230	2,439	47,839
Total ...	875	34,709	8,215	230,820

5. The number of pupils who presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination in the year under review was 1,704, against 1,530 in the previous year. The number who passed was 626 against 611, an increase which is not proportionate to the increase in the number appearing for examination. For the First Examination in Arts 285 candidates appeared for examination, and 125 or 43·8 per cent. passed, against seventy-six or 31·7 per cent. out of 240 in the previous year. At the B.A. Examination fifty candidates passed out of eighty-eight who were examined. The results of this examination in the year under review were very much more satisfactory than in 1872-73, but, as remarked by the Director, it must be borne in mind

that the latter was an exceptional year as explained in the last report. A single candidate for the M.A. Degree was examined and passed; one candidate out of two passed for the Degree of M. L.; one out of four for the Degree of B. C. E.; and three for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. The opinion of the Senate of the University will be obtained with reference to the Director's suggestion that the Act of Incorporation of the University should be amended so as to empower the Senate to hold examinations for the more rarely sought degrees only once in two years should they deem fit so to do. The marginal table shows the classes of the community represented by the successful candidates at the University Examinations.

—	Matriculation.	F. A.	B. A.
Brahmins... ...	380	85	30
Other Hindus ...	139	25	7
Mahomedans ...	8	2	0
Native Christians..	48	8	7
East Indians ...	87	8	4
Europeans ...	18	1	2
Parsees	1	1	0

6. The total cost of the University amounted to Rupees 40,319. Deducting from this Rupees 25,800 realized by fees, and Rupees 127 by the sale of calendars, the net charge to Provincial Funds was Rupees 14,392, against Rupees 16,633 in the preceding year.

7. The attendance at the Presidency College during the year under review was 112, being three less than in the preceding year. The marginal note shows the results at the various examinations which are described by the Principal as "Poor in the case of Matriculation, bad in the First Examination in Arts, and highly satisfactory in the Bachelor of Arts Degree." The re-establishment of the Law Class and the return of the Principal from leave were the principal administrative events of the year.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Matriculation ..	35	24
F. A.	16	12
B. A.	8	17

8. The attendance at the Combaconum College rose from 102 to 114, the number passing the Matriculation Examination from forty-four to fifty-three, and the number passing the F.A. Examination from seventeen to twenty, while eleven passed for the degree of B. A. against none in the preceding year.

9. At the Free Church of Scotland Institution the attendance in the College Department rose from eighty-six to 108, of whom thirty-three, eighteen, and five passed the Matriculation, F. A., and B. A. Examinations, respectively.

10. At the Doveton College, which is specially adapted for European and East Indian Protestants, there was an increase of six in the College Department, and an improvement on the number passing the F. A. and B. A. Examinations.

11. The above-mentioned four Colleges are the only institutions in the Presidency which were recognized during the year under review as imparting education up to the standard of the examination for the Bachelor of Arts Degree. The financial position is contrasted in the subjoined statement so far as the College Branches are concerned :—

—	Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Cost.	Annual Cost of each Pupil.	
				Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
	RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Presidency College ...	48,703	5,180	10·6	502 1 5	427 2 1
Combaconum do. ...	18,797	3,733	19·9	237 14 11	168 12 7
Free Church of Scotland Institution	13,854	2,631	18·9	189 12 6	51 0 10
Doveton College ...	8,177	1,325	16·2	314 7 10	117 1 10

With reference to the above it is to be remarked that the Inspector of the division is not satisfied with the distribution of the charges of the Doveton College between the College and School Branches, and that he gives what seem good grounds for his opinion. According to the method of distribution which he considers should be adopted the total annual cost per pupil in the College Department was Rupees 613, and the cost to Government Rupees 189.

12. The Director should address the Government separately with reference to the question raised in paragraph 49 of the report. The total number of collegiate and higher-class schools in the Presidency fell from fifty-three to fifty-one, owing to the closing of the S. P. G. Seminary at Vediapuram, and the transfer to the middle class of the Wesleyan school at Trichinopoly. Of the fifty-one schools, fourteen were Government institutions and the remainder private schools, one of the latter being a girls' school attached to the Doveton College. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the number of scholars rose from 11,990 to 12,556, of whom twenty-three passed the F.A. Examination, as shown below :—

Districts.	Schools.	Matriculation.	F. A.
Vizagapatam... ...	London Mission	2	1
Kistna	Noble Institution	9	6
Bellary	Provincial School	14	3
Malabar	Do. Calicut	28	7
Canara	Do. Mangalore ...	23	6

Of those schools from which no scholars passed the F.A. Examination, the following passed more than ten pupils at the Matriculation Examination :—

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation.
Godavery ...	Provincial School, Rajahmundry...	205	14
Madras	Patcheappah's High School ...	412	14
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School...	149	11
	Church of Scotland Mission School.	400	11
Trichinopoly ...	S. P. G. School	445	18
Tanjore	S. P. G. School, Tanjore	480	33
	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam ...	373	11
Coimbatore ...	High School...	409	12
Tinnevelly ...	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ...	270	10

Comparing the cost of education at these schools the Government find:—

Schools.	Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Cost.	Annual Cost of each Pupil.	
				Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Government Schools.					
	RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bellary Provincial School ...	12,794	5,127	40·4	70 4 8	42 2 0
Calicut do. do. ...	13,332	5,801	43·5	63 9 5	35 5 8
Mangalore do. do. ...	12,756	5,540	43·4	61 14 9	35 2 0
Rajahmundry do. do. ...	11,019	4,536	40·8	55 5 11	32 9 3
Private Schools.					
London Mission School, Vizagapatam	4,221	1,785	42·3	21 13 11	8 13 8
Noble Institution, Masulipatam.	15,141	2,581	17·0	64 15 9	25 1 2
Patcheappah's High School...	21,956	6,942	31·6	59 0 4	27 4 7
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	12,640	5,400	42·7	37 12 5	32 7 4
Church of Scotland Mission Institution	13,832	4,112	29·8	40 5 2	15 11 7
S. P. G. School, Trichinopoly.	13,476	5,639	41·8	34 3 8	13 1 3
S. P. G. School, Tanjore ...	12,619	5,264	41·7	24 5 9	16 5 8
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	11,154	3,243	29·1	31 5 4	8 5 3
High School, Coimbatore ...	13,625	6,771	49·6	37 0 5	14 5 0
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly	4,659	2,945	63·3	19 15 11	9 4 9

The highest average daily attendance at a Government School of the higher class was 287 at the Zillah School, Chittoor, and the lowest 126 at the Zillah School, Kurnool. Amongst private institutions of the same class, the highest average daily attendance was 518 at the S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and the lowest fifteen at Sullivan's Garden's Seminary, which is an institution specially intended for theological instruction, and having only an incidental connexion with the Educational Department.

13. The maximum cost to Government per scholar in the Govern-

ment schools of the higher class was Rupees 42-2-0 at the Bellary Provincial School, and the minimum Rupees 11-13-3 at the Salem Zillah School. Amongst Aided Schools the maximum was Rs. 32-7-4 at Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, and the minimum Rupees 6-8-6 at the German Mission Lutheran School, Tranquebar.

14. It is observed that in the case of six Aided Schools of this class the receipts exceeded the charges by more than 10 per cent., a state of things which seems to indicate an unnecessarily high rate of grant if the figures shown in Appendix B relate to grants drawn for 1873-74 only.

15. The number of schools of the middle class rose from 503 to 510, and the number of pupils from 28,262 to 29,800. The number of Government Boys' Schools of this class appears at sixty-six against sixty-seven in the previous year, owing apparently to the omission from the list of the Mahomedan school at Rajahmundry and its entry in the list of lower-class schools, regarding which no explanation is offered in the report. The detailed notices of the schools in the different districts do not call for any special remark. The highest attendance was 210 at the Madrasa-i-Azam, which was also by far the most expensive institution of the middle class; but putting it out of consideration as a school of an exceptional nature, the highest attendance at a Government school of the middle class was 131 at the Taluq School of Srirungam, and the lowest sixteen at the Taluq School at Gunupur in the district of Vizagapatam. At five* schools the average daily attendance was less than twenty. As regards Ullala it is reported that it is contemplated to abolish it so soon as a Local Fund Elementary School has been established, and the Government see no reason why a similar course should not at once be adopted as regards the Koilguntla and Nandikotkur schools in connexion with which it is reported that Local Fund Schools already exist alongside of them.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Boys ..	444	435
Mixed ..	18	33
Girls ..	41	42
Total ..	503	510

* Itchapore ...	19
Gunupur ...	16
Nundikotkur ...	17
Koilguntla ...	18
Ullala	17

16. The recent orders of Government regarding the classification of schools not having been received until the report was ready for submission, the Local Fund and Municipal Schools are still classed as private schools. At many of these the attendance was very high indeed, but at about sixty schools it was under twenty. Excluding the Madrasa-i-Azam and the Lawrence Asylum, which are exceptional institutions, the maximum cost per pupil to Government and Local Funds is shown in Appendix B at Rupees 45-11-1 at the Local Fund school at Gangoli, a high figure which appears to be accounted for by

the fact that a large portion of the Government grant on which the average was struck was paid in arrear on account of previous years. The minimum cost per pupil in a Government school of the middle class was Rupees 1-6-0 at the Taluq School of Toruvarur in the Tanjore District, and in eight schools it was below Rupees 5. The minimum cost amongst Private Schools of the same class was Rupees 1-8-11, but it was less than Rupees 5 in upwards of eighty institutions. In the case of middle as of higher class schools a large number seem to have drawn much larger grants than was necessary for the upkeep of the schools, but it appears that in many instances this was owing to grants having been drawn in arrears. The number of Municipal and Local Fund Schools of the middle class is given in Appendix A, No. XIV., as eighty-eight, but the Government are not quite satisfied of the completeness of this list, as they observe that it does not include the Town School of Salem and Branch Town School of Shivapet, the management of which was assumed by the Municipality under G. O., dated 10th October 1871, No. 1,530. The bulk of the schools of this class under the management of Local Boards sand Municipalities are either old Rate Schools or old Aided Private Schools, and in such cases the grant from Provincial Funds has been continued.

17. From Appendix A, No. XVI., it appears that Rupees 1,35,350 were paid from Provincial Funds as Salary grants to schools of the middle class, and Rupees 36,178 as Results grants, the corresponding amounts for the previous year having been Rupees 1,01,674 and Rupees 21,273. The increase in the number of schools having been but slight, some explanation should have been given of the considerable rise in the amount paid as Salary grants. From a comparison of Appendix A, No. XVI., and the table given in paragraph 158 of the report, and from other indications, the Government infer that the explanation lies in the fact above noticed that many grants were paid in arrears.

18. Elementary education being now entrusted, as a general rule, to local corporations, only a few lower-class schools of an exceptional character are maintained from Provincial Funds. The number of Hill Schools in Ganjam remained at sixteen as in the previous year, but the attendance rose from 749 to 777. The special schools for Mahomedans rose from four to twenty, the attendance varying from eleven at Cuddapah to seventy-one at Vellore. It would appear from the report that in some localities the schools are not wanted as at Cuddapah, where the attendance is trifling, and Nagore, where Tamil appears to be the language of the Mahomedan as well as of the Hindu population. These should be discontinued.

19. According to Appendix A, No. XIV., there were 400 Municipal

and Local Fund Schools of the lower class during the year under review, against 242 in the previous year. With regard to a large portion of this increase, however, it is reported that it results from a large number of private aided schools having been taken over by the Local Fund Board of Kurnool, and increased expenditure thus incurred without any proportionate increase in the educational advantages afforded. The question is under consideration separately.

The number of pupils attending Municipal and Local Fund lower-class schools is given at 10,963, and the expenditure at Rupees 50,521, giving an average of Rupees 4-9-9 as the gross expenditure per pupil. The fees not being given (except in a scattered manner throughout the appendices), the average net expenditure cannot be ascertained.

20. In paragraph 105 of the report, the Director alludes to the importance of free inter communication between Local Fund Boards and Municipalities and the Educational Officers of the division, and the Government learn with satisfaction that considerable inter-communication went on in the case of all the Inspectors. In some cases, however, it is reported that measures are adopted by Local Boards without previous consultation with the Educational Officers, and the Government fully concur with the Director in considering that in such cases a serious mistake was made. The point is one on which it is impossible to lay too much stress, and it will be the duty of the official members of the Boards in question to see that due attention is paid to the wishes of Government in this respect.

21. Taking lower-class schools of all kinds, it appears that the number rose during the year from 6,190 with 149,081 scholars to 7,619 with an attendance of 185,630. Turning to Appendix B, where, owing to the Order of Government on last report not having been received in time, Local Fund and Private Schools are still shown together, it appears that the maximum cost to public funds per pupil in a Boys' School of the lower class was Rupees 45-6-9 in the Mahomedan school at Arcot, and in all of the marginally-noted schools or sets of schools the cost was over Rupees 10. This is manifestly an excessive expenditure, and the Government desire to have special reports with respect to each of these schools except those at Anantapore and Canara in connexion with which the introduction of improved arrangement has already been reported. In the case of the Canara Schools also, as remarked last year, the preparation of the returns is obviously defective. The minimum cost per pupil appears to have been 6 Annas at the Tanjore Municipal School, No. VI. The difference in the cost

Ganjam ...	Sompeta. Jalumar. Kalingapatam.
Godavery ...	Rajahmundry (9). Cocanada (6).
Kistna ...	Guntoor (2).
Bellary ...	Anantapore.
South Arcot.	Cuddalore. Virdachellum. (9).
Tanjore Municipal Branch School.	
Canara Local Fund Schools (12).	

of the various schools supported by this Municipality is so very marked that the Government cannot but suspect that there has been some error in classification. In a considerable number of cases the cost to Government per pupil in private schools of the lower class is reported at under 1 Rupee.

22. The marginal table shows briefly the progress made in the working of the Result Grant System during the year under review. From this it would appear that the average cost to Government per scholar attending a Result Grant School was Rupees 1-10-6.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Number of schools for which grants were sanctioned ...	3,248	4,541
Attendance	89,820	124,547
	RS.	RS.
Grants sanctioned from—		
(a) Provincial Funds ...	27,413	36,193
(b) Municipal do. ...	19,945	27,023
(c) Local Funds	98,719	1,42,532
Total ...	1,46,077	2,05,748
Grants actually drawn during the year from—		
(a) Provincial Funds ...	21,274	36,179
(b) Municipal do. ...	18,643	27,511
(c) Local Funds	98,940	1,26,715
Total ...	1,38,857	1,90,405

Out of 69,046 children presented for examination 30,354 passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, 8,248 in reading and writing alone, and 2,052 in reading alone.

23. The Government still await the Director's proposals for the revision of the Result Grant Rules alluded to in paragraph 19 of the Order of Government reviewing the report for 1872-73.

24. The progress made during the year in Female Education must be considered satisfactory, the number of girls' schools having risen by 27 per cent., and the number of girls attending them by about 20·5 per cent. If, however, the attendance at Mixed Schools be taken into consideration, the number of girls under instruction increased by 15 per cent. only, the total number being 17,113, against 14,330 in the previous year. The large increase in the number of Mixed Schools shown in the report appears to be almost entirely due to more correct classification.

		1872-73.	1873-74.
Girls' Schools.	Number...	186	237
	Scholars.	9,292	11,193
Mixed Schools.	Number...	357	915
	Scholars.	5,038	5,920
Total Schools.	Number...	543	1,152
	Scholars.	14,330	17,113

25. In reviewing the report for the preceding year it was remarked that the whole of the increase was in schools in no way connected with religious bodies, but during the year under review the state of things changed, the increase being rather greater in religious schools than in others. The distribution of the girls under instruction in 1873-74 is contrasted below with the distribution in 1872-73 :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Madras and Chingleput	3,903	4,638
Tinnevelly	3,548	4,418
Malabar	1,495	1,969
Tanjore	931	1,013
Madura	599	753
North Arcot	520	610
Coimbatore	450	546
Vizagapatam	635	506
South Canara	362	448
Salem	239	414
Godavery	...	409
South Arcot	299	383
Bellary	294	289
Nellore	196	252
Kistna	194	195
Trichinopoly	137	120
Cuddapah	69	65
Kurnool	23	46
Ganjam	53	39

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Hindus ...	5,747	8,768
Mahomedans.	58	305
Others ...	6,289	7,541
Not known ...	2,225	470
Total ...	14,319	17,084

Looking to the castes of the girls under instruction the increase is most marked in the case of Mahomedan girls. As remarked last year, the bulk of those classed as "Others" were girls attending religious schools, and therefore probably Native Christians. It is hoped that, as directed by Government, measures will be taken to show these separately in the report for next year. The large increase in the number of Hindus, and the decrease in the number of those whose caste is not known, appear to be due in great measure to a number of the Village Boys' Schools attended by a few girls having been classed as Mixed Schools, from which returns are received of the castes of the female pupils.

26. The complaint reported in paragraph 112 regarding the new fourth standard of needlework appears to be well founded, but a separate communication should be submitted on the subject if it is considered that any change is called for.

27. In reporting on the Government Normal Schools, Mr. Powell remarks: "It must be allowed that the results are poor, but unless some advantages are attached to the employment of trained men, the demand for them in private schools is not likely to be extensive." The Director is at liberty to submit proposals for the adoption of any measures which he considers would tend to produce an improvement in this respect, and at the same time be free from objection on other grounds.

28. The total amount of fees returned as realized in schools of all kinds throughout the Presidency rose from Rupees 5,38,918 to Rupees 6,11,109, the average per pupil falling from Rupees 2-12-11 to Rupees 2-10-4, with reference to which falling off the Director remarks that it must be expected to continue as long as the increase in the numbers mainly depend on fresh accessions of Result Schools and Local Fund Board Schools in which the levy of fees is not regulated by the ordinary rules. As regards the Local Fund Board Schools, where a considerable option is left to the local bodies administering the funds, the remark is unquestionably true, but an unduly low rate of fees in an ordinary Result Grant School is an indication of an unnecessarily high grant, and the Director should bear this in mind in submitting his proposals for the revision of the Result Grant Rules which has so long been under consideration. The Government would further remark that so long as the extension of education is chiefly in the direction of lower-class schools, the total expenditure on which is comparatively small, a decrease in the average fee per pupil in schools of all kinds is naturally to be looked for. It is satisfactory to find that the proportion of fees levied to the total expenditure on educational institutions of all kinds, as shown in Appendix B, rose from 28·7 to 30·2 per cent.

29. In paragraph 157 of the report an interesting comparison is made of the percentage of fees to total cost in Government and Private Schools, the proportion in the case of higher and middle class schools being much higher in Government than in private schools, so much so in the latter class that if the Director's figures are correct, it would appear that the Endowment Funds of that class of school must amount to a very considerable sum.

		RS.
Total expenditure		4,54,417
Fees	85,972	
Government grant	1,97,043	
		2,83,015
Other sources of income...		1,71,402

30. The following table is the result of a comparison of one of the tables given in paragraph 157 of the report with that given in paragraph 161 :—

—	Government.			Private.		
	Average Daily Attendance.	Net Cost to Government after deducting Fees.	Cost to Government per Pupil.	Average Daily Attendance.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Government per Pupil.
		RS.	RS. A. P.		RS.	RS. A. P.
Colleges	296	72,336	244 6 0	154	13,091	85 0 5
Higher-class schools ...	2,573	68,457	26 9 8	8,727	1,12,737	12 14 8
Middle-class do. ...	3,307	39,049	11 12 11	19,709	1,97,043	9 15 11

31. Lower-class schools are omitted from the above statement as, except in the case of girls, the aid is given almost entirely from Local Funds, and appears amongst the expenditure from sources other than grant-in-aid, the order to show it separately not having been issued until after the present report was ready for submission.

32. From Appendix B it appears that the total expenditure from public and private sources on Educational institutions of all kinds amounted to Rupees 20,18,612, against Rupees 18,78,255 in 1872-73, and although the increase is not so great as in 1872-73, it is still indicative of substantial progress. The marginal table shows the percentage borne by the expenditure on each class of school to the total expenditure compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Colleges...	29·54	6·05
Higher-class schools ...		21·92
Middle-class schools ...	30·74	29·61
Lower-class do. ...	28·52	33·33
Normal Schools ...	5·73	4·49
Special do. ...	5·56	4·60

The expenditure from public funds on education in 1873-74 is shown in the Accountant-General's accounts as follows:—

			RS.
Provincial Funds (less recoveries)			9,96,352
Local Funds		3,60,102	
Deduct.			
Grant from Provincial Funds ...	96,710		
Grants between Circles	804		
		97,514	
			2,62,588
Special Funds.			
Educational Building Fund ...		1,15,881	
School Fee Fund		33,172	
			1,49,053
Municipal Funds		76,300	
Deduct.			
Grant from Provincial Funds ...	23,000		
Do. Local Funds	1,310		
		24,310	
			51,990
		Total ...	14,59,983

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

